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Thursday Morning, April 15, 1937.

LOCAL INSTITUTION'S IMPRESSIVE GROWTH

Out of the recent depression has come a local institution which meets a long felt want in this community. It is the Morehead Federal Savings and Loan association.

Organized in 1935 under the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, the institution has since its starting business with \$7,500 in cash paid in and 25 members, it now boasts a growing membership while loans in excess of \$14,000 have been made.

The able and expeditious employment of this fund has permitted this agency to make an impressive contribution to the welfare of the city. The loans made by it have greatly stimulated home building and repair as well as refinancing.

The local association as well as all others are under the direct supervision of the federal government. All savings accounts of the association, up to \$5,000, are guaranteed by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation which corresponds to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation which guarantees bank deposits.

In making possible the financing of many new homes and the repair of many other properties the savings and loan body greets a need which is usually high among those artisans. The recovery of the community was speeded by this expenditure of money in the enhancement of the appearance of the residential districts of the city.

In the past the local business and professional societies were sharply limited in their operations by a lack of adequate funds. The new organization is qualified to meet every demand which a growing and increasingly prosperous city makes upon it.

THE HEART AND THE POCKETBOOK

Authorities on safety are finding important parallels between present day efforts to stop traffic casualties and the accident problem which faced industry a quarter century ago.

It is history in the beginning, management was reluctant to support the industrial safety movement on any but humanitarian grounds. Executives feared that the acceptance of safety standards and procedures, the use of machinery and other safety devices would slow up production. For industry, this reasoning had long since gone into discard.

Oddly enough however, a large part of society seems to hold the same fatalistic attitude toward the traffic accident problem. Speaking on "The subject recently, Albert W. Whitney, who is in charge of safety activities for the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, struck sharply at the validity of such beliefs in a modern world.

"This reasoning and this psychology are utterly wrong," Mr. Whitney said. "Accidents are certainly not a price we must pay either for industrial progress or for the use of the automobile. Far from slowing up production, safety actually quickens it by increasing efficiency. It is common knowledge today that the causes which produce industrial accidents are also the causes of inefficiency in production. Industry knows that a high accident frequency is a symptom of waste.

"What happened in the industrial field will happen with the automobile. Not only can we solve the traffic accident problem, but in so doing we shall very largely solve the traffic efficiency problem. Communities that are cutting down their accidents successfully are just those communities that are moving their traffic more quickly and more easily."

If America can come to realize that by controlling traffic deaths and injuries it can likewise control traffic economy, the incentive to do both should not be lacking. More and more we realize that the causes which produce traffic accidents also cause us to spend more than is necessary for gasoline, oil, tires, upkeep and insurance, delay us, in reaching our business and social destinations and generally slow up the progress of a motorized world. Such reasoning affords a little to the heart and the pocketbook, an irresistible combination.

TOWARD PROSPERITY FOR US ALL

The tremendous importance of the railroads to the other industries of the nation, is illustrated by statistics detailing their buying during 1936. In that year, they spent more than \$394,000,000

for materials and supplies, more than \$192,000,000 for new locomotives and cars, and over \$255,000,000 for coal and fuel oil. Their direct purchases thus totaled almost a billion dollars—\$892,204,000, to be exact.

A list of the industries that share in the fruits of this almost inconceivable private spending, would fill many a page. The railroads use about 70,000 separate commodities. They are the best customers of the commodity industries—textiles, metals, coal—as well as manufacturing industries. Thus, their influence on employment conditions can hardly be exaggerated. Directly, in normal times, they are the largest single employer in the nation—and indirectly, they provide employment for unfold thousands of workers in the industries they patronize.

It can be said without equivocation that few single factors can be more beneficial to the well-being of the nation than a prosperous railroad industry. They are the backbone of commerce—without the service they perform with such amazing efficiency and celerity, business would virtually come to a stop. They are creators of purchasing power, income and wealth. They are tremendous taxpayers—notably to county and state governments, and it has been shown that this money pays the overhead of a remarkably large proportion of the nation's schools. Their salary and social and economic influence is felt in the most remote hamlet, and in every business.

In brief the cold-facts definitely show that prosperity for the railroads—assured and continued, undampened by adverse legislative tendencies—would constitute a great advance toward the goal of prosperity for us all.

THE CONSUMER "BE DAMNED"

The Tydings-Miller bill, now pending in Congress, seems to protect the interests of "everybody but the consumer," as the Portland Oregonian says. The measure would authorize manufacturers and wholesalers to fix minimum retail prices which merchandise could be sold.

During the past year or two, there has been a veritable epidemic of bills similar in purpose. Literally thousands of them have been introduced in state legislatures, and a few have passed. The Tydings-Miller bill is little different from the rest save that it is greater in scope and would affect the entire nation and all of its 125,000,000 consumers.

On economic grounds, it is difficult to see how such a bill can be justified. It would be an artificial brake on normal process of free competition. It would attempt to make negative the law of supply and demand. And on purely practical grounds, the dangers implicit in the measure should be obvious to everyone. Prices, for all manner of commodities are rising rapidly. Precipitous future rises are forecast. The cost of living is reaching alarming proportions, and is increasing faster than the purchasing power of the public. Price-fixing laws would spur the ascent of the cost indices.

The national grants, in its official clip sheets, says concerning the Tydings-Miller bill: "This could mean only one thing for the consumer—higher prices. Congress certainly is not legislating in the interest of the people in the enactment of bills of this sort."

DEATH COMES TO NEW LONDON

The appalling disaster in the school at New London, Texas, in which hundreds of students perished when an explosion, followed by fire, destroyed a new \$1,000,000 building, should bring to public attention an old and grave problem—protection for school children.

Regardless of the cause of this catastrophe, it emphasizes the fact that thousands of schools throughout the nation, including some which are supposedly model plants, contain hazards that may—any day, any minute—result in disasters equally great.

It may seem unbelievable, but schools still exist in which the doors open inward. If fire broke out, panic-stricken children would pack against these doors, making it impossible to open them. And when the flames were extinguished, blackened, unrecognizable bodies would be found.

In other schools fire escapes are inadequate, or are difficult to reach. In others, heating plants are of poor construction or are in bad repair. In others, stairways are narrow and are so designed and situated that a fire breaking out on a lower story would make it impossible for children on upper stories to escape. They wouldn't even have a fighting chance for life.

Yes, literally thousands of schools contain hazards such as these. Experts from fire preventative organizations have often inspected relatively new school buildings and found, to the astonishment of the proud board of trustees, that they teemed with hazards, any one of which could cause disaster and wholesale death.

Whatever the cause of the New London disaster, it should make people think—and their thinking should force expert inspection of every school in America, and the elimination of any hazards found.

Dr. Neil Carothers, Dean of the College of Business Administration of Lehigh University, recently pointed out that a railroad tax burden greater than net revenues, not only affects the railroads adversely, but all industry and the country as well.

In a highly developed industrial society such as ours, all commerce is dependent upon transportation. And the railroads are far and away our principal medium of transport—some of their competitors offer a service at all comparable in scope, elasticity and general efficiency. What happens to the business of all of us will be determined, to a much greater degree than is generally realized, by what happens to the railroads.

"The next move is up to them," said an Omaha hotel manager, who cut off the power and left a down striking elevator boys marooned between floors. These strikers took a secure position; but they didn't know the half of it.



Political Announcements REPUBLICAN

We are authorized to announce: JESSE J. CAUDILL of Morehead, Kentucky. As a candidate for Sheriff of Rowan County subject to the action of the Democratic party at the August 7, 1937 primary.

We are authorized to announce: DAN FARBER of Morehead, Kentucky. As a candidate for Sheriff of Rowan County subject to the action of the Democratic party at the August 7, 1937 primary.

We are authorized to announce: BERT PROCTOR of Morehead, Kentucky. As a candidate for Sheriff of Rowan County subject to the action of the Republican party at the August 7, 1937 primary.

We are authorized to announce: SAM STAMPER of Morehead, Kentucky. As a candidate for Sheriff of Rowan County subject to the action of the Republican party at the August 7, 1937 primary.

We are authorized to announce: VERN ALFREY of Morehead, Kentucky. As a candidate for County Clerk of Rowan County subject to the action of the Republican party at the August 7, 1937 primary.

We are authorized to announce: HERBERT MOORE of Farmers, Kentucky. As a candidate for Magistrate of district No. 2, composed of the 2 Farmers precincts, McKenzie No. 13 and Piery No. 3, subject to the action of the Republican party at the August 7, 1937 primary.

DEMOCRAT We are authorized to announce: ALBY HARRIN of Morehead, Kentucky. As a candidate for Jailer of Rowan County subject to the action of the Democratic party at the August 7, 1937, primary.

We are authorized to announce: HENRY CONLEY of Christy, Kentucky. As a candidate for Jailer of Rowan County, subject to the action of the Democratic party at the August 7, 1937, primary.

We are authorized to announce: Z. TAYLOR YOUNG of Morehead, Kentucky. As a candidate for State Representative from the Bath and Rowan County district subject to the action of the Democratic party at the August 7, 1937 primary.

We are authorized to announce: EYLE C. FLOODE of Morehead, Kentucky. As a candidate for State Representative from the Bath and Rowan County district subject to the action of the Democratic party at the August 7, 1937 primary.

We are authorized to announce: J. B. MAUK of Morehead, Kentucky. As a candidate for State Representative from the Bath and Rowan County district subject to the action of the Democratic party at the August 7, 1937 primary.

We are authorized to announce: V. D. "MIKE" FLOOD of Morehead, Kentucky. As a candidate for County Clerk of Rowan County subject to the action of the Democratic party at the August 7, 1937 primary.

Kentucky Project Director Cites Ways Of Obtaining Jobs

Says Many Needless Letters Are Written to Federal Office Holders Lack of understanding on the part of the public regarding the eligibility requirements and procedure necessary to be followed to obtain work relief employment under the Work Progress Administration in Kentucky has led to considerable confusion. Letters

We are authorized to announce: JESSE J. CAUDILL of Morehead, Kentucky. As a candidate for Sheriff of Rowan County subject to the action of the Democratic party at the August 7, 1937 primary.

written to President Roosevelt at Washington, to State and District Officials of WPA by persons seeking employment for themselves and others are needless, George H. Goodman, administrator, said today. In order to clarify the situation and to set straight all those whose applications have suffered delay from time to time by the necessity of data transfer, through channels, back to the county from which the application originated Mr. Goodman issued the following statement: "The W. P. A. is a work relief program intended for needy able-bodied persons with previous employment histories who are the normal wage earners of families that are certified as being in need of public assistance, such as loans and grants to farmers by the Re- settlement administration and Old Age Pensions under the Social Security program, as well as some forms of direct relief being given in certain communities are available for persons that are not the responsibility of the W. P. A. It is the responsibility of the certifying agent, appointed by the county judge and fiscal court, to direct applicants to the proper agency. "At the beginning of the WPA program in 1935 those eligible for

employment were the able-bodied and the needy workers who had been on the Kentucky Emergency Relief Administration rolls from May 1st to November 1st, 1935. "Early in 1936 it was evident that large numbers of Kentucky families containing unemployed workers were being deprived of public work assistance because of the lack of a certificate medium. "In Kentucky the newly organized State Welfare Board was not prepared to accept this responsibility. To meet the situation the County judges and Fiscal courts were requested to employ Certification Agents—persons with social service training and experience—to pass on the needs of applicants for certification to W. P. A. on the sole basis of need and ability and willingness to work. Certifications must be made without regard to questions of race, sex, politics, religion or other reason. The County Certifying Agent also certifies families for food commodities and clothing as well as certifying boys from needy families for CCC enrollment. "Quota limitations have made it impossible to give WPA employment to all certified persons in Kentucky.

Try Independent job work.

Advertisement for hair treatment with a woman's portrait and text: "I Said Goodbye to Gray Hair Forever!" "My hair was faded and streaked with gray. I looked old. I felt old. Now I look and feel young. I owe it all to Clarel. In one simple 2-1-1 treatment my hair was shampooed, conditioned and dried back to its color and luster like was the envy of my highest friends."

Large advertisement for Electric Refrigerators. Includes text: "Save Money ON YOUR ELECTRIC BILLS BY INSTALLING ONE OF The New 1937 Electric REFRIGERATORS". "You'll Cut the Kilowatt-hour Cost of All Other Service in Your Home... and You Can Use Additional Labor-Saving Appliances More Economically Than Ever." "MRS. HOMEFOLKS: With economy an outstanding feature, the 1937 electric refrigerator lowers the unit cost of your electric service... prevents spoilage and waste of food... makes ice and frozen desserts in less time. It is 30% more efficient... has more storage space... more time-saving conveniences... will give you more years of satisfactory service... will keep your kitchen cooler and hand because it does not use fuel... is priced lower, size for size, than any other type of automatic refrigerator... and you can use it in the city, village or country. You have a choice of many models, makes and sizes... prices you can afford... easy terms. So buy now and save money. REDDY KILOWATT Your Electrical Servant." KENTUCKY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY E. E. CURTIS, Manager

GOOD NEWS

*To the Housewives of Morehead
and Vicinity*

**THE MOREHEAD INDEPENDENT
ANNOUNCES A**

MOTION PICTURE COOKING SCHOOL

To Be Held At

THE COZY THEATRE

**A chance to brush up on the
culinary art**

THE INDEPENDENT IS WORKING THROUGH THE NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION,
PICTORIAL PROMOTIONS, INC., AND NATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS TO BRING ITS READERS
THIS SCHOOL.

THIS IS THE FIRST COOKING SCHOOL OF ITS KIND EVER TO BE HELD IN KENTUCKY.
FOR DATE AND FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE NEXT THURSDAY'S ISSUE.

THE MOREHEAD INDEPENDENT

Ben McBrayer, Only Republican Nominee To Lose In 1933, Gives Platform In Race For Sheriff

TO THE VOTERS OF ROWAN COUNTY:

I desire to take this means of announcing to the voters of Rowan County my intention to make the race for the office of Sheriff of this county, subject to the Republican Primary on August 7, 1937.

I do not deem it necessary to make any long statement as to myself or as to my qualifications as I feel that the voters of this county are well acquainted with me and my past record.

I was a candidate for this office four years ago and although defeated in my attempt to be your sheriff I took my defeat, as should any man, in a sportsmanlike manner, held no grievance toward any voter and wished for my successful opponent the greatest success during his term of office.

I was born and reared in Rowan county, have never lived away, and the people of this county are well acquainted with me and my family and for this reason I do not feel that anything of this line is necessary.

If I should be honored, at your hands, with the nomination and election to this office I will promise you that I shall be my endeavor to honestly and fearlessly discharge the duties of this office, be ready at all times to respond to any call where needed and give you the best possible service at my command.

It will be my purpose to see each voter personally and present my case in person but in the meantime I request each of you to thoroughly investigate me and my qualifications and I assure you that any consideration given to my candidacy will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

B. F. McBRAYER

Sam Stamper In Announcing For Re-election As Jailer On Republican Ticket Pledges Even Better Service

TO THE VOTERS OF ROWAN COUNTY:

I take this means to announce my candidacy for the office of Jailer subject to the action of the Republican Party at the Primary Election August 7. During my expiring term of office as Jailer I have attempted to discharge my official duties to the best of my ability and have made every effort to properly care for the prisoners placed in my custody. I feel that the experience gained in this term will enable me to give the people even better service if re-elected.

Your consideration and support will be appreciated.

SAM STAMPER

Real Estate Tax Repeat Discussed

(Continued from Page One)

changes in classification were made in 1926. (Acts, 1926, chaps. 99, 108.) In 1934 the state rate on real estate which had been placed at \$0.30 on the \$100.00 in 1924 was lowered to \$0.05, (Acts, 1924, chap. 148) and in 1936 it was completely revised. (Acts, 1936, chap. 98.) Although this repeal has recently been held unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals, it is well to consider the advisability of complete separation. Lack of space forbids even a summary of the arguments pro and con, but it is true that the weight of authority of tax students generally is against the plan. We shall here consider only one argument. It is generally alleged by proponents of separation that the burden on real estate will thereby be lessened. This, it is said, would follow from the fact that separation would make it possible to assign the administration of each tax to that government agency best able to cope with that particular tax. And, inasmuch as the state could administer the taxes assigned to it more efficiently than could the

local units, these taxes would produce more revenue and thus remove part of the burden on real estate.

The more efficient administration by the state of the taxes assigned to it might lead to a removal of part of the tax burden on real estate is true, especially if accompanied by the introduction of new taxes. But this does not necessarily follow. It is entirely possible that it may apply only to state taxes while at the same time the narrowing of the local tax base necessitates heavier local taxes. The Kentucky tax system is a prime example of this.

There is also a general tendency for local authorities to take advantage of the removal of the state rate to impose additional local taxes and to take advantage otherwise gained.

These adverse possibilities have in the past been realized in Kentucky. In an extensive study of the classified property law which worked in Kentucky up to and including 1935, the writer found evidence leading to the following conclusion: "It appears that immediately following classification in 1917 and the reclassification in 1924, as the state could assign the taxes to the holders of real estate in the way of lower tax rates. However, the counties were quick to seize upon this opportunity to raise their rates by an equal or greater amount." No study has been made of the results following the lowering of the state rate from \$0.30 to \$0.05 on the \$100 valuation in 1934. There is no reason to believe, however, that the results would be found to be any different than they have been. On the contrary, since the above results jibe with the generally accepted view of tax students, there is reason to believe that an analysis of local tax rates since 1934 would reveal the same tendency.

These considerations indicate that the problem of property taxation is not so easily solved as some have thought and that the taxpayer can not look upon the removal of the state rate as the final word.

Court of Appeals Refuses Decision

(Continued from Page 1) office when the law was enacted last year are exempted from the tax. This subject Judge Ratliff pointed out has a direct bearing on the judges as elective officials in the office when the law was passed.

The Chief Justice told counsel the court would, if counsel had no objection, hear arguments on other issues involved. His statement

THEY FOLLOW THEIR EYES.



Success and Beauty With a Simple Makeup Formula by Eve Hogarth

The girl next door has made good! Maybe she's private secretary to the head of the firm. Maybe she married the boy down the block. Maybe she is starring in the movies. At any rate, more and more American women are learning how to dramatize their appearance and personality in a way that steals thunder from glamorous over-seas beauties.

How do they do it? We asked the four stars of the sensational movie-musical "Top of the Town." All four girls confessed to the same easy secret: they match their makeup to their eyes!

"I've always given a lot of thought to makeup," said Doris Nolan, blonde young movie maven, whose captivating charm has brought her to top-ranking stardom in less than a year in Hollywood. "In the theatrical business your face is at least two-thirds of your fortune, and making the most of yourself is as important a part of your business routine as memorizing lines. Skin shines with weather and one's physical condition. Hair loses life and color. But eye-color remains constant. That, in brief, is why I've found it very flattering to key my makeup to my eyes."

Sparkling brown-eyed Ella Logan, a newcomer to the movies from radio, put almost the same idea in different words. "I look best in warm, orangish shades," she said emphatically. "So I carry that color scheme through my whole wardrobe."

"It's simple to think you can only wear one color, however. With the right makeup you can wear certain shades of every color. I match my makeup to my eyes, since I think of them as my personal color. Then, even if they say I look against blondes and wear blue, I make sure that something about my eyes, my hair, my dress there's a bit of rust or gold, something to bring my face into focus with my personality color."

Every woman knows that certain shades tend to bring her face out from those others. Not just certain colors, but particular shades of those colors. If she analyzes

this she will find that these are the shades which reflect the color of her eyes.

If this is true in the case of clothes, how much truer it is in the case of makeup. The blue-eyed girl like Doris Nolan should look for sunny, rusty reds for her hair and lipstick, and a healthy gleam of eye-shadow and mascara are to help her to achieve seductively sure beauty and not just green-eyed good looks.

The blue-eyed woman will find her best makeup bet in Dresdenite shades that are keyed to the blue of her eyes. Blue-eyed Gertrude Niesen, gray-eyed Janice Jarrah, both with the problem of off-stage makeup in the same simple way. And certainly it seems an easy, effective guide.

Every woman knows that certain shades tend to bring her face out from those others. Not just certain colors, but particular shades of those colors. If she analyzes

ments were made in the court's consultation room, to which the lawyers had been summoned from the court room crowded for the expected hearing.

Following a conference attended by former Federal Judge Charles I. Dawson, of Louisville, Robert Caldwell, of Ashland, Robert F. Vaughan, of Louisville and other lawyers representing corporations and individuals who have attacked the law, Dawson informed the court the complainants preferred that the issues not be separated. Thereupon Chief Justice Ratliff announced that the court stood disqualified. He certified the court's action to the Governor Johnson shortly afterward.

Counsel for the Commonwealth, consisting of Attorney General Hubert Meredith, assistant Attorney General A. Funk and Robert E. Hatton, director of the Division of Income Taxation, stated privately to the commonwealth that it would waive the question of disqualification of the court and was willing for the hearing to be held by a regular court-up all issues involved.

The Court's action marked the second time in recent history that the entire tripartite body disqualified itself. In 1933, in an appeal in a damage suit filed by Court Commissioner W. T. Drury, a special court was appointed by Governor Laffoon. Its members were James M. Benton, E. Bertram, Clifton W. Watkins, Duane B. Cleman, Robert C. Simmons, Victor A. Bradley and Charles D. Grubbs. Special Appellate Court Justices also had the same qualifications as regularly elected judges.

The income tax law was attacked by a group of corporations and individuals in Franklin Circuit court. Circuit Judge William B. Ardrey recently held the law unconstitutional, but ruled that it was not applicable to state, city or county taxes and that separate income and building taxes required to aggregate their incomes for the purpose of determining their rate of tax under the graduated tax schedule provided in the act.

Both the commonwealth and the plaintiff companies appealed from Judge Ardrey's ruling, the plaintiffs contending the act was invalid in its entirety if the section exempting state and building taxes and arguing in addition that it was a property tax and that exemption of state banks and trust companies and building and loan associations was discriminatory and arbitrary.

Sandy Hook News Mrs. H. W. Mobley, Cor.

Mrs. Greene Howard is in the Ashland hospital at this time and is reported to be in a very serious condition.

Miss Mary Vansant, of Frankfort was the week-end visitor of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Mobley.

Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Greene were the Sunday afternoon guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Mobley.

Mrs. Dora Weddington of Little Sandy, Ky., was the Thursday guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Ward.

Dr. P. L. Hawk who has been recovering from an illness in a Louisville hospital has returned to his home here, but is not able to do any practice as yet.

BETTER BEDS AND SHOES

Since people spend most of their time in their beds or in their shoes, Miss Zelma Eversly, home demonstration agent in Kenton County, Kentucky, is urging members of homemakers' clubs to have soft mattresses and comfortable foot wear. As a result, sales of inner-spring mattresses have increased. Several women also have reported to Miss Eversly that they are wearing their first pair of well-fitted and comfortable shoes.

Edmonson county Utopia club members are specializing in a hybrid seed corn project.

A. C. Gross, Grant county, bought several Angus heifers and a registered bull.

MONUMENTS

Farm Machinery Trucks & Weiber Wagons W. A. PORTER Elliottsville, Kentucky

ESTABLISH FUND PROMOTES STUDY OF DISEASE IN HORSES

A fund of \$31,000 has been established by horse breeders for furthering the investigation of diseases of horses at the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Kentucky. Five thousand dollars were given to the American Thoroughbred

RECIPIENT TRADE PACTS

Urging the necessity for some tariff agreements with countries favoring the negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements with customer countries or setting up market quotas. They believe that the decline in prices of their citrus fruit, particularly oranges, on the London market has been caused by increased shipments from Spain following a new agreement between Spain and Great Britain.

HOLY LAND WANTS RECIPROCAL TRADE PACTS

Edmonson county Utopia club members are specializing in a hybrid seed corn project.

MONUMENTS

Farm Machinery Trucks & Weiber Wagons W. A. PORTER Elliottsville, Kentucky

666 CHECKS AND FEVERS sold daily Liquid, Tablets HEADACHE, 20 Salves, Nose Drops MINUTES. Try "Rub-My-Tim"-Worcia's Best Liniment

WEL-KUM-INN THE HOME OF RED TOP BEER AND GOOD EATS Opposite the Court House

You're trusting to Luck..

WHEN YOU BUY THE unknown It may be fun to "take a chance" - but why gamble when you buy razor blades? Probak Jr., selling at 4 for 10¢, is a double-edge blade of known quality, made by the world's largest producer of razor blades. Automatically ground, honed and stropped by a special process, it glides over the face without pull or irritation. Buy Probak Jr. at your dealer today.

PROBAK JUNIOR BLADES A PRODUCT OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST BLADE MAKERS 4 FOR 10¢

BABY CHICKS Get Your Baby Chicks In Morehead Come to REIS POULTRY HOUSE We have them on hands all the time, all breeds. Pick the kind you want and take them home with you. Prices reasonable. Also hay, feed and seeds of all kinds. We buy your poultry, eggs and cream. E. T. REIS Morehead, Kentucky

USED CARS 1936 Chevrolet Standard Coach 1936 Chevrolet Coach 1934 Buick Sedan 1934 Ford Pick-Up 1931 Ford Coupe We have a repair department where every type of Automobile Repair work is done by expert mechanics. . . . The charges are reasonable and you'll be agreeably surprised at the quality of work done in this department. WRECKER SERVICE MIDLAND TRAIL GARAGE Morehead Kentucky

Social Security Head Visits Employers Advising Means New Set-Up Is Handled

S. H. Ourbacker Points Out That Firms Hiring More Than One Employee Must Pay Proportionate Part Toward Retirement Income

Employers and public officials in Morehead were visited this week by S. H. Ourbacker, general official in charge of Social Security for the Old Age Benefits activities for the part of Kentucky east of Lexington.

Mr. Ourbacker, whose office is in Ashland, the district headquarters, is making a tour of his district to become more familiar with the local problems in connection with the Federal Old-Age Benefits under which those working in factories, mines, etc. are now accruing wage credit with the government toward retirement incomes when they reach the age of 65. Following an interview with Postmistress Mrs. Mattie M. Burns, who is cooperating with the Social Security Board in issuing Social Security Account Numbers to covered employers and workers, Mr. Ourbacker stated that there were a few employers in and around Morehead who have not made application as required under the law. He pointed out that employers are held responsible by the Collector of Internal Revenue for taxes which are for the next three years one per cent of wages, and are to be deducted from the workers' pay from January 1, 1937, and that employers must add an equal amount and pay the total of 2 per cent to the Collector of Internal Revenue each month.

He further pointed out that Federal Old-Age Benefits covers all employers having one or more workers, either working full or part time, where the Kentucky State Unemployment Compensation law requires employers of four or more workers. The Old-Age Benefit plan, he stated, is administered by the Federal Government through offices now located in Ashland for the eastern half of Kentucky and Louisville for the western half, and that the State Unemployment law is administered by the Unemployment Compensation Commission at Frankfort, which collects its own contributions, while the Collector of Internal Revenue collects all Federal taxes and rules on all cases involving the federal tax only. He cautioned that all workers should be sure that they have

only one account number and that those having more than one number due to error should consult their local postmaster or the district office of the Social Security Board. If they have lost their number they should apply for duplicates. This, he stated, is very important to the worker as the number represents an account which has been set up in his name, on which account a record of all his wages is kept. It is upon this record that his benefits are determined.

Workers, he said, are entitled to a monthly income upon reaching the age of 65 after January 1, 1942, provided they have earned at least \$2,000 in total wages in included industries since the first of this year and have worked at least some time in each of five different years before that age.

For example, he related the case of a local worker who is 65 years old and now making \$25.00 per week. If the worker continues at that salary, he stated, until 65 he would receive \$53 per month for the rest of his life. He pointed out that if the worker dies before reaching the age of 65 that his family would be entitled to a lump-sum payment of \$50 without meeting the minimum qualifications he said they would receive a lump-sum payment. He stated that claims for these lump sum payments for those who are workers, either working full or part time, where the Kentucky State Unemployment Compensation law requires employers of four or more workers. The Old-Age Benefit plan, he stated, is administered by the Federal Government through offices now located in Ashland for the eastern half of Kentucky and Louisville for the western half, and that the State Unemployment law is administered by the Unemployment Compensation Commission at Frankfort, which collects its own contributions, while the Collector of Internal Revenue collects all Federal taxes and rules on all cases involving the federal tax only. He cautioned that all workers should be sure that they have

only one account number and that those having more than one number due to error should consult their local postmaster or the district office of the Social Security Board. If they have lost their number they should apply for duplicates. This, he stated, is very important to the worker as the number represents an account which has been set up in his name, on which account a record of all his wages is kept. It is upon this record that his benefits are determined.

Workers, he said, are entitled to a monthly income upon reaching the age of 65 after January 1, 1942, provided they have earned at least \$2,000 in total wages in included industries since the first of this year and have worked at least some time in each of five different years before that age.

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Independent Ads Get Results.

MAN PROMOTES HOMEMAKING

In Jackson county, Kentucky there is no home agent, but County Agent W. R. Reynolds goes ahead with homemaking projects, especially among 4-H club members. At a show at McKee, 143 girls exhibited 728 garments of their own design and make, and prizes were awarded to 50 girls. Of course Mr. Reynolds has the cooperation of efficient local leaders.

Government Makes Forms Simple For Social Tax Report

Methods of Procedure Under New Law Involving Business and Employers

The Social Security Board has again stepped to the fore with forms which should be praised for their simplicity. Despite the involved provisions of the act, forms issued by the Board have been constantly simple and understandable.

In outlining the procedure for filing Old-Age Benefit claims, Mr. S. H. Ourbacker, Field Representative of the Social Security Board, located in the Second National Bank Building, Ashland, Kentucky, declared that the new forms should make possible payment on properly completed claims in a matter of days. The importance of this is more readily understood when one considers the hundreds of thousands of claims which will be made throughout the country as the Social Security Act swings into full operation.

Instead of the usual complicated forms designed to suffice for all types of claims, a simple form has been devised by the board, one each for the five different types of claimants. For instance, the form provided for wage earners has only two easy questions. If the wage earner dies before attaining the age of 65, or before filing a claim on the "Wage Earner" form, and does not leave a will, payment will be made either to the widow or widower. The "Widow or Widower" form to be used in such cases is also simple. None of the forms require the aid of attorneys of claim adjusters. In case of possible doubt, interested parties can always get complete information and help in filling out the proper form, as well as copies of the forms themselves, by calling at the local office of the Social Security Board, the Ashland Office with Mr. Ourbacker in charge, directs the activities of the Board in the area of this city is a part.

The lump sum payment provisions of the Federal Old-Age Benefits plan became effective January 1 of this year. Claims may be filed at this time in only two instances: first, where a qualified worker has reached the age of 65 since December 31, 1936; and second, where a qualified worker has died since that date. Lump-sum payments now payable amount to 3 1/2 per cent of the total wages earned by the individual in covered employment since the first of the year.

Where the wage earner dies without leaving a will or surviving spouse, the "Close Relative" form is to be used for a claim filed by a child or grandchild, or his legal guardian, if under legal disability, or by the farmer or mother of the deceased wage earner. Another special form has been devised for the use of the executor or administrator of the deceased wage earner. In instances where the wage earner is legally incompetent, a special form for use by the guardian or committee must be used in filing the claim. The procedure has been so organized as to guarantee the right of those entitled to benefits.

One special form has been made up for filing with every claim. This is known as the "Statement of Employer" and gives simply the total amount of wages paid the worker and the employment period. This statement is especially essential in adjudicating early claims. Its prompt execution by the employer will be of material help to the wage earner who is filing a claim. It may be that there will be less occasion to use this form after the Board has completed the setting up of initial records for the 26,000,000 wage earners under the Old-Age Benefits section of the Act. However, since the first report of employer wages is not due from employers until next July, the "Statement of Employer" must now be used in every case. After wage records of employees are current, it is probable that the employer's statement form will be used to supplement the Board's records.

Each claim must be accompanied by supporting papers as follows:

1. Proof of birth where the claim is for an amount in excess of \$100;
2. Proof of death if the wage earner is deceased. Proof of appointment where the application is filed by executors, administrators, guardians, or committee.

Spring FOOD Notes

THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY

CHOICE MEATS		Caramel Suckers	
Hams	lb. 59c	Duff's Spice Cake Mix	13 for 10c
COOKED WEST VIRGINIA BONELESS		Cut Beets	No. 21 can 10c
Hams	lb. 29c	Baxter's Pork and Beans	No. 2 can 14c
SKINNED—8 TO 10—10 TO 12 LB. AV.		Columbia Ammonia	10 oz. 8c
Round Steak	lb. 31c	Heinz Cucumber Pickles	24-oz. jar 23c
BRANDED BEEF		Mission Peaches	8-oz. or Half, No. 21 can 16c
Loin Steak	lb. 33c	Heinz Baby Foods	3 cans 25c
FROM GRAIN FED STEERS		Standard Tomatoes	No. 21 can 11c
Chuck Roast	lb. 25c	USGO Toilet Tissue	4 for 25c
TENDER		USGO Sandwich Spread	15-oz. jar 23c
Plate Boil	lb. 17c	E-Quality Peanut Butter	3-oz. jar 32c
STAMPED STEER BEEF		Re-Umberto Olive Oil	3-oz. bottle 11c
Wide Bacon	Whole, Half End lb. 28c	USGO Milk	3 half cans 19c
FOR BREAKFAST			
Cheese	Langhorn Wisconsin State Brand lb. 23c		
Frankfurters	lb. 23c		
IN SHEEP CABINGS			

2 Boxes Wheaties	25c	1 Kellogg's Shredded Wheat	25c
One Corn Meal Bowl	12c	1 Kellogg's Krumbles	25c
ALL FOR	23c	1 Glass Tumbler	25c
		ALL FOR	

Roman Beans	lb. 10c	Minute Tapioca	12c
Eagle Brand Milk	19c	Dove Steak Sauce	8c
Tobacco	Beech Net, Honest Scrap, Granger, Five Bros., Weyman, Cutty Pipe, Mail Pouch	Gake Flour	Soft-A-Bilk 27c
Granulated Sugar	10-lb. bag 53c	Prunes	40-50 2 lb. 17c
Dated Coffee	Chase and Sandborn lb. 24c		
Potted Meat	Armour's or Wilson's 5c		
Searchlight Matches	6 boxes 25c		
Blue Ribbon Oleo	2 lb. 29c		
Baker's Cocoa	4lb. can 11c		
Lux	large box 23c small box 9c		
Rinso	large box 20c 3 small boxes 25c		
Lux Toilet Soap	3 cakes 19c		
Lifebuoy Soap	3 cakes 17c		
Duff's Devil Food Mix	19c		

FRESH PRODUCE	
Asparagus	bunch 29c
FANCY STANDARD Spinach	2 lbs. 13c
U. S. NO. 1 Iceberg Lettuce	head 8c
U. S. NO. 1 ARIZONA Cucumbers	2 for 13c
EXTRA FANCY Cabbage	3 lbs. 14c
NEW TEXAS MAINE POTATOES	peck 45c
U. S. NO. 1 MAINE GREEN MOUNTAIN Oranges	doz. 45c
CALIFORNIA NAVEL Celery	bunch 9c
JUMBO CRISP Apples	3 lbs. 25c
FANCY WASHINGTON WINESAP Lemons	doz. 24c
SUNKIST	

FRESH SEA FOOD FROM CHESAPEAKE BAY BALTIMORE	
Buck Shad	lb. 14c
Porgies	lb. 11c
WHOLE FISH	

MON. TUES. WED. OTHER BARGAINS MON. TUES. WED. APRIL 19, 20, 21 APRIL 19, 20, 21

WORK SHIRTS

LONG WEARING—FAST COLORS They're Reinforced Where Most of The Strain Comes 98c

COVERT WORK TROUSERS \$1.59

FOR MEN WHO WANT REAL SERVICEABILITY

Handkerchiefs	Men's or Ladies Plain White—Colored Borders—Ladies Prints	5c and 10c
Bed Spreads	DINER BEVERAL	\$1.69
Buyer Pails	ALUMINUM	\$1.79
Mattress Covers	FULL SIZE	\$1.69

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Men's SHIRTS	Boys' Shirts and Shorts
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SHORTS	Shorts . 20c
Ribbed Shirts	20c
Broadcloth Shorts	25c
Shorts, first quality, full cut, fast colors.	

Ties 10c and 25c

Throw the old one away and buy a new one at this low price.

Socks 10c to 25c

See this value in socks for yourself. Seeing is believing.

BRUCE'S 5-10 & \$1.00 STORE



THE STORY THIS FAR: Visiting San Francisco Chinatown cabaret in the capacity of New Year's reveler rather than detective, Nick Charles comes upon Robert Landis, who has been missing from home for three days. Nick's interest is a personal one, for his wife, Nora, is a cousin of Robert's wife, Selma. Robert leaves the cabaret, collects \$25,000 in bonds from David Graham, a former suitor of Selma, on promise of divorce, goes home for some things, but refuses Selma's tearful plea to stay. She follows him and finds him dead in the street from a bullet fired by an unknown assailant.

CHAPTER FIVE

As she stared at the inert form before her, Selma's mind was as absolute blank. All the confused emotions that had been rushing through her brain were banished by the shock of this terrifying discovery. She did not know that the revolver she was carrying was held in her right hand. She was entirely unaware of the sound of the brakes, of a car jolting to an abrupt halt at the curb.

The partial illumination of a corner lamp was enough to reveal her face. David Graham leaped out of the car. He stared at her. His eyes seemed to take in simultaneously the gun and the prostrate body.

"Selma," he cried, shaking her till she looked up. "Selma what happened?"

"He was going away," she answered mechanically. "I tried to stop him."

David turned away from the body with a shiver, and lowered his voice as he put his arm around her.

"Listen, Selma," he said. "You're going back to the house. You never had a pistol. You haven't been out the house and you know nothing about this. Understand?"

Selma nodded. Her face held no expression. David snatched the pistol from her grasp and turned her in the direction of her home.

"Now hurry back!" he begged. "Run as fast as you can!"

She vanished into the night. He clinched his teeth. He looked at the revolver in his hand, stuffed it into his overcoat pocket, then he jumped into his car. When he reached a deserted part of the waterfront, he stopped. He went to the water's edge and threw the pistol out as far as possible. Someone heard the splash. There came a cry. Footprints were seen in the street and the car and drove away wildly...

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High bounce, of heavy rubber.

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KITES 5c and 10c

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10 colored jacks and a sponge ball.

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Clever designs. Each with shovel.

Bag of Marbles 5c
30 glass onyx marbles for 5c

Fun for children.
Collect a whole set.

Jump Ropes 10c

Colorful & long, 1 grip with whistle.

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reached. Nick listened attentively to some message that was given him. As he hung up the receiver Lum Kee walked in the room. Nick glanced from one to the other, an oddball-smile on his face.

"So both of the proprietors are back," he said reflectively. "I wonder which one of you would be most surprised if Robert Landis walked in now."

Both men were silent as Nora rose and started to leave.

"You know there's no chance of that, don't you Dancer?" went on Nick.

"I don't know what you're talking about!" cried Dancer. "Now get out of here!"

Nora stood over Nick, arm upraised. His face was flushed. Nick disregarded him and once again took up the phone.



"Once a gum-heel, always a gum-heel," eh? said Dancer.

"I want to get Lieutenant Abrams of the homicide squad," he said.

"What are you calling him for?" stormed Dancer. "It's a cinch none of us shot Landis."

"Maybe to explain how you knew he was shot," replied Nick. He turned quietly and gusted to Nora.

"I'm still trying to call Selma," she said.

"I'll find you a phone," he returned cheerfully. He took her arm and led her to Dancer's office. Observed that it was deserted, he went in. He had just picked up the phone to dial Aunt Katherine when Dancer, coat over his arm returned.

"Once a gum-heel, always a gum-heel, eh?" said Dancer. "I don't like gum-needs but I thought you'd quit it when you married a pot of money."

"Did he call me a pot?" asked Nora in mock anger.

"I don't like to be critical," Dancer responded Nick slowly. "But I don't look quite right when you and your partner and your prima donna and your best customer all go out at the same time. Sort of gives the place a vacant look."

Dancer's eyes narrowed. He looked as though he wanted to have Nick thrown out. Meanwhile the desired number was

Arriving at the Forrest home a few minutes later he ran smack into a wall when he began to question the servants about the domestic status of Robert and Selma. Aunt Katherine Forrest towered in irate dignity. She threw her aura of respectability about her but it bounced off his shoulders. Abrams was not easily affected by anything that interfered with the normal pursuit of his profession.

"Lady, a man's been killed," he told her patiently. "I got to find out who did it."

"My servants have nothing to say," said Aunt Katherine haughtily.

"I'm just asking some simple questions," replied Abrams.

Aunt Katherine turned to her doorman.

"Henry, will you show Lieutenant Abrams out," she requested.

Abrams shook his head sadly. He was used to such things, but they complicated an already difficult situation.

"I'm not going till I see Mrs. Landis," he said.

"I'm sorry, she is unable to be disturbed," came a heavy, precise voice from the tutor's doorway. The speaker, Dr. Adolph Kammer, was a powerfully built, middle-aged man with close-cropped hair and brightly penetrating eyes. Abrams recognized him. He had encountered him several times on the witness stand, adroitly presenting pleas of insanity for murder defendants.

"I've got to see her, Doctor," persisted the Lieutenant.

"I know your responsibility," said Dr. Kammer smoothly. "But Mrs. Landis has had a great shock. It was necessary to give her something for her nerves."

"Do you often have to give Mrs. Landis things for her nerves?" inquired Abrams.

Dr. Kammer turned to Aunt Katherine.

"I think, Mrs. Forrest," he said, "you should have your attorney present at any future conference with the police."

The situation was growing embarrassing. At least for Abrams. But it was punctured by the arrival of Nora.

"Hurry to the Lichee," she told him barely pausing to greet the others. "Nick's waiting for you there."

That message delivered, Nora's only thought was for her cousin. When she was told it was impossible to disturb her she said she would wait upstairs, to be on hand the moment she woke.

But Selma was not asleep. Nora tiptoed into her room to find her covering in the corner, in a dressing gown.

"They're going to arrest me,

aren't they?" she said.

"No, no, of course not," reassured Nora.

"I didn't kill him," said Selma, her voice breaking.

"Of course you didn't," answered Nora.

"But they all think so—Aunt Katherine—everybody," said Selma.

"Now, you've got to get some sleep," Nora admonished.

A sudden piercing flash flashed over Selma.

"David," she whispered. "He thinks so too. And he mustn't. I couldn't bear it."

Nora stood there uncertainly as the other girl put a hand on her shoulder. She seemed on the verge of hysteria. But she was fighting for self-control.

"Will you go to him?" she asked.

"Go to David!" echoed Nora.

1928. He was industrious, truthful, dependable and obedient to his parents.

He was united in marriage to Frances Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Jones, of Haldeman, Ky., on June 11, 1926.

The deceased was survived by his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Harris, four sisters, Miss Leval Harris, of Portsmouth, O., Miss Fern, Alleen and Lydia Harris, all of Haldeman. The deceased is also survived by his wife an infant son, who was born since his father was taken to the hospital.

Before the deceased passed this life it is known that he called on the Lord in faith and depended on both a willingness and readiness to go.

405,000 ACRES OF BURLEY EARLY REPORTS INDICATE

Burley tobacco growers in Kentucky and adjoining states have indicated to the United States Department of Agriculture that they intend to grow 31 per cent more acres of burley in 1937 than in 1936. If these plans materialize about 405,000 acres of burley will be grown. This acreage was exceeded in each of the five years 1929 to 1932, inclusive, but is larger than the acreage of burley tobacco grown in any other year, points out Prof. Dana G. Card of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture. Kentucky growers plan for a 30 per cent increase in acreage while those in Tennessee expect to increase their acreage about 34 per cent. Growers in Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia plan even larger percentage increases although the change in acreage is less than one-tenth of that planned for Kentucky. Missouri and North Carolina growers plan smaller percentage increases than Kentucky growers.

Growers of eastern fire-cured tobacco plan for an increase of 11 per cent in their acreage which would result in a total of 61,000 acres. This would be the smallest acreage on record excepting that of 1926, with an increase of 24 per cent that year. Growers in the Henderson stemming district, however, plan a 33 1/3 per cent increase over 1936. This is not an unusually large acreage and some of the tobacco doubtless will be air-cured if the season is favorable.

Dark air-cured growers plan increases of from 25 per cent for Green River to 36 per cent for One-Sucker. The resulting acreage will be somewhat larger than those of the last few years but smaller than in years prior to 1931. The use of dark air-cured

to-bacco has decreased considerably from the earlier period, however, so production should be kept closely in line with disappearance.

SET SEEDING RATES FOR FARM PROGRAM

The Kentucky Agricultural Conservation Committee, in a statement from the College of Agriculture at Lexington, sets out the smallest amount of seed that may be known in qualifying for soil-building payments under the farm program this year. In arriving at these rates, consideration was given to the scarcity of seed. These minimum rates per acre are:

Alfalfa, 10 pounds; red clover, 6 pounds; alsike clover, 4 pounds; sweet clover, 8 to 10 pounds; crimson clover, 8 to 10 pounds; vetch, 15 pounds; lespedeza, 8 pounds; redtop, 3 to 4 pounds; timothy, 6 to 8 pounds; red clover grass, 10 pounds.

Conditions are made also for planting forest trees. Information as to sources of supply of forestry seedlings and plantings and cultural practices may be had by addressing the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

GET TWO VEGETABLES WHEN TURNIPS GROWN

One really gets two vegetables out of the turnip; the tops provide winter fare, the roots furnish delicious greens. Turnip greens are rich sources of vitamins A, B and C, and they are also rich

in minerals, especially iron, says Miss Florence Imbery, foods specialist for the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture. She adds that the roots are a good source of vitamin C and a fair source of vitamin B, and that yellow turnips also have vitamin A.

Some people like turnips raw, and they are nutritious used that way. They may be served in strips to be eaten with salt, or grated, sliced or shredded. They may be diced for salad. Crisp raw turnips, cabbage and apples, with a tart mayonnaise dressing, make an evening salad. Chopped turnip and raw carrot combine well and may be used with or without cooked peas. Raw turnip and onion also combine well.

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OBITUARY

JOHN C. HARRIS
John C. Harris, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Harris of Haldeman, Ky., died at the Kings Daughters Hospital, Ashland, Ky., on Thursday morning, April 8, at 11:15 o'clock, of double pneumonia. The deceased was born September 14, 1907, making him 29 years, 6 months, and 25 days old at the time of his death.

John attended the public schools and was graduated from the Haldeman High School in

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From a common cold
That Hangs On

No matter how many medicines you have tried for your cough, chest cold or bronchial irritation, you can be relieved now with Creomulsion. Creomulsion not only contains the soothing elements common to many remedies, such as Syrup of White Pine Compound with Tar, fluid extract of Licorice Root, fluid extract of Wild Cherry and Menthol, but its powerful phloren lozenge effect, fluid extract of Casarea for its mild laxative effect, and most important of all, Beechwood Creosote is perfectly safe and effective in these to reach the source of the trouble from the inside. Creomulsion can be taken frequently and continuously by adults and children with remarkable results.

Thousands of doctors use Creomulsion for the very first bottle. Don't worry through a long sleepless night—phone or go to a bottle of Creomulsion right now. (Ad.)

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Anti-Saloon League Selects A President

Walter J. Hoshal, Battle Creek, Mich., To-Head Kentucky Drys

Rev. Horace A. Sprague, President of the Board of Trustees of the Anti Saloon League of Kentucky, has announced the election of Walter J. Hoshal, of Battle Creek, Michigan, as Superintendent of the Kentucky League to succeed A. C. Graham, who has served as Superintendent for the past thirteen years.

Mr. Hoshal became actively interested in the dry movement in 1908, and while he was mayor of Burr Oak, Michigan, in whose vicinity he was born and raised. After putting his own county dry he became in demand as an organizer, and was chosen to take charge of Detroit in the State-wide dry fight there.

He has great ability as an organizer, having served on the Executive Committee for the Second Liberty Loan drive in Columbus, Ohio. He also assisted in raising the Y. M. C. A. War Work Fund, having charge of the Evansville, Indiana district.

When the nation went dry, he returned to his business of promotional advertising, until 1922 when he was called by his own state to take charge of the combined Dry Forces. His hobby outside of the "dry business" is Sunday School work. For some years he held the unique position of

Ellis Johnson's Teams Won 17, Lost 3 During 1936-37

Superintendent of two Sunday Schools, the Methodist and Presbyterian in his home city.

He is at present a member of the Michigan Board of Religious Education, and of the Methodist Board of Education. He is also Vice President and chairman of the Religious Council Committee, and by special appointment a member of the Ministerial Association.

Having spent some time last year in special temperance work in Kentucky, Mr. Hoshal states that he is satisfied that Kentucky is far in advance of most states in dry sentiment, and that he feels that if all the dry forces and churches united and cooperated in a well planned and organized educational, law enforcement, legislative and county local option campaign, Kentucky can be one of the first States to return to State-wide prohibition.

He will arrive in Louisville on April 26th, and will take over the work immediately.

WOMEN WANT SPRING OUTFITTERS

In the spring the woman's mind turns to new clothing, says Miss Sunshine Colley, in reporting on her home demonstration work in Bell county. Meetings held throughout the county this spring revealed a startling amount of interest in better dress, she declared.

Many women plan to buy or make spring outfits, and they wanted her to act as their guide to the correct styles of the year.

Ellis Johnson, already famous as a great high school player at Ashland, Kentucky and one of the south's best field generals in both basketball and football at the University of Kentucky, has enriched his laurels this year by gaining the distinction of every sports writer in Kentucky as the coach that turned in the best job during the grid season of 1936 and the basketball season of 1936-37.

Today, Ellis Johnson is Morehead's Number 1 citizen. Taking a team that had been in the doldrums for 10 years, and with anything but bright chances, Johnson, ably assisted by Len Miller, lost but 1 game in football and won 13 while losing 2 during the regular season in basketball.

Reminiscing over the football season calls to mind the general views of a number of writers who saw the Eagles in their first scrimmage last fall. "A determined group, lacking in experience and needing a lot of weight," was the general opinion. Johnson and Miller were none too optimistic for there was little question that the Eagles would have to cope against bigger clubs in each of their seven games. Added to this dismal outlook was the fact that the same group of players had won but one game the previous year.

Starting almost from scratch Ellis used almost every available moment in tutoring his team. Night after night he paid visits to the members of the club, always building up the spirit and morale of a club that the wise boys conceded little chance to win a game.

The Eagles opened against Murray, a team doped to defeat them by 6 touchdowns or upwards. The story of that game is history now, but will long live in the minds of Eagle followers. Murray scored in the second quarter on a 50 yard run by Thompson. Until that point the Eagles had been getting slightly the better of the argument.

In the same quarter the Morehead team, outweighed fully 20 pounds at every position, opened a straight power drive that carried them 80 yards and culminated in a touchdown as Tiny-Tim Wyant, a substitute of the previous year, crashed over from the 9 yard line.

Early in the fourth period an identical drive placed the Eagles on Murray's 6 yard line with a first down but a fumble ruined the chance. Murray kicked out and recovered a fumbled punt in mid-field. On the third down the Thoroughbreds tried a long pass that floated over the goal line. Although not a Murray player was within 20 feet of the ball when it hit inside the end zone, interference was called and the Thoroughbreds given the ball on the 1 yard line. It took 4 tries to make that yard and then the ball was barely on the pay-off stripe.

It was a moral victory for Morehead, but Johnson wasn't satisfied with that kind of game. His team—the same group that wasn't supposed to beat anybody, lost no more football games. True, they didn't win by large scores, but they, nevertheless always had that final ounce of power to push over the winning touchdown.

With Lawrence Carter, all-KIAC center back and Stan Arzen, who later made all-S. I. A. A., as the nucleus for a basketball team, the basketball prospects were much brighter than they had been in football. The Morehead basketball team, which had never won half of its conference games annexed the K. I. A. C. championship, based on season's play by winning 13 while losing 2 games. The team finished 2 full games ahead of Western.

The 2 matches that Teachers dropped during the season were by 2 point margins. They lost to Louisville 46-44 and to Eastern 30-23 in an overtime. Morehead went undefeated in its home floor.

In the K. I. A. C. tournament the men of Johnson were victims of the meet's major upset, losing to Union 29-26. They had defeated Union twice during the season.

Ellis Johnson's first year at Morehead was climaxed by a great stand his basketball team made in the Southern Intercollegiate tournament. They were eliminated by Murray, the defending champions in an overtime period, in the semifinals.

Counting tournaments Morehead won 16 and lost 4 games during the year.

Today, Morehead is on the verge of great athletic achievement in Kentucky. The college and the alumni are sports minded. Watch us next year in the slogan.

Morehead is building and at the hub of the program that the school is launching is Ellis Johnson, its Number 1 citizen. Personality plus effort and the knowledge of what to do has made Johnson the coach that is eyed today in Kentucky. The Eagles are definitely on the up-grade. It may not be a far cry until they are taking on the bigger colleges and universities. They should be ready for this kind of competition in basketball next year.

Only one athlete on both the football and basketball teams will be lost by graduation. Johnson has all of last year's material plus some mighty fine additions to work with this year.

Even Johnson, who is general pessimistic, admits that "we'll be pretty good this year."

HENS HELP FARM INCOME

Hens are returning profits in Fleming county, despite unfavorable egg prices and high feed costs, says William T. Straw, assistant county agent. Records kept on 1,864 hens last month showed that they laid 21,114 eggs which sold for \$454. Expenses were \$245 and profit \$209, or more than 11 cents a dozen.



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Every day brings additional indication that Charley Dresen, manager of the Cincinnati Reds, has lost none of his confidence in young ball players.

His 1936 pitching staff was the youngest in the major leagues, yet Dresen now leans toward a still younger corps by injecting it with three recruits, Lee Grissom, Lloyd "Whitey" Moore and Johnny Vander Meer.

The three youngsters have been performing heroics all spring, particularly the eccentric Mr. Grissom, who has proved he can do things besides make himself heard.

The Reds have had good pitching all along, due to the strength of the young trio added to the foundation of the staff, which is composed of Paul Derringer, Gene Schott, Al Hollingsworth, Peaches Davis, Bill Hallahan and Don Brennan.

Grissom and Vander Meer are southpaws, and each has a blinding fast ball. Vander Meer proved this last season at Durham in the Piedmont League, when he pitched 295 batters after joining the club on June 1. This spectacular achievement earned him the distinction as the outstanding minor league performer of the year, in a poll conducted by the Sporting News, national baseball weekly.

Vandermeer was retarded in his spring training work by an attack of influenza, but he came out of it and soon demonstrated that the advance notices about his strong arm were not exaggerated. Dresen was further impressed by the boy's willingness to learn, and his ability to field his position. He is by far the best fielding pitcher of the three.

Grissom, who was hampered during most of 1936 by illness, is in the best of health, as demonstrated by the manner in which he has been whizzing the ball by enemy batters.

If Grissom continues the pace he has set in spring training he is certainly to become a member of the starting group, with a possibility of achieving stardom later on the reel. He has been the talk of the games in which he has participated, because of his tremendous stuff and the ease to which he has been able to put it.

Lloyd Moore, unlike Grissom and Vander Meer, was not considered seriously for this year's staff before the spring training sessions started. Dresen was impressed by his possibilities before, but he made Dresen give him serious consideration for a 1937 berth by

acting like he was still pitching for El Dorado in the Cotton States League, from which team he graduated to the Reds.

Moore won 30 and lost five for El Dorado last year, joined the Reds in the fall and showed enough sheer stuff to cause Dresen to table him as a prospect. Because of the fact he was dropping from a Class C League, the Redleg manager reasoned he might have been too green to retain this season.

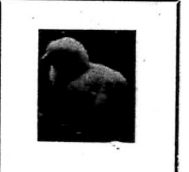
The calmness of the youngster was the thing that swung Dresen to his side. It mattered not that he was in a big league training camp. It mattered not that he was forced to face the best hitters in baseball in his first appearance. He just went out there and did the best he could, which was good enough.

Moore is the same boy who pitched hiked to Beckley, W. Va., for a trial in 1934, and who had exactly 60 cents in his pocket when signed to a contract.

ESTILL COUNTY LOOKS AHEAD

Land improvement through the use of lime and phosphate and the growing of alfalfa and red clover and the development of 4-H club work compromise the major points in the 1937 farm program in Estill county, according to County Agent C. C. Shade. Ten thousand tons of limestone and phosphate will be used on an unprecedented scale, with thousands of acres going to legumes and grass.

A stand of crimson clover where the tobacco was last year prevented washing and leaching on W. S. Pendleton's farm in Metcalfe county.



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