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# KENTUCKY PROGRESS MAGAZINE



**DERBY  
EDITION**

**MAY, 1929**

**Vol. 1 No. 9**

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE KENTUCKY PROGRESS COMMISSION



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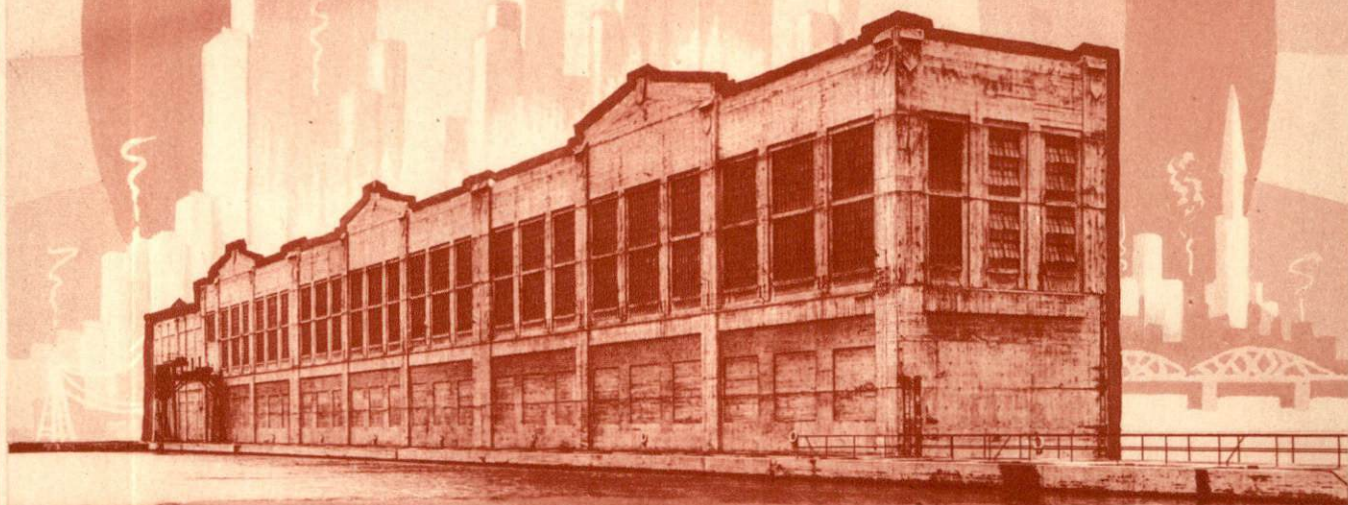
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KENTUCKY PROGRESS**



# Kentucky Progress

MAGAZINE

GOVERNOR  
FLEM. D. SAMPSON  
CHAIRMAN

Official Publication  
Of the Kentucky Progress  
Commission Created by the  
1928 Legislature to Advertise  
Kentucky to the World.



For any information on Kentucky, address  
**KENTUCKY PROGRESS COMMISSION**  
STATE CAPITOL, FRANKFORT, KY.

VOL. I

MAY, 1929

NO. 9

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H. R. M., "King Horse"



# Scenes at Kentucky Race Tracks



Charity race meet on Col. E. R. Bradley's "Idle Hour" farm.

—Lafayette Studio.



One of the Kentucky derby entries, taken on the farm.

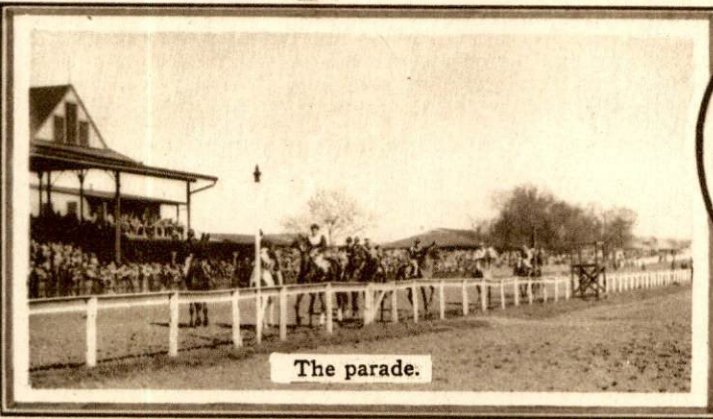
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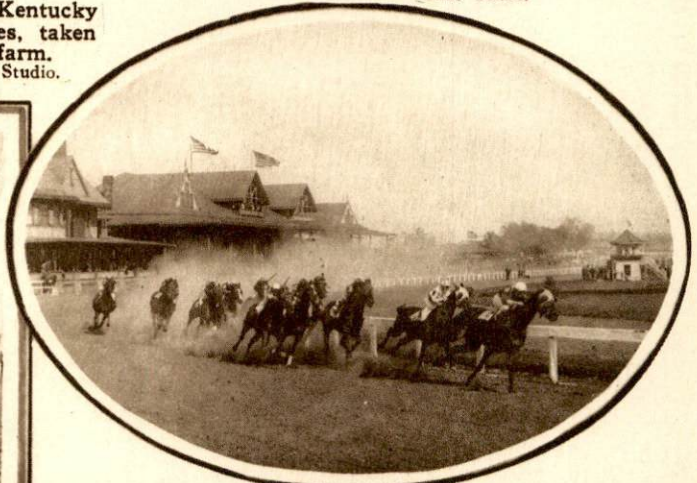
The start.



The finish.



The parade.



Racing scene at Lexington track, the oldest running race course in America.



Latonia race track, Covington, Ky., club house and grandstand from the back stretch.





# Derby Day

By GOVERNOR FLEM D. SAMPSON

**M**AY is a beautiful month in old Kentucky. Nature, ever indulgent with her favorite daughter, even outdoes herself as she gives from her bounty to make the meadows and the hills and the rolling fields glisten in their new spring garments. On the mountain sides the riotous rhododendrons are blooming; it's blossom time in the Pennyroyal, and the meadow lands, in their crisp dress of green, wave greetings in the gentle breezes.

And in the fields of blue grass, proud equines lift their heads and gaze with the disdain of the true aristocrat at the passerby. They are the yearlings, the colts, whose blood and bone and sinew are being built from the grasses and grains that grow above, and the waters that flow from under the limestone soil peculiar to the Blue Grass region of Kentucky.

Their fathers and mothers, their aunts and uncles, have left the training pastures, and wherever crowds gather to pay tribute to King Horse they are there, in stall and paddock, on the track or in the show ring, adding to the laurels of their strain, bringing fresh glory to the State that gave them birth.

It is no wonder then that Kentuckians are proud when May rolls 'round, and no wonder that Derby Day becomes for them the day of days; no wonder that every road leads to Louisville.

There are thousands of Kentuckians who know nothing of the machinery of racing, care nothing for the management of the jockey club, are not interested in the tracks further than to see the co-ordination of bone, sinew and brain as the thoroughbreds, each intent on winning, turn into the stretch and approach the finish line, and they would no more miss the running of a derby than they would fail to thrill when the band plays "My Old Kentucky Home."

But the Derby is not all of Kentucky's crowning glories, and this year we want the thousands of visitors, who will gather at the track to see the crowds and watch the thoroughbreds in action, to come prepared to stay long enough to visit some of our points of interest. We have many, and we have broad, paved highways to take our visitors to them.

We want our visitors to see the roads we are building day by day. We want them to see our industries and our farm lands and our stock farms where the best in horses are bred and born.

We are proud of this new Kentucky of ours and we want to share our pride with others. We love this New Kentucky, but we are not jealous, and we want them to love it, too.

From time immemorial they have heard of our pretty women and our fast horses. We still have them, the prettiest on earth, and our horses are fleetier now than that day when Ten Broeck showed Molly McCarthy a pretty pair of heels. But we have other things, too, that we want our visitors to see. We want to share with them our shrines. We want them to see our Eastern Kentucky, where developments crowd on the heels of other developments in an ever-passing parade. We want them to see our Western Kentucky where one can ride all day through orchards and berry fields unequaled on this continent.

Come to our Derby by all means, you of other states, but come prepared to tarry awhile. Come to stay with us and let us acquaint you with this Land of Promise, where milk and honey flow and kind hearts ever beat a tender welcome. Come, and when you have gone you will better understand why Kentuckians love their native land next to their God.





# EDITORIAL

C. FRANK DUNN, Editor

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## The Kentucky Derby

SPRING is here. It has been here for several weeks. It arrived when the early morning try-outs on private and public tracks began for the great annual classic, the Kentucky Derby.

The railbird has been beating both the early bird and the worm ever since Sure Thing and all of the other candidates for the fifty-fifth running of the "Darby" started to do their stuff at sunrise on the thoroughbred farms in the Blue Grass region and at the tracks.

Spring will be racing toward Summer when the 85,000 or more subjects of King Horse gather at historic Churchill Downs on May 18 to see whether the sports writers have been toting fair with them for these many weeks or whether—or rather "weather"—the "dope" calculations are all to be upset.

At any rate, there will be no denying that the Derby is "some event." Everybody meets everybody else, and incidentally gets a close-up of front-page notables from all parts of the country.

The KENTUCKY PROGRESS Magazine extends a hearty Kentucky welcome to the distinguished visitors from all sections of the nation who will sojourn, if only briefly, in the renowned Blue Grass State, and extends a cordial invitation to the visitors to see as much of Kentucky as possible while here, as they will find much worth seeing no matter in what direction they start.

Kentucky, noted for runners, trotters and saddle horses, is no less interesting to the visitor notwithstanding the progress of the automobile and airplane. Man o' War is attracting more thousands each year to his abode near Lexington, and he is still worth a cool million dollars, so Hoss, Incorporated, has not dropped in the stock market since King Richard opened the bidding on that famous occasion with "My Kingdom for a—"

## Annihilating Antiques

A NOTED newspaper writer from Indianapolis, on a visit to Kentucky a few summers ago, marveled at the priceless antiques found in many sections of the State.

Homes containing relics of the pioneer days, furniture of Colonial times and other antiques were in evidence everywhere the writer traveled.

Kentucky is fortunate in having preserved these treasures—and today they are indeed treasures, as the tourist will travel hundreds of miles to see, and, if possible, purchase genuine antiques.

The antique craze has grown to such an extent that we may soon expect to see valuable old public buildings go on the auction block so that the antique hunters may unearth the contents of the cornerstone in their search for treasures.

The following letter, received by the editor, tells its own story:

"I am sending you a clipping concerning the sale of a fine old Woodford County home, and must explain, which I shall do.

"You will remember, I know, that Prof. Rexford Newcomb, the architect who has for three years spent much time in the study of our Kentucky architecture, made an address last June on Boone Day at the Old Capitol.

"In September he gave an illustrated lecture on Kentucky architecture. In this he gave views of many old Kentucky homes, and two were of the Johnson Miller place, mentioned in the clipping.

"After showing the lovely portico, with the rounded arches and semi-circular stone steps, and then one end of the front with its beautiful Palladian window, he said that no finer example of modified Colonial architecture could be found in the State; that this and other places of equal merit were going to ruin through neglect, and that the Governor of Kentucky should be apprised of such buildings and should see that they were restored as rare specimens of the beautiful workmanship of early times.

"This, I suppose, is expecting a good deal of a busy Governor, yet when I saw the notice of the sale of this old house I regretted that I had not passed on Mr. Newcomb's idea to our Chief Executive. To think of those hand-carved mantels, wonderful hand-carved arch in the great hall, door frames, etc., being removed from our State makes one's heart ache, if the notice is true."

The clipping stated that the mantels, doors and other interior woodwork were to be torn out for use, it was reported, in a Colonial home to be built in the East.

There are many such old homes in Kentucky, but not so many that any one of them can be spared. Let's look around our own communities and see if we cannot organize sufficient sentiment to prevent the further removal from Kentucky of the things that go to make up Kentucky—that "Old Kentucky Home."

## A Hall of Fame

THE announcement made yesterday in the news dispatches by Secretary Dunn of the Kentucky Progress Commission that the next General Assembly would be asked to create a Kentucky Hall of Fame with the busts of Stephen Collins Foster, Daniel Boone and George Rogers Clark as a nucleus, is very apropos, and in our opinion should meet with the general approval of



the public of the Grand Old Commonwealth.

Kentucky has many gifted men and women who have made Kentucky famous, who have long since been gathered to their fathers, while we have others that are still with us in the flesh, all of whose memories should be perpetuated for future generations.

It is true that their works do live after them in the memories of men, that are more enduring than bronze and more lasting than marble.

But we are apt to forget the noble and heroic deeds of those who have gone before, and we know of no better way than to provide what is known as a Hall of Fame with busts of these eminent men and women to refresh our recollections.

Without moving out of our tracks we can name at least forty or fifty who should have places in this proposed Kentucky Hall of Fame. And there are many others.

Kentucky gave Abraham Lincoln to the North, and Jefferson Davis to the South, and the latter's memory is enshrined in the towering shaft out yonder at Fairview, on the edge of this county.

Going on down the list we have but to mention a few names: Governor Isaac Shelby, Henry Clay, Ephriam McDowell, Theodore O'Hara, Matthew Jouett, John James Audubon, Joel T. Hart, Constantine Rafinesque, John Filson, Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Gen. John C. Breckinridge, James Lane Allen, John J. Crittenden, James Guthrie, George D. Prentice, Henry Watterson, Tom Corwin, John A. Broadus, the distinguished Baptist clergyman; Robert J. Breckinridge, an outstanding Presbyterian minister; Thomas Underwood Dudley, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky; Martin John Spalding, Bishop in the Roman Catholic faith; Alexander Campbell, founder of the Church of the Disciples of Christ, and many others of splendid name and fame.

There are authors, authoresses, poets, writers, soldiers, scientists, jurists, almost without number.

All these should be placed in Kentucky's Hall of Fame.

When this Hall of Fame is once put into commission, it should be made sure that there is ample space, for there are great numbers of distinguished Kentuckians, both living and dead, that should occupy a niche in this hall.

It was Crittenden, smiling before a file of Spanish musketry, refusing to be blindfolded or to bend the knee, for the fatal volley, who uttered the keynote of his race: "A Kentuckian always faces his enemy and kneels only to his God." His bust should be in this Hall of Fame.

A Hall of Fame such as is proposed will tell the historic story of Kentucky.

We, in this materialistic age of dollars, gasoline and "fast speed," are apt to forget those who have blazed the way for us. A Hall of Fame, exclusively Kentuckian, will tell the story of the past; will tell of the trail-blazers in arts, science, literature, medicine, religion, statecraft, jurisprudence and other vocations, so that we as people might now live peaceably and contentedly under our own "vine and fig-tree" in the Pennyrile, the Purchase, the Blue Grass, and the Mountain, which, taken as a whole, is called—Kentucky.—*Hopkinsville New Era.*

### Kentucky Bankers Lead

THE Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association has published a bulletin giving the rating of all the States in the Union on the important question of banker-farmer co-operation that shows Kentucky bankers were far in the lead in this undertaking in 1928. The standard score-card that was used made it possible for a State to score 1,000 points. Kentucky made a total of 832 points, Georgia 675, Oregon 375, Vermont 283, and the remainder of the States trailed behind down to as low as twelve points.

The basis of scoring was: Agricultural committee conferences, 100 points; appointment of county "key" bankers to keep in touch with all other bankers in the county, 100 points; financial support of agricultural work, 100 points; bankers' agricultural meetings, 100 points, and the number of boys and girls or farmers pursuing definite projects, through bankers' efforts, 500 points. Kentucky bankers made a perfect score in the first four items.

R. B. Porter, Caneyville, chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Kentucky Bankers' Association, gives credit to the Agricultural and Livestock Improvement Association of the Louisville Board of Trade for their co-operation in helping to make this work a success, and also gives credit to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, which contributed the two livestock special trains known as the Kentucky Bankers' Livestock Specials. Because of the fine record made by the Agricultural Committee of the Kentucky Bankers' Association, Dan H. Otis, director of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association, has invited it to co-operate with the Kentucky College of Agriculture in presenting an exhibit at the executive council meeting of the American Bankers' Association to be held at Biloxi, Miss. Members of the committee and of the college will appear on the program at this meeting.

F. C. Dorsey, president of the Kentucky Bankers' Association, and his entire organizations are entitled to the congratulations of the citizens of Kentucky for the remarkable showing they have made and for the splendid demonstration they have given to bankers in other States of the possibilities of banker-farmer co-operation.

### Visual Education

THE announcement that the film "Kentucky" has had an executive pre-view may not startle Broadway film centers, but it is conclusive evidence that Kentucky is going in for visual education as to her resources and activities.

With all the interest in radio and aviation it must not be overlooked that the motion picture is still very far from a decrepit old age. The population is largely eye-minded. And that is to say that our impressions are mostly received through the optic nerves. Psychologists say that 87 per cent of all of us take in our information through the eyes rather than through the ears and other senses.

This being so, the motion picture is likely to remain the way in which we gather concepts which are not to be gathered even from print. Figures like the Prince of Wales, ex-President Coolidge and the President are real to us because of the current event section of the movies.

When, as and if the film "Kentucky" is as well prepared as the Commonwealth's Ambassador of Goodwill,

(Continued on page 38)



# "They're Off"

The World and His Wife Witness  
Classic, the

the Exciting Finish of America's Great Turf  
Kentucky Derby

By ROBERT E. DUNDON, Sports Editor, Louisville Herald-Post

## "THEY'RE OFF!"

Churchill Downs on Kentucky Derby Day! The world has come to Louisville on holiday. The greatest race on the North American continent, turf classic of all nations, is being decided.

Two dozen of the grandest three-year-old runners which the national sport can produce now vie, in a spectacle unapproached for color and romance, for its unparalleled blending of yesterday, today and tomorrow in such a passionate cricible as the gods on Olympus never possessed, even when they created the fiery steeds of Apollo, driver of the sun's chariot, or the milk-white chargers of Diana, Queen of the Night.

It is Kentucky, a truly great Commonwealth, that typifies this race. Louisville, her handsome daughter, is hostess to the entire globe, for this one golden day of the calendar.

"They're off!"

Such a frail thing as a thin line of tape, what an insignificant element in all the cosmos! But it has its uses. It has helped to restrain the impetuous cavalry of the turf, until the appointed moment when the starter, calm and collected under a most nerve-wracking ordeal, catches them all in clear alignment, and in a swift motion releases the webbing, to send the eager pack on its way around the magnificent course.

A mile and a quarter. A journey accomplished in just a trifle more than two minutes, but at whose end lies the rainbow of a life's goal for some fortunate owner and trainer, breeder and jockey, to say nothing of the equine honors which the passing years can never erase from the worthy steed which is destined to receive the floral wreath of victory.

The crowd at Churchill Downs on Derby Day. Words are too feeble to describe that gay and care-free assemblage. Beautiful women, happy children, cheerful husbands, fathers and sweethearts, even the losers forgetting their temporary setbacks of previous races in the gripping intensity of the Derby.

Visitors from every quarter of the civilized and uncivilized sphere. Society leaders, political lights, barons from the marts of finance, workmen and girls from the city stores, bankers, doctors, handsome matrons with a watchful eye for debutante daughters, even clergymen in mufti, they are all there.

It is also truly the most democratic of gatherings.

Millionaires rub elbows with bootblacks. A spirit of camaraderie pervades the throng. Even the desperate struggle for a point from which to witness the running of the big race, which despite the enormous stretch of stand and clubhouse, wide lawns and many advantageous positions afforded, is still the lot of the late-comer when a hundred thousand individuals may be trying to watch the event, is in the main a good-natured proceeding. Those who cannot see get as close to the rail as they can, and learn the varying fortunes of the steeds from the staccato comments of those who have attained a perch from which they can shout back the news.

Sweeping away from the start in an almost solid phalanx, the field has begun to string out a bit even at the first quarter, when passing the stands for the first time. Three or four of the front-runners are right together, setting the pace, with the main contenders, which will close up gradually as the trying last half mile is reached, racing easily back of the leaders. The long shots and "hopefuls," the horses which are running merely to display their owners' colors, of which there are always a few among the entries, are in the rear division, for the most part.

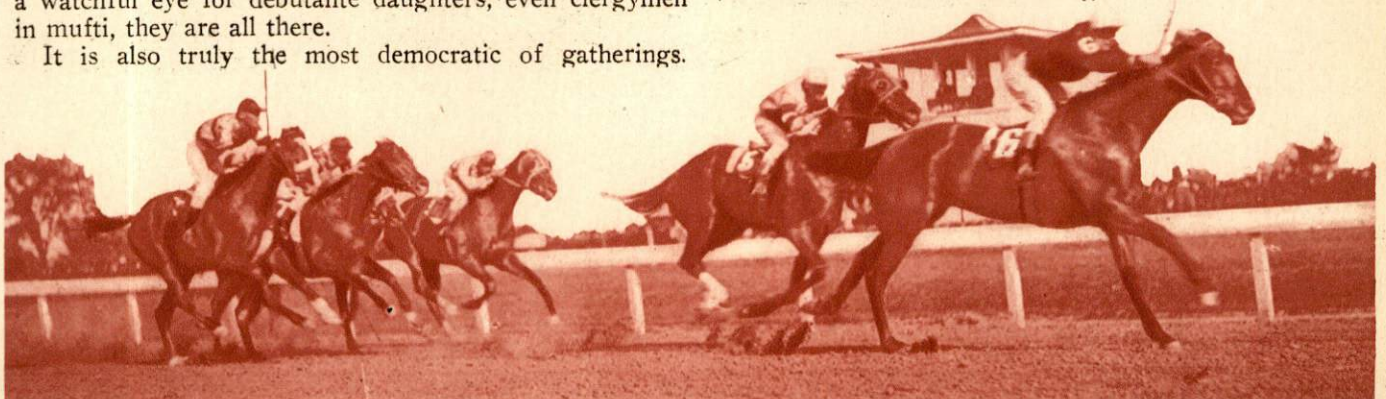
To the half mile ground, and up the back-stretch, they rush, by which time the race, to the experienced watchers in press stand and the field boxes, may have narrowed to three or four contestants. Faint hearts falter as the mile is gained, and the last heart-breaking dash to the wire begins.

The home stretch!

Down that brown ribbon of historic loam comes driving a new champion. Three lengths to the clear, with his jockey riding in confident style, he has already demonstrated his quality and courage. It appears that the race is over.

But perhaps it is not as it would seem. Another lightly regarded colt has slipped through at the turn for home, and comes on the outside of the field with tremendous strides, every jump cutting down the precious advantage which has been won only at an overwhelming expenditure of energy and power.

The favorite leads, but the outsider has closed the gap, until as they pass the paddock gate, the margin of the public choice is less than a length.



—Caufield & Shook.



But, small as that advantage is, it may suffice. Both riders are swinging their whips, the gallant steeds giving one final burst of speed, one last bid of thoroughbred endurance, which tells its story to every observer, of many generations of careful and painstaking breeding which has made the Kentucky horse symbolical for all that is superb in the production of a truly game and heroic animal.



The crowd at Churchill Downs on Derby Day.

—Caufield & Shook.

The favorite wins, by the proverbial nod. A head on the post. Only a trifle less of honor and glory for the long shot which has made such a remarkable finish, and which takes the place by two lengths. \$55,000, and a gold trophy, won by the fifteen-inch spread of a magnificent chestnut head; \$6,000 for the second horse; \$3,000 for the third, and \$1,000 to the fourth.

Is the crowd happy? Do kids have a good time in vacation? When grown-up people let themselves go, and play just as they did years ago, when they were children, there is only one answer.

Winners and losers alike respond to the Derby incentive. In fact, you can't tell one from another, unless a man who has been so unfortunate as to pick the wrong horse stops to tell you how it happened, and then you don't stop to listen, for you are too busy trying to find your party, or locate a promising chance for the sixth race, to discuss ancient history.

The first Kentucky Derby was run in May, 1875, and it has been renewed every spring, in that same month, since then. The 1929 Kentucky Derby is therefore the fifty-fifth consecutive running of America's chief stakes. Every year, interest seems to increase, and the mere fact that Louisville has the Derby at Churchill Downs is said to be mainly responsible for the construction of every big new hotel in the city.

Hundreds of special trains, thousands of cars, tens of thousands of automobiles, and even fleets of airplanes, bring the Derby throng to the Kentucky metropolis. Many of the visitors, unable to obtain hotel or lodging house accommodation, live on the parked Pullmans which are here for the occasion, some of which remain for several days, for the convenience of parties which have been made up for the trip.

Every important news service in the world receives instantaneous reports on the Derby, down to its fractional placings, and in less than a minute after it is decided, the news has gone leaping out over the cables to the ends of the lines in many foreign lands and cities.

Radio's growth has made possible a much wider dissemination of this immediate announcement. The classic is called over the broadcasting stations in complete detail.

Millions of our people who cannot get to the track thereby receive a graphic and picturesque account of its every feature.

Only twice in the history of the Kentucky Derby have there been more than twenty starters in the race. Last year, when twenty-two faced the barrier, it set the record. Reigh Count led twenty-one others home, while Zev, winner in 1923, beat twenty colts, geldings and fillies in his flight around

the course. There were twenty in the field when Flying Ebony won the race in 1925, the third largest number for the classic. Following is the order for size of Derby fields, with the name of the winners and number of starters:

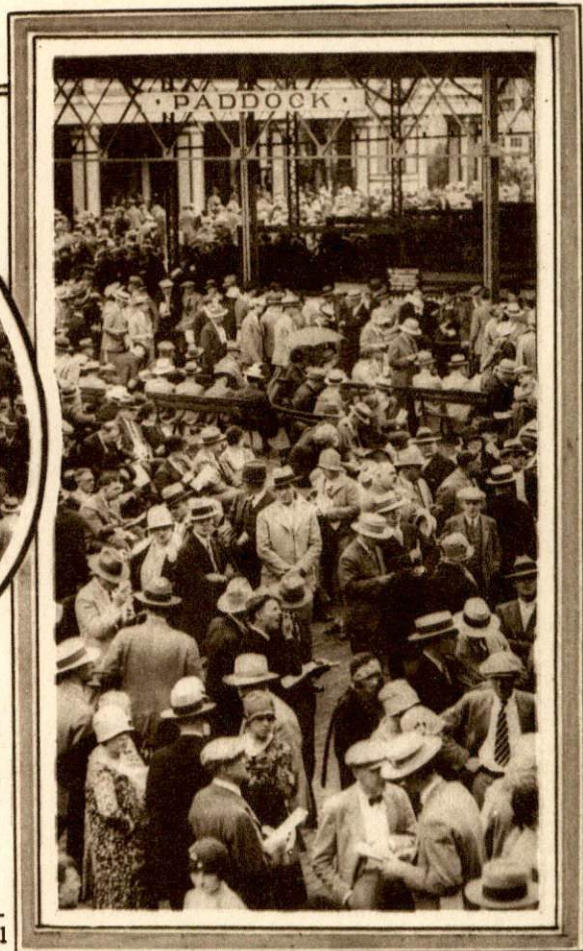
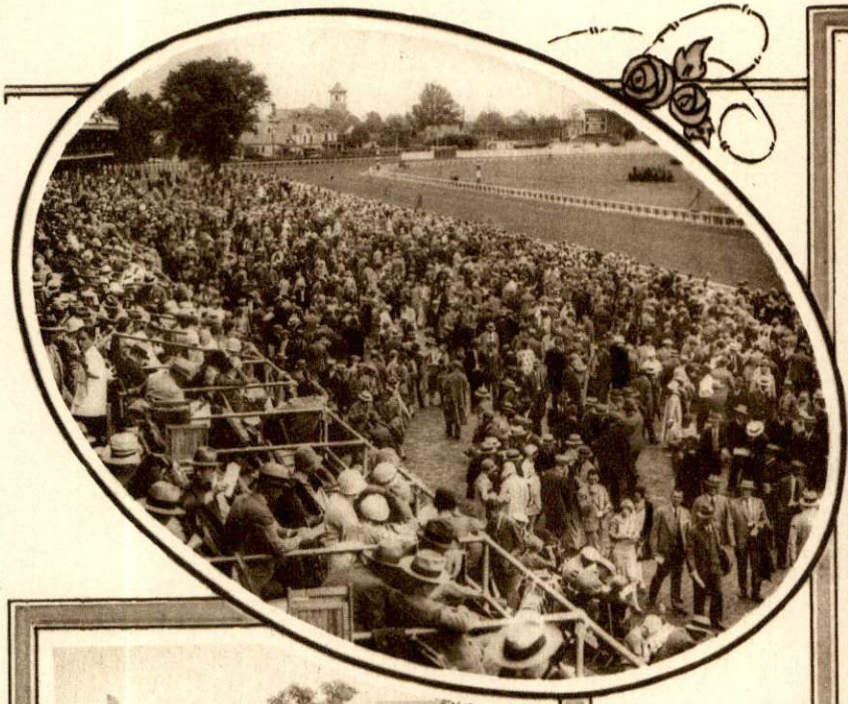
- Twenty-two starters (record field)—Reigh Count, 1928.
- Twenty-one starters—Zev, 1923.
- Twenty starters—Flying Ebony, 1925.
- Nineteen starters—Black Gold, 1924.
- Seventeen starters—Paul Jones, 1920.
- Sixteen starters—Regret, 1916.
- Fifteen starters—Whiskery, 1927; Omar Khayyam, 1917; Aristides, 1875.
- Fourteen starters—Apollo, 1882.
- Thirteen starters—Bubbling Over, 1926.
- Twelve starters—Behave Yourself, 1921; Sir Barton, 1919.
- Eleven starters—Baden Baden, 1877; Vagrant, 1876.
- Ten starters—Morvich, 1922; Wintergreen, 1909; Beh Ali, 1886; Joe Cotton, 1885.
- Nine starters—George Smith, 1916; Buchanan, 1884; Lord Murphy, 1879; Day Star, 1878.
- Eight starters—Exterminator, 1918; Donerail, 1913; Worth, 1912; Stonestreet, 1908; Ben Brush, 1896; Spokane, 1889.
- Seven starters—Old Rosebud, 1914; Meridian, 1911; Donau, 1910; Lieutenant Gibson, 1900; Macbeth, 1888; Montrose, 1887; Leonatus, 1883.
- Six starters—Pink Star, 1907; Sir Huon, 1906; Judge Himes, 1903; Typhoon II, 1897; Lookout, 1893; Riley, 1890; Hindoo, 1881.
- Five starters—Elwood, 1904; His Eminence, 1901; Fonso, 1880.
- Four starters—Alan-a-dale, 1902; Plaudit, 1898; Halma, 1895; Chant, 1894; Kingman, 1891.
- Three starters—Agile, 1905; Manuel, 1899; Azra, 1892.

It may be seen that it was an unusually large field which ran in the first Kentucky Derby, fifteen, not exceeded for forty years thereafter. It is said that on account of the narrowness of the track at the point of start at that time, it was necessary to send the field away from

(Continued on page 39)



# Derby Day at Churchill Downs



Part of the Derby Day crowd at Churchill Downs, awaiting the call to the post.

Left: Club House gardens, Churchill Downs on Derby Day.  
—Caufield & Shook.

Scene at the paddock, Churchill Downs, on Derby Day.



Jockeys waiting for the roll call on Derby Day.





## Ten Broeck

By JAMES TANDY ELLIS

Old man Harper's gone to rest,  
Sleepin' where the blue grass blows  
On the upland's verdant crest,  
Where the merry daisy grows.  
Ten Broeck's slab of marble white  
Glistens 'neath the golden sun,  
By the paddock where the might  
And glory of his fame begun.

Love that race-hoss? Time o'day!  
Harper loved him like a child,  
And the first quick tremblin' neigh  
Ringin' from the woodland wild  
Fell upon old Harper's ear  
Like a strain of music sweet,  
Wa'n't no music he could hear  
Like the tread of race-hoss feet.

Yes, I saw that four-mile run  
Down at Louisville in July.  
Hot? It seemed the br'ilin' sun  
Flamed the clouds along the sky.  
Ten Broeck, white with lathered foam  
Like an eagle cut the air,  
Brought his colors safely home,  
Writ his name in history there.

Old Kentucky saw that day  
All her native pride retained;  
Couldn't hold their joy in sway  
When they knowed the race was gained.  
Old man Harper's gone to rest,  
Sleepin' where the blue grass blows,  
Ten Broeck's slab is on the crest  
Where the merry daisy grows.



# Longfellow, Ten Broeck and the Harpers

(Lexington Herald reprint from Cincinnati Enquirer of January 23, 1898)

**T**HE history of the turf and the history of Woodford County, Kentucky, are indissolubly bound up together.

If the roster of pioneer turfmen had not held the names of Buford, Blackburn, Harper, Alexander, Swigert, Kinkead and Ford, and if they had not played their parts on the breeding farm and at the race track, the annalists of the American turf would have a different story to tell.

These men raced horses in the days when they were run for glory, and when the bookmaker had not been invented. Of this school of turfmen, Frank B. Harper, now in his seventy-fourth year, is the last survivor in Woodford county, and one of the most illustrious of them all. He is a nephew of John Harper, who died in 1873, and who laid the foundation of the great thoroughbred nursery at Nantura Farm many years ago. After owning and racing a number of horses, John Harper's career was crowned, near the close of his life, by the successes of Longfellow, who was foaled in 1867. He bred Ten Broeck, but did not live to see any of his performances.

Frank B. Harper was associated with his uncle, John, from childhood, and it was under Frank's regime that Longfellow won many of his greatest races, and made his wonderful name in the stud, and that Ten Broeck made the world ring with his exploits.

## Nantura's Start

The Harpers have been in Woodford county for over one hundred years. The records of the Woodford county court show that in March, 1795, Jacob Harper, Sr., the grandfather of the present owner of the place, purchased

from one Andrew Lewis "700 acres of land for the sum of 912 pounds, lawful money." Nantura Farm took its name from the great race and brood mare of that time, the dam of Longfellow. The estate now includes within its northern boundary the old Ned Blackburn Farm, where ex-Senator Jo S. C. Blackburn first saw the light, some threescore years ago. It is a magnificent tract of 1,200 acres, studded with grand old trees of black walnut, ash, hard maple, burr oak, hickory, elm and, now and then, a honey locust.

Mr. Harper is a heavily built, white-bearded old gentleman, of the utmost simplicity of manners and life. He knows few greater pleasures than to sit on the front porch of the little one-and-one-half-story cottage, which constitutes his home, and to talk with deep feeling of the noble animals which he has loved with an affection rarely given by man, and almost unheard of between man and beast.

This quaint old cottage, besides being a historic spot in the annals of thoroughbred breeding, possesses a weird interest of another kind. Its ancient walls could tell, if walls had speech, of two fearful murders in the family of its owner, one of them the most mysterious which ever occurred in Kentucky, and not the slightest clue to which has been had, down to the present day.

Adam Harper, brother of John Harper, was the first victim. He was shot to death during the Civil War, in 1864, by members of Sue Mundy's guerrilla band, while trying to prevent them from taking his horses.

## Another Tragedy

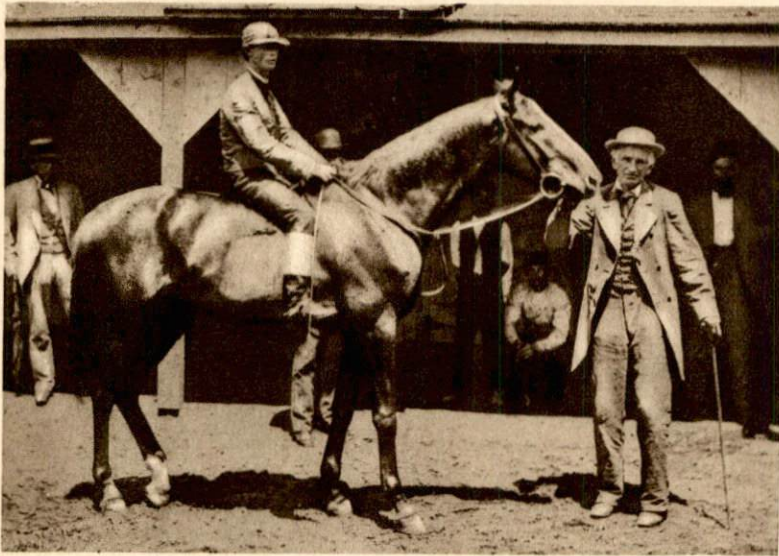
The second tragedy enacted there occurred on the night of Sunday, March 10, 1871, when another brother, Jacob Harper, aged seventy-four, and his sister, Miss Elizabeth Harper, several years older were brutally butchered and



The burial places of Longfellow and Ten Broeck, noted racers of the past. These horses are buried on the old Harper place near Lexington.

—Photo by J. A. Estes.





—Lafayette Studio.

The famous "Longfellow" and his owner, John Harper, in the days when they ran four-mile heats on heavy-going tracks. (From an old photo).

murdered in their beds. John Harper and his nephew, at the time the murder was committed, were in Lexington with Longfellow who was to start the next day in a race against the great Enquirer, an event that had been advertised far and wide. The old people were alone in the house, the servants being in a cabin some distance away. Jacob Harper had visited Frankfort the day before, and it was currently reported that he had drawn a large sum of money from the bank to bet on the race at Lexington. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive for the crime. The assassins effected an entrance to Jacob Harper's room through a window and with a dull axe hacked to death Harper and his sister, as they lay sleeping in their beds. The bodies were discovered the next morning by the servants. Although the best detectives in Cincinnati were engaged in investigating the case, the perpetrators of the foul deed were never discovered, and the notorious murder of Jacob and Betsy Harper has always remained a mystery.

Mr. Harper is a bachelor. The quiet, simple, lonely life he leads, and has always led, is remarkable in a man of such large means, amply able to gratify every wish which his heart could conceive. A very fair index of his character was his famous and oft-repeated injunctions to his jockeys to run his horses from "eend to eend." It well illustrates his open and straightforward nature.

#### The Dead Heroes

With the death of Ten Broeck and Longfellow, his most dearly beloved equine companions, Mr. Harper has lost all interest in the turf, and indeed, I think, a good deal of interest in life. The passing away of Jils Johnson, the great son of Longfellow, a few days ago was not so deeply mourned by Mr. Harper, and he stated to the writer that it was not his intention to place a monument over him. Those were glorious days for the old man, when Longfellow and Ten Broeck were both on exhibition at Nantura, and had visitors from all over this continent and Europe.

Imp. Rossington and Patton are the present stallions, but while they are constantly earning money for their master, they have not in the least assuaged their master's grief for the dead heroes—Ten Broeck and Longfellow.

Imp. Rossington (who is a half brother to the great Ormonde that sold for \$150,000) was purchased by Harper at public auction in Lexington in 1887, at six years old.

"I paid \$12,000 for him," said Mr. Harper, "and now he doesn't owe me a cent. I believe, in fact, that I have been in his debt for several years." Rossington had eleven successful two-year-olds, and, all told, about sixteen winners out last season, one of the best of which is the two-year-old Traversa, out of Betsy Brooks, by Ten Broeck, he having recently won several good races at San Francisco. Patton, twelve years old, by Ten Broeck, has been in the stud only four years and has produced some good two and three-year-olds.

#### Their Monuments

When Ten Broeck and Longfellow died, Mr. Harper gave each a resting place befitting their great achievements on the turf on a beautiful hillside in the paddock where they were wont to gambol. Their graves are marked by massive marble shafts, handsomer by far than the majority of those to be seen in the cemeteries of man. On Longfellow's monument is carved:

"Longfellow—The King of the Turf—Brown Horse, Foaled May 10, 1867—Died November 5, 1893—17 Starts, 14 Times First—King of Racers—King of Stallions."

Ten Broeck is commemorated as follows:

"Ten Broeck—Bay Horse, Foaled on Nantura Stock Farm, Woodford County, Ky., June 29, 1872—Died June 28, 1887—Performances: 1 mile, 1:39¾; 1½ miles, 2:49¼; 2 miles, 3:27½; 2¾ miles, 4:58½; 3 miles, 5:26½; 4 miles, 7:15¾."

Mr. Harper was the first man in America to erect a monument over the resting place of a horse. Said Mr. Harper: "A story recently published about the graves of America's great horses stated that the late Robert Alexander erected a monument over the grave of Lexington, and was the first man to thus honor a dead turf hero. This is a mistake. Mr. Alexander never put a monument over Lexington's grave. Mr. Keene, of New York, John R. McLean, of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, and myself, are the only men who have done such a thing, and I was the first."

It is very easy to see that of his horses Ten Broeck was Harper's favorite, although Longfellow, besides being a great race horse, was infinitely more successful in the stud, and his progeny has shed luster upon Nantura to a greater extent than that of Ten Broeck.

This favoritism is accounted for by the fact that Longfellow was already fully developed and had made his reputation (Continued on page 41)



—Lafayette Studio.

Unique horse graveyard on Hamburg Place near Lexington. Here are buried Nancy Hanks and other noted racers of the past.



# Kentucky Aviation Project Plans Revealed As Sampson Opens Flier Guidepost Drive

(From Cincinnati Enquirer)

FRANKFORT, KY.—Members of the Kentucky Air Board and the Kentucky Progress Commission were here for ceremonies in conjunction with opening of the State-wide air-marking program.

Gov. Sampson donned overalls and a painter's cap and wielded a paint brush in completing the words, "Frankfort, Ky.," in large block letters on top of a seven-story office building here, while members of the Air Board and the Progress Commission watched. Kentucky is seeking to be the first one hundred per cent air-marked State.

The wording of the capital city's name is eleven feet high and ninety feet long.

Ted Hubbell, traffic manager of the Embry-Riddle Company, Cincinnati, brought an offer of a plane and pilot to assist in the survey from T. Higbee Embry, president of the Cincinnati concern.

Mr. Hubbell and J. Robert Kelley, Covington, vice chairman of the Progress Commission, flew here today for the meeting. They struck a sixty-mile wind, Mr. Kelley said, which delayed them considerably, and cross currents at the landing field here, together with the size of the field, forced them to land in an adjoining field after they had circled the field three times in an effort to bring the plane safely to earth. They left at three o'clock for the return trip to Cincinnati, carrying with them pictures of the ceremony to the *Enquirer*.

Mr. Kelley brought with him seventy-five lantern slides of views taken at Mammoth Cave, loaned to the Progress Commission by Dr. Alvin Ranshaw, Covington. These slides, Mr. Kelley said, will be used in

the campaign to acquire Mammoth Cave for a National Park.

The plans for an air survey of the State, Governor Sampson announced, call for the location of landing fields

at principal towns and cities and for marking outstanding buildings in each town and city. It may be possible, the Governor stated, that the Kentucky Air Board would send an aerial photographer to accompany the pilot over the State. After the landing field sites have been chosen, the Governor said, an effort

will be made to obtain the interest of public-spirited citizens and organizations so the fields can be procured.

The plans, it was learned, also call for a survey of the possibilities of inaugurating either an intra-state air mail route to cover the principal cities from Eastern Kentucky, by way of Frankfort to Louisville, where interstate mail routes already are established, or to Cincinnati for connection there with the air-mail lines originating in and passing through that city. Frankfort, it was said, would be included in either route should the survey show the feasibility of inaugurating these routes.

Mr. Kelley said a committee of Northern Kentucky citizens was on the verge of obtaining an airport for that section of the State. He said that progress had been made and several sites tentatively had been selected as suitable if they could be made available. He is understood to have told the Governor that, with two airports in Cincinnati, the committee was experiencing difficulty, but the Northern Kentucky airport was a certainty in the near future.



The above photos were taken at Frankfort, when Governor Flem D. Sampson opened Kentucky's air-marking program. The Governor, garbed in overalls and a painter's cap, is shown completing the painting of the words "Frankfort, Ky." on top of a Frankfort building. The other picture shows members of the Kentucky Air Board, the Progress Commission and others who took part in the ceremony. They are, left to right: Ted Hubbell, traffic manager, Embry Riddle Company, Cincinnati; Edmund Watson Taylor, Frankfort; member Kentucky Progress Commission; J. Robert Kelley, Covington, Vice Chairman of the Kentucky Progress Commission; Governor Flem D. Sampson, Adjutant General W. H. Jones Jr. and A. H. Bowman, Louisville; George D. Converse, Somerset, Ky., and C. Frank Dunn, members of the Kentucky Air Board.



# Romantic Story of White "Weed" Discovery

Why Kentucky Excels in the Production of White Burley Tobacco

By E. J. KINNEY, State Experiment Station

SIXTY-FIVE years ago Mr. George Webb, a farmer living in Brown County, Ohio, just across the river from Bracken County, Kentucky, discovered the variety of tobacco known as White Burley. It would be difficult to name an event which has proved of more importance to the Bluegrass region of Kentucky than Mr. Webb's discovery. Unquestionably, the great cash returns from the tobacco crop each year are responsible to no small extent for the prosperity of this part of the State, both agricultural and urban, and it was the excellence of White Burley leaf grown on the rich soils of the region that permitted the development of such a profitable industry. Surely Central Kentucky has cause to be grateful to Mr. Webb—a gratitude which might fittingly be expressed by the erection of a monument to his memory.

The story of how White Burley was discovered has been told many times, but an interesting story is well worth repeating. Prior to the discovery of the White Burley variety, tobacco was an important crop in only a few of the most northern counties of the Bluegrass region. It was also grown in a few counties in southern Ohio. The Virginia—a dark variety of tobacco—was used, the growing plant of which was characterized by the dark green color of the stalks and leaves, and the cured leaf by a heavy body and a reddish to dark brown color. In appearance

and quality, the leaf was practically identical with the dark-air-cured tobacco grown then and at the present time in northern Virginia and western Kentucky, and with which it competed in the market. This type of tobacco furnished the larger part of the leaf used for the manufacture of smoking and chewing tobacco for the domestic trade. Apparently, the crop was not sufficiently profitable to encourage any extension of the producing area to adjoining territory.



Everybody sitting. But still transplanting tobacco isn't exactly a popular job.

Mr. Webb, as has been stated, lived in Brown County, Ohio, near a little village called Higgsport. He failed to save seed the previous year, so in the spring of 1864 he rowed across the river and obtained a supply from a Mr. Barkley in Bracken County, Kentucky, who probably was known as a producer of fine quality leaf. This seed was of a strain called Little Burley—apparently a well known dark sort in that locality. The seed was sown and, after the

plants in the bed had attained considerable size, Mr. Webb noticed that a number were of a pale green color distinctly different from the dark green color of the other plants in the bed. Thinking them diseased, Mr. Webb pulled these plants out and threw them away. Fortunately, not all the seed obtained from Mr. Barkley was sown that year, and another bed was planted the following spring with the remainder. Again the peculiar-looking plants appeared.

(Continued on page 28)



White Burley tobacco breeders and seed growers sack the seed heads to prevent cross pollination.



# The Outlook for Burley Tobacco in 1929

By WILLIAM O. PROTSMAN

**MORAL**—Limit your production, improve quality and tobacco growers will always get a good price

**T**HE present high price for Burley tobacco is pleasing to the growers for many reasons. The chief one is, of course, the cash return now being received.

The yield per acre, however, is disappointing. This fell to a low point in 1926, recovered somewhat in 1927, and again reached a low mark during the year 1928. The latter record was made despite an almost perfect stand in the fields.

The result of small crops, such as the last two, have been to create a condition which gives every promise of a profitable price for the 1929 crop.

The sway of the cigarette continues unabated. The annual increase in the production of this item is in the neighborhood of ten per cent.

The particular type of thin, highly-colored tobacco used in its manufacture, operates to cut down the pounds produced.

Years ago when the heavy, red tobacco needed to manufacture chewing brands made up the bulk of production, yields of 1,500 pounds per acre were common and 2,000 pounds per acre were not unusual. Today even 1,000 pounds per acre is not often secured, and 600 to 800 pounds is more like the established average.

This condition does not necessarily work a hardship on the producer. He must realize that he is growing an entirely different type of tobacco under greatly changed conditions and for higher prices. His main problem is to produce per acre a maximum yield of pounds of the kind of tobacco that is in demand.

We have said that 1929 appears bright with promise for the grower of Burley tobacco. This is and will remain true only provided the grower meets fully what is demanded of him. This is outside of weather and seasonal conditions.

Very often weather conditions will practically ruin what would otherwise have been a fine crop of tobacco. Continuous rainfall during the cutting and curing season is always disastrous. But no matter what the weather man may do, there is always a heavy burden resting on the man behind the hoe.

The line that marks the difference between the intelligent and the unintelligent production of tobacco begins right at the time of selecting a place for the seed beds and follows straight on through until the auctioneer gets the last bid on the last basket of the crop. At

every step there is the opportunity to handle the operation in the right or wrong way. Extreme care is needed, more so on the present-day types of tobacco than ever before.

Nearly every one grows the "stand-up" Burley. There are more than a dozen well-known names attached to different varieties, usually taking the name of the man who is engaged in growing the seed plants. These varieties differ in some particulars, in the shape and size of the leaf, in the distances which the leaves are spaced on the stalks and in other ways. But when the finished article is unloaded on the

(Continued on page 44)



—LaFayette Studio.

Loose leaf Burley tobacco on the floor ready for the auction.



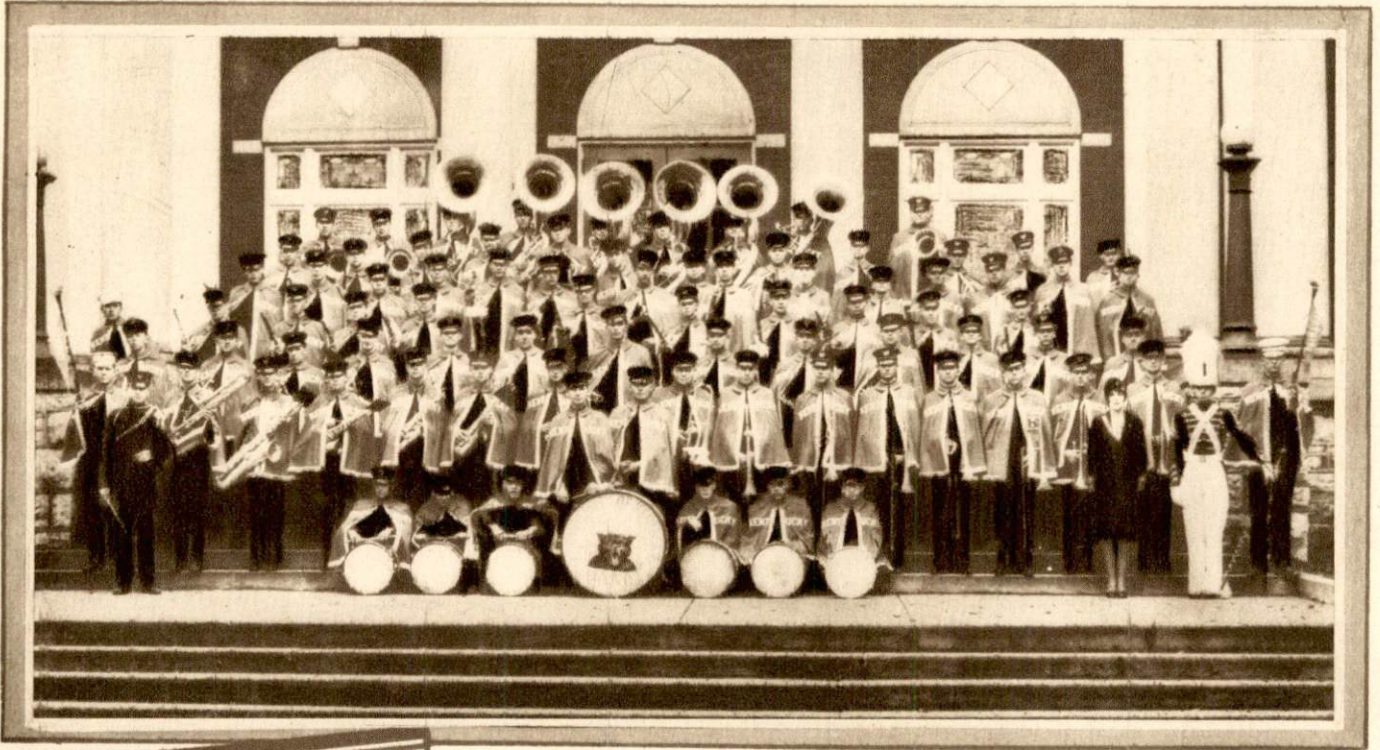
Cutting Burley tobacco.

—Caufield & Shook.

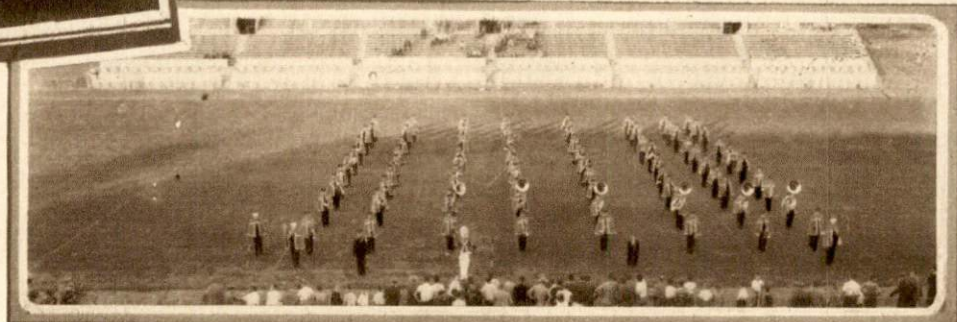
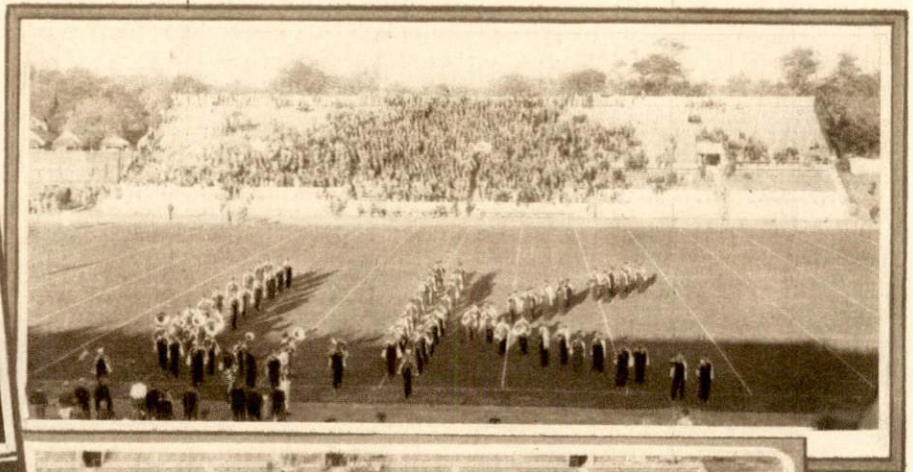


# University of Kentucky Band

The crack 90-piece band of the University of Kentucky, which has made an enviable reputation for the State in its various tours. The scenes and formation were taken at the football stadium of the University of Kentucky. Professor Elmer G. Sulzer, director of the band, is one of the youngest successful band leaders in the country, and one of the most modest. This organization was the official band at Governor Sampson's inauguration.



Professor Sulzer, director, University of Kentucky Band.





# Murray State Teachers' College

RAINEY T. WELLS, President

**I**N LOOKING over the famous old Commonwealth of Kentucky, we are attracted to the fertile county of Calloway and its beautiful and progressive county seat, the city of Murray. Soon after Jackson purchased the territory west of the Tennessee River, this section was organized as Hickman County. About one hundred years ago all of Kentucky, west of the Tennessee River, was divided into three counties—Hickman, McCracken and Calloway. In 1842, Marshall County was cut off of the north part of Calloway and the county seat moved from Wadesboro to Murray, which was named in honor of the Congressman, Honorable John L. Murray. Among the first settlers were men of high education and culture, who had come from Virginia and North Carolina into the new world to Kentucky to make their home. The fertile country and numerous bubbling springs of mineral water assured them of health, wealth, happiness and prosperity. From this beginning has developed the cultured, enterprising and progressive citizenship residing upon comparatively small farms in attractive, convenient and comfortable homes.

Agriculture has always been the chief pursuit of the people of the county. The farmers have adopted improved methods of cultivating their crops, and have always been the first to procure the most modern practical equipment to insure greater production and provide means for prompt and successful marketing of their products. The finest type of dark tobacco raised in Kentucky is produced in Calloway County. Murray has the best and one of the largest dark tobacco markets in the State. For many years the farmers have received the highest price for their crops. There are several successful tobacco manufacturing plants being operated in the city of Murray. These manufacturing plants sell their manufactured products all over the West and the South. The leaf tobacco market here is one of the largest in America.

Within recent years many farmers have successfully conducted dairy farms with profit. Some of the finest herds of Jersey cattle are to be found here. These highly

bred Jersey herds have attracted the attention of the country. The world's champion butter-fat, producing cow was raised and made her record, and is now owned in Calloway County.

As a result of successful farming and profitable merchandising, the city of Murray claims many of the State's most successful business men. Its hardware, groceries, drygoods, men's furnishings and drug stores, wholesale houses, ice plant, cream factories, milk condensery, hosiery mills, poultry market and million dollar banks are direct evidences of sound business, judicious management and economic administration of its business affairs.

In the development of the commercial activities of the country and city the health of the citizens has not been neglected. You may ascertain from the official statistics that Calloway County and



Auditorium, Murray State Teachers' College.

the city of Murray have one of the lowest death rates in the United States. Murray is served by a widely known medical fraternity of eminent physicians and surgeons. The diseased come from the southern and western states for medical treatment and surgical operations. Keys-Houston Clinic and the William Mason Memorial Hospital are known for their skillful surgery. The William Mason Memorial Hospital was founded in 1910, with one patient and one nurse, and one physician in charge. From a small frame residence, this hospital has grown to a three-story, brick structure with a capacity of more than one hundred patients. It maintains a nurses' home and training school, from which many nurses are graduated each year.

Emanating directly from the original settlers there has been a continuous, earnest and special interest in education in Murray. For a century there has been maintained not only an efficient public school system, but arrangements have been made for instruction in advanced courses. Fifty years ago boards of education secured the services of eminent educators who were graduates of Yale, Harvard and other large eastern universities. During all of these years scholarly men and women have been secured as teachers of the past generations. The seeds



Rainey T. Wells Hall, Murray State Teachers' College.





West Campus, Murray State Teachers' College.

for a fruitful background for education were sown here three quarters of a century ago.

In 1922, when Kentucky was selecting a location for a State Teachers' College in Western Kentucky, Murray was chosen in competition with practically every available city west of Louisville. The growth and development of the Murray State Teachers' College within five years from a vision to a standard Teachers' College with an annual enrollment of more than twenty-two hundred students has fully verified the judgment exercised in its location, demonstrated the wisdom of its administration and is a compliment to its earnest, sympathetic and scholarly faculty.

At present the physical plant of the Murray State Teachers' College consists of six new buildings, each specially designed for the particular use to which it is placed. Each building is properly heated from a central heating system. The furniture and all other equipment are standard throughout. The campus consists of about forty acres, is well improved with walks, driveways, electric lights, trees, shrubs and flowers. The Administration Building was the first one to be erected on the campus and was first occupied September 22, 1924. It is a semi-fireproof building and contains twenty-eight rooms, exclusive of store rooms, corridors, stairways and toilets. In this building are located the executive and administrative offices of the president, dean, registrar, bursar, director of extension, dean of men, the chairman of the appointment committee and chairman of the publicity committee. In this building are also located the physical, chemistry and biological laboratories which are well equipped for the courses of study offered in this college.

A large classroom building was the second one to be constructed. This building was completed in May, 1925, at a cost of \$169,000.00, exclusive of equipment. The Library is located on the third floor of this building. In addition to a large reading room, adjoining rooms are devoted to library purposes. In this building the departments of agriculture, education, English, foreign languages, geography, home economics, physical education and social sciences are taught. There are forty-nine rooms used for college purposes, exclusive of store rooms, corridors and toilets.

The Rainey T. Wells Hall is a women's dormitory. It is a four-story, fireproof, steel, brick and stone structure. The main portion of the building is two hundred thirty-five feet long with two wings each ninety feet long. It accommodates three hundred sixteen women. Every modern convenience and comfort have been provided for the women attending this institution. Each room is an outside room properly heated and lighted and is provided with two wardrobe closets. There are adequate parlors, lobbies, dining rooms, kitchen, bath and store rooms. The

dormitory is under the personal supervision of a matron and the dean of women. Provision has been made not only for the physical comfort of every woman; but for her social, moral and religious needs as well. In addition to living in a beautiful room with every modern convenience and comfort, each woman has free use of the parlors, postoffice, laundry and sewing rooms. Provisions have also been made for receptions, club meetings, vesper services and other features of dormitory life.

The Auditorium Building is one of the most elegant on the campus. It is a stone and brick structure of semi-fireproof construction and is beautiful both within and without. It contains one of the largest auditoriums in Kentucky with a seating capacity of four thousand. The stage is sixty by ninety feet, and is used both as a stage and as a gymnasium. The stage equipment is suitable not only for musical and dramatic entertainment, but also for basketball and gymnastic performances. The department of music is located in this building. Provision is made for orchestra and band as well as for public school music and individual instruction in instrumental and vocal music.

The Training School Building was especially designed for training school purposes from the first grade to the senior class in high school. The most distinctive feature of the building is the twelve training school units. Each unit consists of a demonstration room of standard size, three practice rooms and an office for the critic teacher. In addition to these rooms, there are four laboratories, a special room for the first grade, eight ordinary classrooms, library and study room, four play rooms, two rooms for the art department, and the necessary offices, rest rooms and store rooms. Altogether there are eighty-six rooms in the building.

Adequate laboratory facilities for the different sciences have been provided. Each laboratory is furnished with new and up-to-date equipment. We have two chemical laboratories for qualitative and quantitative analysis with lecture rooms and supply rooms; physical laboratory with the necessary lecture room, locker and supply rooms; two biological laboratories with lecture room and necessary supply room and display room; an agricultural laboratory with necessary lecture and supply rooms; home economics laboratory for domestic science, domestic art with supply room, dining room and accessory rooms for the proper instruction in this department.

The college library contains approximately eighteen thousand volumes, exclusive of pamphlets and public documents. These volumes have been carefully selected and properly catalogued. Each student has the use of the library without paying an additional fee.

The Murray State Teachers' College is a member of the Kentucky College Association, the American Association  
(Continued on page 45)



# One of Kentucky's Romantic Industries

Berea has Revived the Art of Weaving—Another Milestone in Kentucky Progress

By M. L. HOFFMAN

VERY few tourists now pass through Berea without a visit to The Churchill Weavers. Berea's location on the Dixie Highway, forty miles from Lexington, "where the mountains kiss the Blue Grass" brings an increasingly large number of visitors to that unique institution, Berea College. And most of them in recent years say, "Well, let's see, isn't this where The Churchill Weavers are, too?" By these visitors and the widespread sale of their beautiful products, The Churchill Weavers are helping to advertise Kentucky to the country in a way of which we can well be proud.

Of course the art of hand loom weaving in Kentucky is nearly as ancient as the very hills themselves. The "kivers" and the linens with their romantic names and their patterns preserved and handed down in tiny cabins in remote "hollers" have long been the admiration and wonder of all lovers of the beautiful. But even these mountain women themselves have fingered enviously the charming creations of The Churchills', saying, "My lan', ain't they just plum purty naow." And they are just "plumb" pretty!

When one knows something of The Churchills' experience and skill, it is not surprising to find them producing a superlative product. "They would," as we say! We venture that we are within the truth in saying that no man in the country knows more about hand loom weaving than does Mr. Churchill. And the colors, shades and combinations are in truth the expression of a rarely artistic soul.

Mr. Churchill learned

weaving in India—the very cradle of the art. A graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he went to India as a missionary, in charge of an industrial school. To improve the looms of the native worker so that he could not only produce a beautiful cloth, which he had done since time immemorial, but make a living by his work—this was Mr. Churchill's job in the mission school. He succeeded so well after fifteen years of most pains-

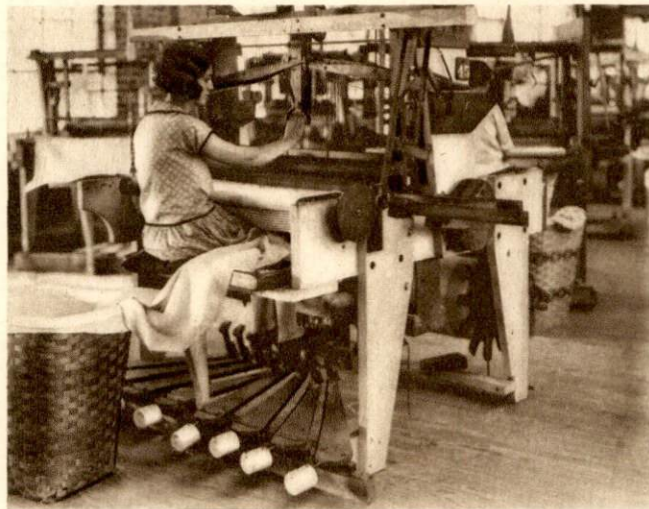
taking observation and trial that his loom was accepted by the Indian government as the model loom for Indian native workers. The government was ready to devote a large sum to making his looms when the War broke out and the school became a munitions plant. The Churchills returned to America, with the knowledge learned by fifteen years of hard work safely stored away in their brains.

After the War Mr. Churchill came to Berea as Professor of Physics on the invitation of his friend, President Hutchins. Finding here such interest in the ancient art, all his love of hand weaving revived

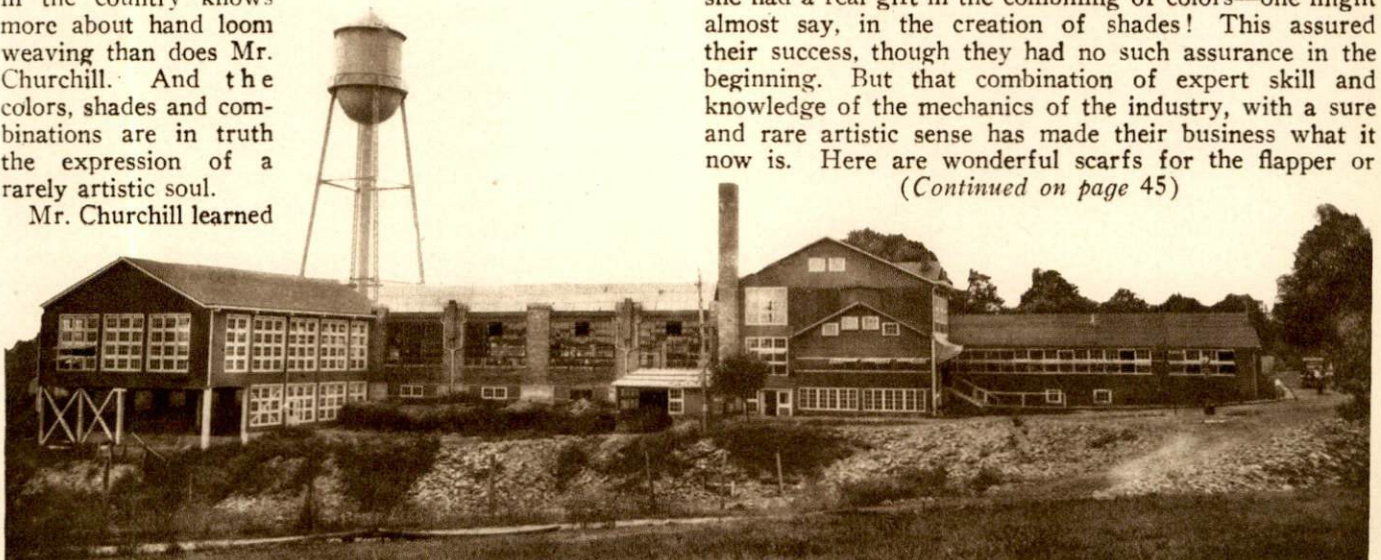
and he soon left the College and started out to make use of his fifteen years of experience with weaving.

This was in 1922. Mrs. Churchill herself did the first weaving on a new experimental loom which Mr. Churchill made. To her own surprise she found that she had a real gift in the combining of colors—one might almost say, in the creation of shades! This assured their success, though they had no such assurance in the beginning. But that combination of expert skill and knowledge of the mechanics of the industry, with a sure and rare artistic sense has made their business what it now is. Here are wonderful scarfs for the flapper or

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One of the new looms, equipped with eight foot pedals for the more complicated patterns. These looms are made to run so easily that girls can operate them all day and still feel fresh at the end of the day.



Plant of the Churchill Weavers, Berea.



# But Who Is Your Competitor?

(From The Rotarian)

By CLINTON P. ANDERSON

Member, Classification Committee, Rotary International

ASK a Rotarian what he understands by "Rotary's Unique Principle of Classification" and he is likely to answer:

"Well, that's to fix it so if I join the Rotary club, my competitor can't get in."

Wonderful if it works! But does it?

You sell shoes. John Brown sells shoes. Is he your competitor? No, I'm serious. Is he *today*? Will he be *tomorrow*, or will a new swing of fashion's pendulum bring you two shoe merchants together—in bankruptcy?

No one is writing poetry about the village blacksmith today. Longfellow's sturdy hero probably kept a watchful eye on the blacksmith down the road—his competitor. Competitor, did I say? The real competitor was the automobile that put them both out of business.

That automobile required gasoline. Oil drills probed the earth and new oil fields came into being to supply the gasoline. The coal merchant sold his team and bought a truck to show he was progressive and to shame his competitor. And what happened? The new truck used gasoline; enormous supplies of gasoline meant an excess of distillate and fuel oil; the oil burner was perfected, and many a store building and private residence announced that the coal truck need never call again. Who was the real competitor?

But the coal wagon wasn't the only one to stop. Ice men fought in their competition as to who could cut the finest cake of ice out of the frozen river. While they were doing it, artificial ice plants were building. Then somebody learned that a little piece of copper wire made an excellent ice-man. The real competitors in the ice business of tomorrow might easily be the electric power company, seeking to sell current for an electric refrigerator, and the gas company, offering a similar service from your gas main.

Two breweries in these United States vied in seeing which could pour heavenward the blackest column of smoke, significant of increasing business. Were they competitors? Not with the eighteenth amendment just around the corner.

The world moves. Dr. John D. Clark, chemist and lecturer at the University of New Mexico, recently advised his fellow-Rotarians that their dollars might be as endangered in modern stocks as in the old-fashioned stockings. You never know when chemical research may devise a new product or a cheaper process that will drive your company to the wall.

For example, he cited silk manufacturer number one fearing the competition of silk manufacturer number two, but the competitor that the stockholder needed to watch was the man who made Rayon silk, first from cotton and then from wood pulp. The growers of cane sugar competed between themselves; then they competed against the growers of sugar beets; now they have an eye on the man who makes sugar from sawdust. Tomorrow? Well, look out for the fellow who offers levulose, made from Jerusalem artichokes. It is likely to prove sweeter than sugar and be harmless for diabetics. It's a lucky business man who knows the real identity of his competitor.

If I want a new set of breakfast-room furniture, does my Rotarian friend, Harry Strong, need to worry about a competitor in the furniture business down the street? Not at all! The real competitor is a paint brush and a can of Duco which makes the old kitchen chairs and table fulfill all my wishes.

These new lacquers and their cousins, the synthetic plastics, have revolutionized our ideas of color. Take a look at a display rack of fountain pens—and then look at the dismal black tone of the one you discarded a few seasons back.

It's the "Maive Decade" in business—maive having been defined as "purple trying to be pink." The old dressing up in the colors of youth, whether it be an automobile, fountain pen, or a bath tub—this is the phenomenon of our modern business world. The real competitor of many Rotarians—most Rotarians—is this everlasting urge for something new, something brighter, usually something mechanical, to relieve those duller hours that seem an incident of our modern existence. The real competitor is *change*.

It is idle to look upon Rotary's principle of single classification as a scheme to shut ourselves in by shutting our competitors out. They may not be in the club today, but you may be out tomorrow. For tomorrow some young chemist may take his test tube and a Bunsen burner and produce synthetically in a few hours what you now secure only by the planting of seed, the ripening of crops, and the roar and rumble of giant factories.

Classifications was the gateway through which we entered Rotary. Classifications can be no more—and should be no less—than the channel for the flow of Rotary into the whole scheme of human endeavor. In a changing business world, where industries come and go with the

(Continued on page 46)

*The real competitor of most business men is not the competitor of today, but the competitor of tomorrow. The real competitor is the everlasting urge for something new, something brighter, something mechanical. The real competitor is Change.*



# What the Progress Commission Has Done So Far

Kentucky's Non-Political Commission, Serving Without Salary and Paying Their Own Expenses, Are Rolling Up Program That Spells PROGRESS Along All Lines in Kentucky

**T**HE Kentucky Progress Commission, created by the last Legislature and given a very definite job to do with no funds except a restricted appropriation, which eliminated salaries of all employes, overhead expenses and essentials to preparation for the needed development work outlined in the Act of the General Assembly, has nevertheless accomplished a number of worthwhile things while striving to carry out the full instructions of the legislative Act.

The Commission is still engaged in its major undertaking of organizing the Kentucky Progress Association, to be composed of members from every section of the State to aid in carrying out the State-wide program prescribed by the Legislature.

It is also planning a departmentized organization, with bureaus to specialize in procuring industries, agricultural development, commercial organization expansion, wider publicity and increased touring development.

The interesting story of its operations in the meantime includes the following:

The KENTUCKY PROGRESS Magazine, an all-rotogravure publication that has elicited the applause of practically every State in the Union and which presents the true side of Kentucky from a scenic, historic, agricultural, industrial, highway and romantic point of view, was started last September, and each month goes from coast to coast. The Commission has a distribution that not only reaches the outside tourist and capitalist, but serves as an educational medium in the universities, colleges and schools of Kentucky.

A motion picture, consisting of sixteen reels, showing industries, educational institutions, scenic attractions, historic spots, beautiful highways, livestock development and outstanding events, has been made and is now being released by the Commission. The film is unique in its presentation of Kentucky, from the introduction to the last scene, and opportunity aplenty is employed to furnish information about Kentucky's resources and opportunities in this pleasing form.

A meeting was held with representatives of the Kentucky Real Estate Men's Association and definite plans worked out for listing and selling farms in Kentucky that are not being utilized at present but which can be made highly productive.

Delegates to the American Automobile Association Annual Convention, held in Cincinnati last June, numbering several hundred, were brought to Kentucky to see the attractions of the Blue Grass State and also to dispel any doubts as to Kentucky's accessibility by highway. The delegates were taken on a day's tour of the Blue Grass region, and as a result sent thousands of tourists to Kentucky the remainder of last summer and fall, with plans to send many more thousands this year.

The Progress Commission asked the Highway Commission to build a four-mile road from U. S. Highway No. 60 to Carter Caves, a two-mile road from the Appalachian Way to Kentucky Natural Bridge State Park and to make an exhibit at the Kentucky State Fair similar to displays made by many other States. The Highway Commission very graciously carried out each of the sugges-

tions which were made to them by the Commission.

The Kentucky Cement Corporation officials sought the aid of the Progress Commission in making a State-wide survey of available cement materials, and the Progress Commission sponsored the survey, later holding a meeting of representatives from all counties interested in presenting briefs and helping to complete the State-wide information in advance of a tour of 5,000 miles made by the cement company officials investigating the various properties submitted.

An invitation to outside capital to invest in undeveloped asphalt fields in Kentucky brought two large companies into Western Kentucky and one into Eastern Kentucky.

The Commission is now negotiating with a large shoe manufacturing plant and a fiber products plant to locate in Kentucky, and twenty to fifty Kentucky cities have filed briefs in each case, following the advice of the Commission as to citing their specific advantages for the location of such industries.

With the aid of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, the Commission held a meeting of representatives from counties interested in getting milk products plants. The meeting was attended by officials from eleven outside companies who desired information on Kentucky, and each company took a copy of the briefs submitted for further investigation.

A folder, giving accurate information on Kentucky's resources, her leadership in certain industrial lines, her favorable climate and her transportation facilities, was published and is being used not only by the Commission, but by many public-spirited business concerns in outgoing mail.

Commissioner J. Robert Kelley, of Covington, at his own expense, made a flight by airmail to San Francisco and back, throwing out a greeting, containing the industrial folder of the Commission along the path of his airplane trip across the continent.

The Commission, co-operating with the Kentucky Air Board, has aided the campaign to make Kentucky 100 per cent air-marked and strive to be the first State in the Union to gain this distinction.

The Commission answers a heavy daily mail, coming from all sections of the country and asking practically every conceivable question, as a result of the wide advertising given its activities since the publication of the KENTUCKY PROGRESS Magazine. There are many more activities and achievements, but the foregoing demonstrate that these public-spirited officials, serving without pay and spending their own money in the work, have launched upon a man's-size job and have not been idle at any time since they began.

They are planning ahead, even to Kentucky's participation in the Chicago World's Fair in 1932, and if every Kentuckian lends unselfish support in a measure at all commensurate with his ability and means, the outcome will bring a rich reward of profit and prosperity to the entire State.

They have accepted a thankless job and, having suc-

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## White Weed

(Continued from page 20)

This time Mr. Webb's curiosity was aroused, and the plants were saved and later transplanted. They grew just as well as the other plants and, as they matured, the pale color of the leaves became more pronounced, making a very striking contrast with the dark green leaves of the parent variety of tobacco. This tobacco attracted much attention, and sufficient seed was saved to plant several acres the following year. The name White Burley, later adopted, indicates its light color and its parentage—Little Burley.

At first, this new tobacco did not meet a ready sale and it was used chiefly for making fine-cut and twist chewing tobacco. Eventually, manufacturers were induced to try it for making plug, and it proved so satisfactory to both the manufacturers and consumers of plug tobacco that the demand quickly exceeded the supply. Attractive prices were offered, which resulted in a great expansion of the producing area.

The soils of that part of Brown County, Ohio, where White Burley was first grown, are below the glaciated area and are like the soils of the Bluegrass region of Kentucky. They are derived from the Cincinnati and Trenton limestones, which have produced soils with rapid drainage and good aeration—warm, "quick" soils in which plants grow rapidly. It was soon learned that this type of soil was necessary to produce White Burley leaf that possessed the qualities that make it so popular—namely, light body, bright color, mild flavor, and a high absorptive capacity for sweetening and flavoring liquids. Such soils were not to be found toward the north, and it was only natural, therefore, that the expansion in production called for by the rapidly increasing demands should occur in the Bluegrass region of Kentucky, with its great area of adapted soils. It was not many years until the growing of White Burley tobacco has become an important industry in practically every county of this region.



Waiting To Unload During The Market Season—This photograph was taken back in the days when most of the tobacco was hauled by wagon rather than truck.

White Burley leaf was for many years regarded as chiefly valuable for making plug tobacco. Then it was found that it made an excellent smoking tobacco, and soon brands of smoking tobacco made from Burley became so popular that there was little demand for other kinds. Its use for smoking practically doubled consumption and permitted a large increase in production. In recent years it has become an important cigarette tobacco, and its use for this purpose bids fair to increase rapidly in the future. In fact, as one

prominent tobacco manufacturer remarked, every tobacco product made from White Burley meets with approval by the consuming public. The popularity of White Burley tobacco is clearly shown by the fact that manufacturers use more than 275,000,000 pounds each year in making tobacco products for domestic consumption. At the present time, little is exported, but growers anticipate that in future years its excellent qualities will be recognized by foreign countries with a resulting profitable export trade.

An interesting and important feature of the White Burley market in recent years is the strong demand for the finest quality of leaf, particularly the smooth, colory grades. The proportion of the crop used for smoking tobacco and cigarettes has increased each year, and in the manufacture of these products large amounts of thin, colory leaf must be used to give good burning qualities, mild flavor, and attractive color. Such leaf commands excellent prices even when the average price is low. The profitableness of a crop of White Burley depends largely, therefore, upon the grower's ability to produce a large proportion of the finer grades of leaf. The increasing demand for thin leaf is a fortunate situation for the growers of White Burley in the established Burley district. There is no large area outside of this district with soils that can produce, year after year, a quality of leaf that will meet the discriminating demands of the manufacturers at the present time. Even in the other limited areas suitable to Burley, lack of experience in handling crops is a handicap.



The tobacco is housed and the hardest work in raising the crop is over.



When White Burley grows "big."



# Extension Work in McCracken County

From "Farm and Factory," Development Bureau, Illinois Central System

**D**URING the year 1928, County Agent Wm. C. Johnstone, Paducah, Kentucky, assisted by the business men, bankers, board of trade, the extension forces of the College of Agriculture and the railroads, has put over a program well worth the money and time necessary for its fullest benefits. This program has in a big measure helped the county to solve the agricultural depression problem, as it was a well-balanced, constructive schedule, including the four major projects: soil improvement by the use of limestone, phosphate, terracing and the growing of legumes; fruit projects, following a definite spray schedule, thinning the fruit for better size, color and quality, keeping up the fertility in the orchard, and growing of dewberries; in the dairy project, attention was given to the forming of a Junior Boys' and Girls' Calf Club of fifty members, better breeding of dairy cattle was emphasized and several new bull blocks were formed; the poultry project included better housing, better feeding, better breeding, as well as paying stricter attention to sanitation and the keeping of records. Many other minor projects were completed, but, in general, emphasis was placed on the four major projects—soils, fruits, dairying and poultry.

## Soil Improvement

### Woodland Community Limestone Train

Last August, eight farmers ordered co-operatively five cars of agricultural limestone to be unloaded on the right-of-way along the Illinois Central Railroad cut-off. Farmers participating in this order were: J. T. Warner, G. C. Wharton, Ellis Cunningham, H. C. Rudolph, Robert Ward, King & Wright, Major Grubbs, and O. T. Meyers. Arrangements were made with the railroad to move the stone from Fulton with a work train and dump it from dump

bottom cars at the points nearest the farms where the limestone was to be used, which saved the farmers a six to twelve-mile haul on each load. This was the first time farmers in the community had an opportunity to get limestone so close to their farms and they highly appreciated the service rendered by the Illinois Central. A total of seventeen cars of limestone was used in the county this year.

## Learn the Value of Lespedeza

The value of lespedeza was more fully demonstrated this year than ever before. The rainy weather increased the crop and farmers are using it now to a great extent. Eight demonstrations are being carried out in the county with Korean and Kobe lespedeza. All these demonstrations prove that either variety is superior to the common Japanese lespedeza, and practically all farmers prefer the Kobe to the Korean. The latter matures from four to six weeks before the former. The only disadvantage to the Kobe is that it seeds lightly.



Thinning peaches.

## Terracing Project

On the farm of M. E. Lyons a demonstration on terracing was carried out this year. In two years Mr. Lyons has reclaimed an old worn-out, gullied farm. According to him the increased crop yields on parts of the farm heretofore untillable have more than paid for the cost of terracing.

## Fruits

### Dewberry Development

One of the outstanding horticultural developments in McCracken County this past year has been commercial dewberry production. Thirty-five boys and girls enrolled in this project, each purchasing 1,000 plants at \$12.00 per thousand—cost of plants loaned by the Mechanics Trust



McCracken County poultry.



Mr. A. J. Merritt, with his two Poland China prize pigs.





Field of dewberries.

and Savings Bank without interest. All these boys and girls finished their projects and paid off the notes except one, who renewed the note. This added acreage, along with earlier plantings, made it possible for fifteen cars of dewberries to move from the county, with an average price of \$1.96 per 24-pint crate, bringing in a total income of \$17,000.00. The profits from the boys' and girls' projects ranged as high as \$122.00, depending upon the number of plants that lived out of the one thousand each had planted. One of the records kept by Milton Heady, Paducah, Ky., Route 2, is as follows:

Expenses:

Value of the land.....	\$ 2.50
Use of machinery at 40c per acre.....	.20
Value of labor at 12c per hour.....	13.12
Value of horse's time at 10c per hour....	5.00
Cost of plants.....	12.00
Cost of posts and wire for trellises.....	8.00
Cost of picking 62½ crates at 30c per crate .....	18.75
Cost of crates—61 at 30c each.....	18.30
Selling expense at 7¼c per crate.....	4.35
<b>Total cost .....</b>	<b>\$ 84.22</b>

Receipts:

Check from Association for 60 crates at \$1.96 .....	\$117.60
Value of 40 pints used at home at 6c per pint .....	2.40
Sale of 4,000 slips at \$12 per thousand	48.00
Value of crop after picking—1,000 plants at 3c.....	30.00
<b>Total income .....</b>	<b>\$198.00</b>
Income per plant, \$0.1137.	
<b>Profit .....</b>	<b>\$113.78</b>

Milton used the income from his dewberries to pay for a purebred dairy heifer and had several dollars left. The highest yield per plant was made by Milton Bumpus, Route 1, Paducah, Kentucky; 1,150 plants yielded 92½ crates (24 pints each) of berries, which netted him

\$122.92. Two thousand plants are required to set an acre of dewberries.

**Strawberries Add to the County's Income**

The McCracken County Growers' Association shipped 544 carloads of strawberries this past season, which were produced from approximately 4,700 acres, yielding an average of forty-nine crates per acre. The average gross return per crate was \$2.40, making a gross income of \$570,000. The problem of the past four years has been to increase the yield per acre of strawberries. An interesting demonstration on this problem was made on the farm of S. C. Magruder. On this farm a demonstration acre which had been treated with 400 pounds of sixteen per cent acid phosphate and cowpeas grown and plowed under, followed by berries the next spring, made a yield of 200 crates of strawberries, while other acres yielded only about half as much.

**Peach Thinning Results**

Three peach thinning demonstrations were carried on in the interest of improving the quality of the peaches grown in the county. The most accurate results were obtained in the J. K. Exall orchard. The results are given as follows:

Tree	Original Number of Peaches	Number Pulled Off	Number Left on Tree	Final Yield
1	1,826	814	1,012	7 bushels
2	1,580	none	1,580	6 bushels
3	1,812	748	1,064	7 bushels
4	2,046	none	2,046	8½ bushels

It is almost needless to say that the peaches produced on the two trees that were thinned were of superior quality, size and color to those on the unthinned trees.

**Dairy Extension**

The outstanding piece of extension work done in McCracken County was the 4-H Calf Club project. During the year close attention was given each heifer and daily milk records were kept by seventy-five per cent of the club members. Two of the outstanding records were kept by Will Irvin Reid, age thirteen, and Robert Bell Griffith, age ten. Record kept by Will Irvin Reid is as follows:

His cow freshened May 13, at the age of three years and two months. The first nine months she produced 5,922 pounds of milk, testing 4.37 per cent fat, containing 259.4 pounds of butterfat. William sold the milk at \$3.00 per hundred, which brought \$177.60. The cow pro-

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Individual dewberry plant.



# Irvin S. Cobb

By JOHN WILSON TOWNSEND

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(Continued from March)

The following month Cobb related for the readers of *Munsey's Magazine* "The Strange Adventures of the Man Who Wrote a Play." Or rather, two plays, as it covered the histories of "The Candidate" and "Funabashi." The next year, that of 1909, marked a memorable milestone in the literary career of Irvin S. Cobb.

## CHAPTER V.

### THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

It was at the Portsmouth Peace Conference that Cobb first attracted the attention and won the friendship of Samuel G. Blythe, whom he usually characterizes as "the greatest newspaper reporter in America." It was Mr. Blythe that induced Cobb to accompany him to Philadelphia to meet Mr. George Horace Lorimer, who on St. Patrick's Day, 1899, had taken editorial charge of *The Saturday Evening Post*, and in the last few years had made it the most widely circulated weekly in the world. Blythe felt that Cobb's writings would please *The Post's* editor and its "more than a million" readers. The day he presented Cobb to Mr. Lorimer must be now written down in Cobb's biography as the biggest moment, the most fruitful, of his life. Too bad that the actual date of the introduction was not set down by one of the three men, and thus saved to American letters. Better still, a movie man should have been present and preserved the event for posterity.

Mr Lorimer is a native-born Kentuckian. His distinguished father, the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, born in Scotland, married the editor's mother in Harrodsburg, Kentucky; was pastor of the Baptist church in Paducah before Cobb was born, and was later in charge of the church at Louisville, in which city *The Post's* editor first saw the light. He is, perhaps, the highest paid editor in the world at the present time. Certainly he is one of the ablest, most influential men in America today.

Some years later Cobb and Lorimer sized each other up after this fashion. Said Cobb:

"Lorimer likes double-breasted sack coats, large brunette cigars, his friends, chocolate bonbons, his family, the Grand Canyon of Colorado, three cups of coffee for breakfast, and rhododendrons on his front lawn."

Said Lorimer:

"But most of all I appreciate him because he is the only man writing for the magazines who was not discovered by Robert Hobart Davis. As editor of the *Paducah Bugle*, Cobb was the first man to discover and appreciate Irvin S. Cobb. He sits among us a monumental example of apt appreciation's artless aid."

With those characterizations safely printed, we should be getting along our way a bit more briskly.

Cobb had covered for *The World* the criminal trial of a certain New York banker. While listening to the evidence in the case and studying the personality of the accused, which was masterful, he got his original concept for his first "art-and-art fiction story," with the banker in the role of hero. He began to wonder what under heaven could conquer, whip, positively subdue such a man. The riddle was solved at last and with it the story leaped full-grown from his brain—handcuffs: "He couldn't

beat the 'cuffs," Cobb contended. He was right. The result was, "The Escape of Mr. Trimm."

Mr. Lorimer liked the story and published it in *The Post* for November 27, 1909. It attracted instant and wide-spread attention, as it announced the arrival of a "new" man in American prose fiction. It was, however, thirteen months later before his second story, "The Exit of Anse Dugmore," and his only Kentucky mountain yarn, appeared in *The Post*.

The years 1911-1912 witnessed the perfect flowering of Cobb's art both in the fields of humor and the short-story in the pages of *The Saturday Evening Post*. The issue dated January 21, 1911, contained his first published horror tale, called "An Occurrence Up a Side Street." This story, of 3,800 words, is, in its author's judgment one of the best he has ever written; but in the same breath bearing this opinion, he is usually quick to add: "As a rule I am sure a writer is not the best judge of the merits of his own writings; I know that I am not." The story, set against the background of a New York street that "was buttoned down its length in the double-breasted fashion of a handmaster's coat with twin rows of gas lamps, evenly spaced," was suggested by the Dr. Crippen case in London. If the triple murders do not make one's flesh do a German goose-step, surely the horrible green flies that buzz constantly in the story will do the business.

This tale was followed by several humorous articles, the first of which was "The Trail of the Lonesome Laugh," in *Everybody's Magazine* for April, 1911. In this, a letter really to the Editor, the origin of funny stories is hinted at, and proofs presented that there is no such thing as a "new" story; they all got back to the time of the Ptolomies, showing many transformations, but essentially the same. It was followed six months later by "Who's who at the Zoo," which appeared in the *Hampton-Columbian Magazine*. In this the author related his love for wild and domesticated animals. "An Open Season for Ancestors" and "In the Haunt of the Deadly a La," the first of his now famous food papers, were published in *The Post* in this same month of October.

## CHAPTER VI.

### JUDGE PRIEST OF KENTUCKY

It is something more than ten years now (1922) since Cobb's first story of Judge Priest was printed in the *Saturday Evening Post* (October 28, 1911), entitled "Words and Music." This story was racy to the soil, fine and true, not a caricature but of a man of flesh and blood. It also gave word to the world that the Kentucky romanticists had come to the end of their long day; that the romantic realist had arrived and was exhibiting his work.

"Your typical New Yorker is totally ignorant of everything outside the magic pale of his three rivers and his bay," Mrs. William Geppert of Kentucky and New York, author of "In God's Country," once wrote to a friend back home. "To borrow the language of a recent magazine story, he 'turns his on-instructed back agin the settin' sun an' don't even know there is a West.' But he has heard of Kentucky. So much the worse for Kentucky! There is

(Continued on page 57)



## Famous Show Horse Stables To Be Sold

**T**HE most important sale of saddle horses in recent years will be held in Lexington on Thursday, May 16. S. T. Harbison, president of the Kentucky Sale Company, under whose auspices the sale will be conducted, announced recently. The offering will consist of the entire stable of nationally known show horses owned by John R. Todd, of New York, and the show and breeding horses owned by Robert E. Moreland of Lexington.

More nationally known show horses and promising prospects for future shows will be offered than has ever been listed in any other sale, and it is expected that hundreds of saddle horse devotees from all sections of the country will be attracted here for the event. From eighty to one hundred head will be auctioned in the one-day sale.

The dispersal of these stables comes as a surprise to most saddle horse people because they have been so successful at the shows of recent years. Mr. Todd is disposing of his horses because his time is so occupied with business that he can not take the time to visit the shows. Mr. Moreland is selling his horses because he is forced to give up Kingston, the farm on which he has kept his breeding stock for a number of years.

Included in the Todd offering are the following horses: Dark Rex by Rex Peavine, Lucky Lindy by Guided by Love, Tea Caddy by Ben Sory, and Suttie Leigh by Sunflower. Dark Rex and Lucky Lindy are three-gaited champions at the Madison Square Garden show in New York and the Blue Grass Fair at Lexington, and Suttie

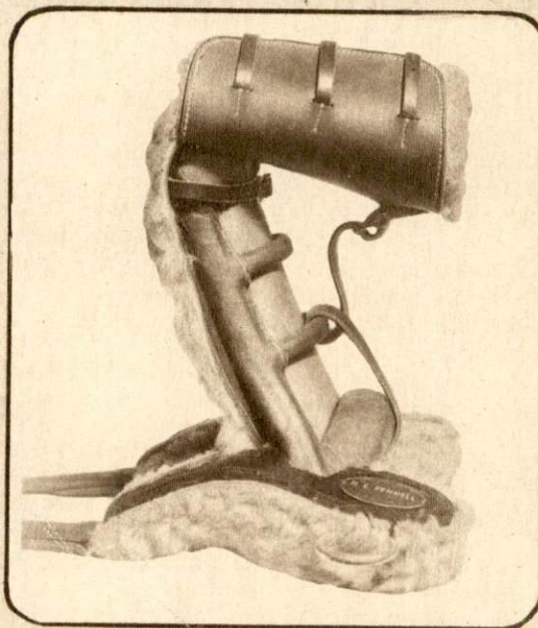
Leigh was the champion fine harness horse of the New York show for two years and at the International Horse Show in Chicago last fall. Tea Caddy is a five-gaited gelding that won the junior stake at the International Horse Show, and the five-gaited horse, at any age, at the Blue Grass fair in 1928. He is expected to be one of the outstanding show horses of the season.

Mr. Moreland's offering will number over fifty head of show horses, brood mares, stallions and yearlings as well as a number of green horses. He owns one of the best bands of brood mares that could be found on any one farm in America, and his young stallions, American Born and Liberty Peavine, have attracted attention of horsemen of this section because of the fine young stock they have sent to the shows in the past two years.

American Born was the outstanding sire of sucklings and yearlings at the 1927 Kentucky State Fair. At that show Miss Clara S. Peck, of Winganeek farm, Lexington, won first prize in the futurity with The Yankee, a son of American Born, and Kalarama Farm of Springfield won second prize on Native Born, a son of the same stallion. Native Born won first prize in the breeders' stake for foals, and Abie's Irish Rose, a daughter of American Born and Katherine Haynes, won first in the breeders' stake for yearlings. All of the young stock included in the Moreland consignment are sired by one of these two stallions.

The date of the sale was set as May 16 because many saddle horse people come to Kentucky to attend the Kentucky Derby, which will be decided on May 18 this year. By having the sale at this time, horsemen will be able to take in both events, each of which is the most important of the year in its particular line of sport.—*Lexington Herald.*

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# Points of Interest and Highways

On or near which point is located is shown, also key number for map next page

## A

Abbey of Gethsemane, U. S. 68 (5-C)  
 Allen, James Lane, Home, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Audubon, John J., Site of Store, U. S. 41 (3-B)

## B

Black Mt., Highest Point in State, U. S. 23 (8-D)  
 Boone Tunnel and Brooklyn Bridge, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Boone, Danl., Grave, Frankfort, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 Boone, Graves of Brother, Son and Nephew of Daniel, at Athens, U. S. 25 (6-B)  
 Boonesboro, Site of Boone's Fort, U. S. 227 (6-B)  
 Blue Licks State Park, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Blue and Gray State Park, U. S. 68 (3-D)  
 Bryant Station Memorial, near Lexington, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Big Bone Lick, near Burlington, U. S. 25 (6-A)  
 Berea College, U. S. 25 (6-C)  
 Breaks of Sandy, U. S. 23 (8-C)  
 Bradford, John, Home, Lexington, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Breckinridge, John C., Home, Lexington, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Battle Grove Cemetery, Cynthiana, U. S. 25 (6-B)

## C

Clay Henry, Home, Lexington, U. S. 25 (6-B)  
 Cross Keys Tavern, U. S. 60 (5-B)  
 Cumberland Falls, U. S. 27-25 (6-D)  
 Carter Caves, U. S. 60 (7-B)  
 Cascade Caves, U. S. 60 (7-B)  
 Cumberland Gap, U. S. 25 (7-D)  
 Cumberland State Park, U. S. 25 (7-D)  
 Camp Nelson, U. S. 27 (6-B)  
 Crab Orchard Springs, U. S. 168 (6-C)  
 Churchill Downs, Louisville, U. S. 31 (5-B)  
 Centre College, Danville, U. S. 168 (6-C)  
 Clark, Gen. Geo. Rogers, Grave, Louisville, U. S. 60 (5-B)  
 Clay Henry, Monument, Lexington, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 Chimney Rock, Kentucky River, U. S. 27 (6-B)  
 Clear Creek Springs, U. S. 25 (7-D)  
 Calmes, Marquis, Home, U. S. 25 (6-B)  
 Clark, Gov., Home, Winchester, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 Crittenden, John J., Birthplace (log cabin) U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 Camp Dick Robinson, U. S. 27 (6-C)

## D

Davis, Jeff, Birthplace, (Home and Monument) Fairview, U. S. 68 (3-D)  
 Dix Dam and Lake, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Dishman Springs, U. S. 25 (7-D)  
 Dawson Springs, S. R. 50 (2-C)  
 Doyle's Spring, Paris, U. S. 27 (6-B)  
 Deer Park, near Owensboro, U. S. 60 (3-C)  
 Dudley, Dr. Benj. Winslow, Home, Lexington, U. S. 27 (6-B)

## E

Elixir Springs, U. S. 27 (6-C)  
 Estill Springs, S. R. 52 (6-C)

## F

Fitch, John, Monument, Bardstown, U. S. 68 (5-B)  
 Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, U. S. 31 (5-B)  
 First Cabin Built in Ky. (near Barbourville) U. S., 25 (7-D)  
 Fox, Jr., John, Home, Near Paris, U. S. 227 (6-B)  
 Fern Lake, Middlesboro, U. S. 25 (7-D)

## G

Great Saltpeter Cave, Near Mt. Vernon, U. S. 25 (6-C)  
 Grayson Springs, S. R. 50 (4-C)  
 Graham Springs, U. S. 68 (6-C)  
 Governors, Home of Two, Lancaster, U. S. 27 (6-C)

## H

High Bridge, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
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 Hall's Gap, U. S. 27 (6-C)

## I-J

Indian Falls, Clinton Co., S. R. 90 (5-D)  
 Indian Lake, Hawesville, U. S. 60 (3-B)  
 Indian Old Fields, S. R. 15 (6-B)  
 Johnston, Albert Sidney, Home, U. S. 68 (7-A)

## K

Kentucky State Fair Grounds, Louisville, U. S. 60 (5-B)  
 Kenton, Simon, Home, Maysville, U. S. 68 (7-A)  
 Knob Lick (near Salt Lick) U. S. 60 (7-B)  
 King's Mill, Williamsburg, U. S. 25 (6-D)  
 "Keeneland," (where Gen. Lafayette stopped over night), U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 Kentucky Association Racetrack, Lexington, Oldest in America, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 King Solomon's Cave, U. S. 25 (7-D)  
 Kentucky Trotting H. B. A. Track, Lexington, U. S. 68 (6-B)

## L

Lincoln's Parents' Marriage Record, Springfield, U. S. 68 (5-C)  
 Lincoln Birthplace, Hodgenville, U. S. 68 (5-C)  
 LaChaumiere du Prairie, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Lloyd Reservation (Crittenden, Ky) U. S. 25 (6-A)  
 "Longfellow's" Burial Place, (6-B)  
 Liberty Hall, Frankfort, U. S. 60 (6-B)

## M

My Old Kentucky Home, Bardstown, U. S. 68 (5-B)  
 Man o' War, U. S. 25-27 (6-B)  
 Mammoth Cave Nat'l Park, U. S. 68 (4-C)  
 McDowell, Dr. Ephraim, Home, Danville, U. S. 168 (6-C)  
 Morgan, Gen. John H., Home, Lexington, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Monte Casino Church, Covington, U. S. 25 (6-A)  
 Munfordville Inn, (where Andrew Jackson stopped), U. S. 31 (4-C)  
 Mill Springs Water Mill, S. R. 90 (6-D)

## N

Natural Bridge State Park, S. R. 15 (7-B)

Natural Bridge, Carter Co., U. S. 60 (7-B)  
 Natural Bridge, McCreary Co., U. S. 27 (6-D)  
 Nation, Carrie, Home, Lancaster, U. S. 27 (6-C)  
 "Nancy Hanks" Burial Place, U. S. 60 (6-B)

## O

O'Hara, Theo., Grave, Frankfort, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 Owings House, Owingsville, U. S. 60 (7-B)  
 Olympian Springs, (7-B)

## P-Q

Pioneer Memorial State Park, Harrodsburg, U. S. 68 (6-C)  
 Palisades of Kentucky River, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Perryville Battlefield, U. S. 68 (6-C)  
 Pilot Knob (Powell Co.), S. R. 15 (7-B)  
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 Pine Mountain (Letcher Co.) S. R. 15 (8-C)  
 Pinnacle Mt., Cumberland Gap, U. S. 25 (7-D)

## R

Royal Spring, Georgetown, U. S. 25 (6-B)  
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 Railroad, First in West, Lexington, U. S. 27 (6-B)

## S

State Capitol (new) Frankfort, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 State Capitol (old) Frankfort, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 State Fish Hatcheries, near Frankfort, S. R. 40 (6-B)  
 State Historical Exhibit, Frankfort, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 St. Joseph's Cathedral, Bardstown, U. S. 68 (5-B)  
 Shakertown, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Slate Run Furnace, Owingsville, U. S. 60 (7-B)  
 Squire Boone Stone, Richmond, U. S. 25 (6-B)  
 State Monument to War Heroes, Frankfort, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 Shelby, Gov. Isaac, Grave, near Danville, S. R. 35 (6-C)

## T

Todd, Mary, Home, Lexington, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 Transylvania College, Lexington, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Taylor, Zachary, Grave and Home, near Louisville, U. S. 60 (5-B)  
 Todd, Levi, Home, Lexington, U. S. 25 (6-B)  
 "Tenbroeck's" Burial Place, (6-B)

## U-V

University of Kentucky, Lexington, U. S. 27 (6-B)  
 "Uncle Tom's Cabin," near Lancaster, U. S. 27 (6-B)  
 "Uncle Tom" Slave Block, near Maysville, U. S. 68 (7-A)

## W

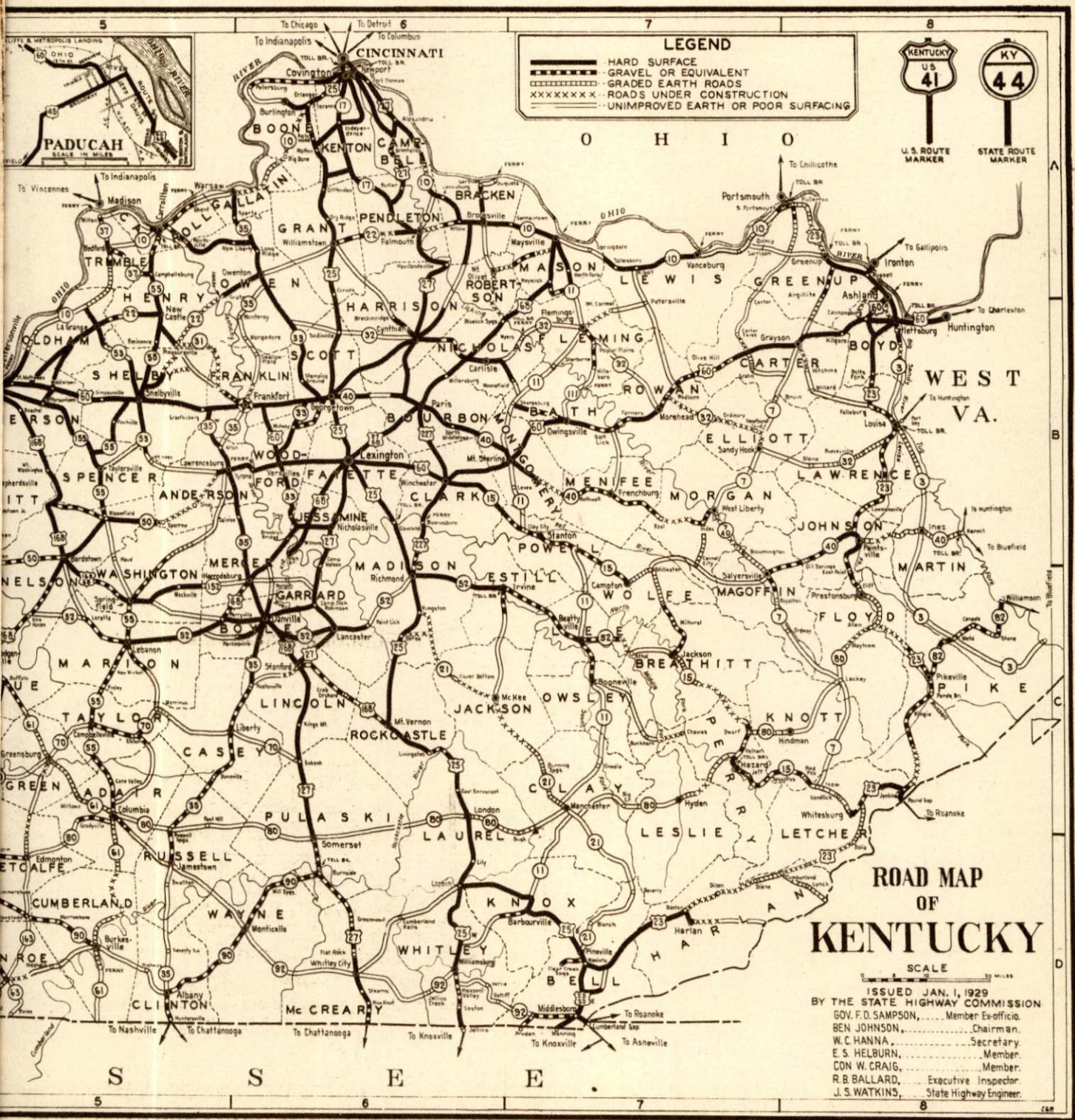
Whitley, Col., Home, near Crab Orchard, U. S. 168 (6-C)







# of Kentucky



additions will be made from time to time until all accurate information is assembled, when the Kentucky in the center of the magazine so that the pages may be lifted and the information published on the back used



# U. S. Highway Logs

## From Kentucky Highway Map

**Distances On Through Routes**

"Ch." denotes a Courthouse

**U. S. HIGHWAY No. 60**

Catlettsburg to Wickliffe via Lexington and Louisville

Midland Trail to Louisville—Ohio River Route to Paducah. Former is Kentucky link in Highway from Newport News to San Francisco.

Log.	Town	Population, 1920
0.0	Ky.-W. Va. State Line	
	Big Sandy River Bridge	
1.0	Catlettsburg, ch.	4,183
6.5	Ashland	14,729
22.2	Kilgore	67
33.1	Grayson, ch.	822
49.6	Olive Hill	1,395
69.9	Morehead, ch.	981
77.9	Farmers	316
82.4	Salt Lick	70
93.1	Owingsville, ch.	781
107.4	Mt. Sterling, ch.	3,995
123.5	Winchester, ch.	8,333
142.8	Lexington, ch.	41,534
150.3	Ft. Spring	54
156.4	Versailles, ch.	2,061
165.9	Jett	163
171.4	Frankfort, ch.	9,805
177.0	Bridgeport	75
180.7	Graetensberg	133
184.6	Peytona	107
187.2	Clay Village	113
193.7	Shelbyville, ch.	3,760
201.2	Simpsonville	189
208.7	Eastwood	61
212.7	Middletown	315
219.2	St. Matthews	142
225.2	Louisville, ch.	320,100
247.2	West Point	724
255.6	Tip Top	34
273.7	Brandenburg, ch.	503
302.7	Hardinsburg, ch.	810
325.6	Hawsville, ch.	829
356.8	Owensboro, ch.	17,424
386.8	Henderson, ch.	12,169
411.5	Morganfield, ch.	2,651
442.9	Marion, ch.	1,718
470.7	Smithland, ch.	559
489.1	Paducah, ch.	24,735
524.2	Wickliffe, ch.	969

**U. S. HIGHWAY No. 41**

Henderson to Tennessee Line, via Madisonville and Hopkinsville

Kentucky Dixie Bee Line, part of route extending from Houghton, Mich., through Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee and Georgia down West Coast of Florida to Ft. Myers.

Log.	Town	Population, 1920
0.0	Ohio River	
0.5	Henderson, ch.	12,169
17.1	Pooletown	(not given)
28.0	Dixon, ch.	716
43.1	Nebo	265
46.8	Manitou	87
52.8	Madisonville, ch.	5,030
56.9	Earlington	3,652
60.6	Mortons Gap	1,061
64.4	Nortonville	773
70.9	Mannington	124
76.9	Crofton	527
82.7	Kelly	227
90.6	Hopkinsville, ch.	9,696
107.7	Ky.-Tenn. Line	

**U. S. HIGHWAY No. 168**

Entire route within the State  
Louisville to Mt. Vernon, via Bardstown, Springfield and Danville

Distance	Town	Population, 1920
0.0	Louisville (5th & Jefferson St.)	320,100
8.5	Buechel	69
12.8	Fern Creek	360
21.4	Mt. Washington	420
24.7	Salt River Bridge	
41.2	Bardstown, ch.	1,717
41.9	Old Kentucky Home	
50.0	County Line	
60.0	Springfield	1,529
72.3	County Line	
76.8	Perryville	631
87.5	Danville, ch.	7,500
99.0	Stanford, ch.	1,397
110.0	Crab Orchard	493
117.3	Brodhead	555
124.5	Mt. Vernon, ch.	719

**U. S. HIGHWAY No. 31**

Louisville to Tennessee Line, via Elizabethtown, Glasgow and Scottsville

(Part of Western Dixie Highway)

Log.	Town	Population, 1920
0.0	Louisville, ch.	320,000
19.5	Kosmosdale	67
22.0	West Point	724
30.5	Tip Top	34
33.7	Camp Knox	320
49.4	Elizabethtown, ch.	2,530
67.0	Upton	369
73.9	Bonnieville	278
81.7	Munfordville, ch.	583
90.1	Horse Cave	864
	(To reach Mammoth Cave, go to Cave City.)	
94.1	Bear Wallow	113
106.3	Glasgow	2,559
131.7	Scottsville	2,179
142.0	Ky.-Tenn. State Line	

**U. S. HIGHWAY No. 68**

From Maysville to Paducah, via Lexington

"The Historic Trail" lies entirely within Kentucky, extending from Maysville on the Ohio, via Paris, Lexington, Harrodsburg, Springfield, Bardstown, Hodgenville, Bowling Green, Russellville, Hopkinsville and Cadiz to Paducah, touching Old Kentucky Home, Lincoln Memorial, Davis Monument, etc.

Log.	Town	Population, 1920
0.0	Maysville, ch.	6,107
3.7	Washington	600
12.6	Mayslick	366
19.3	Fairview	312
24.7	Blue Lick	55
27.9	Ellisville	46
38.1	Millersburg	1,117
46.6	Paris, ch.	6,310
64.8	Lexington, ch.	41,534
71.1	South Elkhorn	121
76.3	Nealon	36
84.6	Kentucky River	
90.2	Shakertown	(not given)
98.4	Harrodsburg, ch.	3,765
108.1	Perryville	631
112.6	County Line	
124.9	Springfield, ch.	1,529
134.9	County Line	
143.0	"Old Kentucky Home"	
143.7	Bardstown, ch.	1,717
149.7	Balltown	19
158.2	New Haven	468
158.9	County Line	
160.3	Athertonville	320
169.6	Hodgenville, ch.	1,100
172.5	Lincoln Memorial	
175.2	Buffalo	35
180.6	Magnolia	110
181.7	County Line	
190.7	Rio	
196.2	Hardyville	173
204.4	Bear Wallow	113
208.8	Horse Cave	864
212.8	Cave City	690
	(Mammoth Cave is on side road, 10 miles.)	
219.4	Glasgow Junction	307
244.4	Bowling Green, ch.	9,638
263.3	Auburn	715
274.4	Russellville, ch.	3,124
290.6	Elkton, ch.	1,009
299.7	Jefferson Davis Memorial	
311.1	Hopkinsville, ch.	9,696
323.5	Gracey	282
332.5	Cadiz, ch.	897
342.5	Cumberland River	
351.9	Egners Ferry	
366.9	Benton, ch.	897
384.2	County Line	
394.7	Paducah, ch.	24,735

**U. S. HIGHWAY No. 45**

From Ferry at Paducah to Tennessee Line Near Fulton

Kentucky portion of route which runs from Chicago for 917 miles, via Paducah, Fulton, Kentucky, and Trenton, Jackson, Tennessee, to the Tennessee-Mississippi line, north of Corinth.

	Miles
Ferry opposite Metropolis	0.0
Paducah	10.0
Mayfield	38.0
Fulton	62.0
Tennessee Line	63.0

**U. S. HIGHWAY No. 25**

Kentucky portion of U. S. 25, the great north and south route from Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, Miami, Florida, formerly known as Dixie Highway, beginning at Covington and extending through Williams-town, Georgetown, Lexington, Richmond, Mt. Vernon and Corbin to the Tennessee line and Virginia State line.

Distance	Town	Population, 1920
0.0	Covington, ch.	*58,500
4.7	South Fort Mitchell	(not given)
8.0	Erlanger	711
10.0	Florence	268
16.0	Richwood	43
20.0	Walton	641
23.9	Bracht	85
27.0	Crittenden	185
31.0	Sherman	275
34.8	Dry Ridge	129
38.7	Williamstown, ch.	836
43.7	Mason	132
50.3	Corinth	241
72.7	Georgetown, ch.	3,903
85.5	Lexington, ch.	41,534
101.1	Kentucky River	
112.8	Richmond, ch.	5,622
120.8	Kingston	137
127.7	Berea	1,640
138.2	Roundstone	(not given)
146.1	Mt. Vernon, ch.	719
156.4	Livingston	703
180.4	London, ch.	1,707
194.8	Corbin	3,407

\*1926 Census Bureau Estimates

**U. S. Highway No. 25 (East)**

194.8	Corbin	3,407
212.1	Barbourville, ch.	1,877
271.5	Pineville, ch.	2,908
245.2	Middlesboro	8,041
248.1	Ky.-Va. State Line	

**U. S. Highway No. 25 (West)**

194.8	Corbin	3,407
211.6	Williamsburg	1,767
222.8	Saxton	118
228.5	Ky.-Tenn. State Line	

**U. S. HIGHWAY No. 27**

U. S. 27, Kentucky portion of route extending from Cheboygan, Mich., through Cincinnati and Newport to Chattanooga, formerly known as Lookout Mountain Air Line or L.L.L. route. Newport to Tennessee line, via Falmouth, Cynthiana, Paris, Lexington, Nicholasville and Somerset.

Distance	Town	Population, 1920
0.0	Newport, ch.	*29,317
13.1	Alexandria, ch.	316
31.8	Greenwood	(not given)
39.8	Falmouth, ch.	1,330
64.7	Cynthiana, ch.	3,857
79.9	Parich, ch.	6,310
98.1	Lexington, ch.	41,534
110.9	Nicholasville	2,786
119.6	Camp Nelson	50
124.8	Bryantsville	204
134.3	Lancaster, ch.	2,166
143.3	Stanford, ch.	1,397
164.1	Eubanks	312
172.6	Science Hill	231
180.1	Somerset, ch.	4,672
188.6	Burnside	1,078
213.1	Whitley City	495
216.4	Stearns	1,119
221.1	Pine Knot	728
225.6	Ky.-Tenn. State Line	

\*1926 Census Bureau Estimates

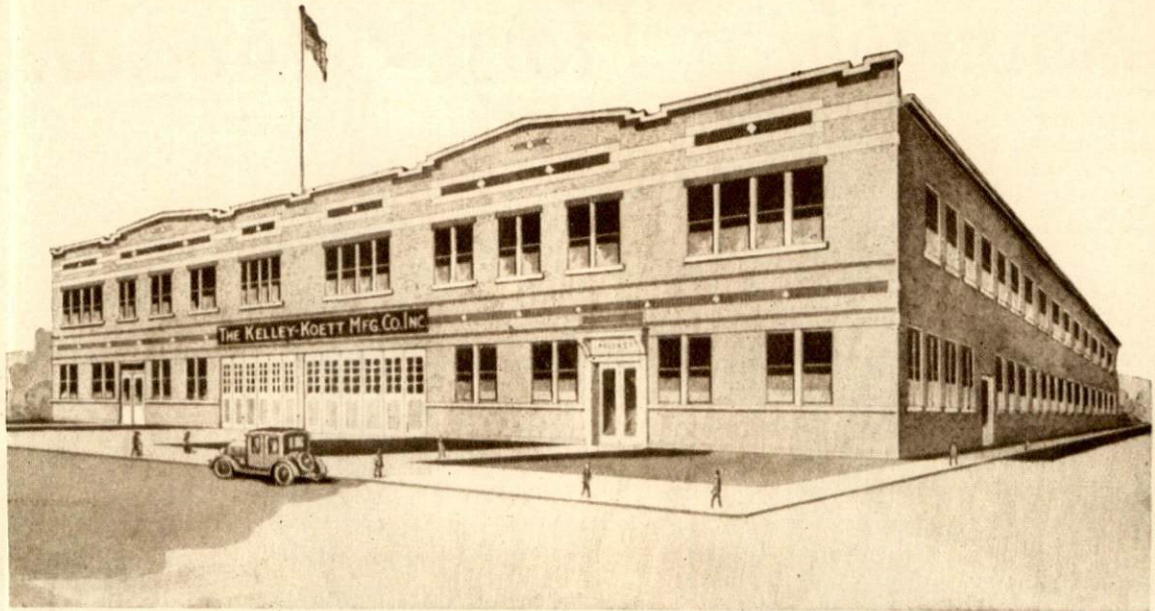
**U. S. HIGHWAY No. 51**

From Wickliffe, Kentucky, to Tennessee Line South of Fulton

Kentucky portion of U. S. Route 1,350 miles, beginning at Hurlley, Wis., via and extending through Beloit on the Illinois state line and via Rockton, Rochelle, Blooming to the State line at Cairo and south from Fulton via Memphis and Mississippi-Louisiana, to New Orleans.

	Miles
Ferry opposite Cairo	0.0
Wickliffe	5.8
Bardwell	14.6
Clinton	28.6
Fulton	40.6
Tennessee Line	41.6





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INCORPORATED

MEMBERSHIP—1,000

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- ☐ The encouragement of the breeding industry throughout the continent.
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C. E. MARVIN, President

A. B. LETELLIER, Vice President

F. A. FORSYTHE, Secretary

OFFICE, 304-5 Hernando Building

LEXINGTON, KY.

## Editorial

(Continued from page 12)

there will be many people who will know Kentucky as she has never been known before.

Even Kentucky's own citizens scarcely comprehend her grandeur, her resources, and her possibilities. If this be so, the effect on the people of the other States can not but bring credit and prosperity to the State through the program of her Governor and his Kentucky Progress Commission.—*Louisville Herald-Post.*

### Looking Forward

**W**E MUST look forward. Kentucky is the greatest State in the Union. Of its 40,000 square miles, 10,000 are surpassed in fertility by no other spot in the world—as rich as the delta of the Nile. Twenty thousand miles more the soil is good. The coals of Eastern and Western Kentucky are surpassed only by Pennsylvania. The iron ore in Kentucky is surpassed only by four States in the country. The fluorspar reserves necessary in the steel industry and for making of the most potent poison gas lie in Livingston and Crittenden Counties. The hills in Kentucky contain oil shale that contains more oil than was ever taken from the ground. Wealth beyond the dreams of avarice waiting to be wooed into the hands of our children. All the minerals known to commerce are found in abundance within a stone's throw of the center of population. The best climate in the world for all purposes and especially for stock raising and agriculture and with the best blood in the world; and

yet 750,000 of our young people have left Kentucky to find employment in other States, while only 191,000 of people from other States are living here.

“The sun never shone on a country more fair  
Than beautiful, peerless Kentucky;  
There's life in a kiss of her rarefied air,  
Kentucky, prolific Kentucky;  
Her sons are valiant and noble and bright;  
Her beautiful daughters are just about right.  
And her babies—God bless them—are clear out of  
sight,  
That crop never fails in Kentucky.”

“When the burden of life I am called to lay down,  
I hope I may die in Kentucky;  
I never could ask a more glorious crown  
Than one of the sod of Kentucky.  
And when the last trump wakes the land and the sea,  
And the tombs of the earth set the prisoners free,  
You may all go aloft, if you choose, but for me—  
I think I'll just stay in Kentucky.”

—*Morgantown Green River Republican.*

I again want to compliment you on your splendid work that you are doing with the Kentucky Progress Commission and that wonderful magazine which I look for regularly.—Howard M. Wilson, Cincinnati (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce.



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F. A. FORSYTHE, Secretary, Thoroughbred Horse Association

304 HERNANDO BUILDING

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

## They're Off

(Continued from page 14)

the post in two divisions, a front and a rear rank.

The very wide elbow at the present start admits of thirty-six horses being started abreast, if a field of such size should ever actually accept the issue. The possibility of such a large company going to the post is so exceedingly remote as to be disregarded.

Three times during the history of the Derby, but three horses were sent to the post. In 1892, Huron and Phil Dwyer were the Dwyer entry, a tremendous favorite, Azra being the only other colt to accept the challenge to contest with them, but he surprised the talent by winning out in a sharp drive.

Proctor Knott, in 1889, was the shortest priced favorite ever to run in the Kentucky Derby. He opened at 1 to 4, and closed at 1 to 3. Yet second was the best he could get to the sturdy Spokane, which was 8 to 1 in the books, and which paid better than 16 to 1 in the pari-mutuels, for be it known, there also were machines for betting in those days, or rather there were tickets sold in the French pools corresponding to our modern pari-mutuels.

It is said that if Proctor Knott had won, his \$5 mutuel ticket would have returned only \$6.40, odds of 7 to 25.

It has been fifteen years since an odds-on choice won the classic, that being, of course, Old Rosebud, whose return was \$3.70 for each \$2 straight ticket, odds of 85 cents to the dollar. He won like a 1 to 2 shot, it might be remarked, from Hodge and Bronzewing.

## The Bee That Swarmed Alone

Said a wise old bee at the close of day;  
"This colony business doesn't pay.  
I put my money in that old hive  
That others may eat and live and thrive;  
And I do more work in a day, by gee,  
Than some of the others do in three.  
I toil and worry and save and hoard,  
And all I get is my room and board,  
It's me for a hive I can run myself,  
And me for the sweets of my hard-earned self."

So the old bee flew to a meadow alone  
And started a business of his own.  
He gave no thought to the buzzing clan,  
But all intent on his selfish plan,  
He lived the life of a hermit free.  
"Ah, this is great," said the wise old bee.

But the summer waned and the days grew drear  
And the lone bee wailed and dropped a tear,  
For the varmints gobbled his little store  
And his wax played out and his heart was sore,  
So he winged his way to the old home land,  
And took his meals at a side-door stand.

Alone, our work is of little worth,  
But together we're the lords of the earth;  
So it's all for each and each for all—  
United we stand, divided we fall.

—Michigan Bulletin.



*For Quick Ignition!*

# HOT SPOT

*"The All-Purpose Coal"*

**JOHN P. GORMAN COAL CO.**  
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A new industrial territory is now being opened up, consisting of approximately 1,500 acres, available for factory sites, by the construction of a double-track industrial belt line by the Kentucky & Indiana Terminal R. R. Co. The land adjacent to this belt line is almost flat in surface, and has perfect natural drainage. City water, gas and electricity are available the entire length of this belt line. This is strictly an industrial belt line operating within the city limits of Louisville on which large acreage can be acquired.

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**Kentucky & Indiana Terminal Railroad Company**

2910 HIGH STREET,

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## Longfellow, Ten Broeck and the Harpers

(Continued from page 18)

tation during the lifetime of John Harper, while Frank Harper had "the raising" of Ten Broeck, who was given to him as a suckling colt by his uncle.

### Ten Broeck as a Colt

"Uncle John didn't think much of Ten Broeck," said Mr. Harper. "He was an undersized colt, very awkward and mischievous. He had a way of humping down his back and crawling under the bar into the calves' shed, where he would make way with all their feed. Uncle John came down to the stable one day for the purpose of making a gelding of him. I begged him to let the colt alone.

"Why should I?" he asked.

"Because, Uncle John," I replied, "I have been watching that colt in the pasture and he's bound to make a race horse. When the colts run across the pasture he pushes a little ahead of the others every time."

"Well, you may have him, Frank, to do as you please," was his reply. "Maybe he will make you a little hack horse."

"He gave me at the same time a horse named Turner, by Endorser. I sold Turner and held on to Ten Broeck.

"Ten Broeck's first start was as a two-year-old at Louisville, in 1874, and he was beaten by McGrath's Aristides. He didn't start any more until he was three years old, when he won his race at Lexington, and then he kept on winning. It kept the horsemen pretty busy in those days hunting purses that Ten Broeck wasn't going to win in. They didn't hanker much after his company.

"Yes, I guess his greatest race was the match contest for \$5,000 a side between him and the California mare, Mollie McCarthy, at Louisville in 1878, though it was a bad race. When they came to see me to arrange for the meeting, they told me the Californians were going to bring a world of money here to put on that race. I sent them word to keep their money at home, that when the horses had gone two miles there wouldn't be any race. The betting went on for weeks beforehand. They said there were 30,000 people at the track the day of the race. The horses ran neck and neck to the first quarter, Mollie gaining and finally leading in the home stretch. She kept up her pace around to the half mile post again, and presently the crowd saw Ten Broeck take the lead. On he flew, the mare making a desperate effort to regain her ground, but without avail. Mollie quit at the two-mile post and galloped the rest of the way. The excitement was terrific and men rushed onto the track and nearly smothered Ten Broeck with caresses. I was caught up in the arms of the crowd and carried up and down the track, completely overpowered. I was naturally very happy over the result."

### The Race With Ad

"Ten Broeck could run longer and keep his wind better than any horse that ever lived in the world. And I never saw him race when he was fit to run but once in my life, and that was when he beat a horse named Ad, owned by J. B. Crouse, of Chillicothe, in a three-mile race at Louisville. Crouse took Ad east, and won everything until he tackled Ten Broeck. When they had run two miles some fellow hollered: 'Ad has him a-going,' but a moment later they saw Ten Broeck walk away from him, and he reached the stand fully an eighth of a mile ahead.



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1862



1929

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PHONE 152

"No horse ever had a kinder, better disposition, or approached as near to perfection as old Ten Broeck—he was that way all his life. Longfellow, too, was a good-tempered fellow. In a race you could ride either of them up to the string and they would stand there perfectly quiet and obedient while all the other horses were frisking and cutting up. But the moment the drum tapped they were off."

Mr. Harper contends that horses are not a bit faster today than they were twenty years ago, but that the difference is all in the tracks. He does not believe that any of the records of Ten Broeck could be surpassed by the horses of today if they ran on the same kind of tracks.

Six years ago Mr. Harper retired from the turf. It is a singular fact that he never bet on one of his horses in his life. He has never had anything to do with trotters and rather looks on them with contempt.

For many years Mr. Harper has dispensed the open-handed hospitality for which the place is noted. A "state dinner" at Nantura is an event not to be forgotten in a lifetime. The cuisine of "Aunt Susan," the old colored cook and housekeeper, is world-renowned, and there are not a few who think that no one can barbecue a mutton, roast a shoat, broil a chicken or make a cake, like "Old Aunt Susan." She is given carte blanche when company is invited to dinner, and this is a sample menu:

Barbecue Shoulder of Southern Mutton  
Roast Shoat, Served Whole, with Dressing and Apple Jelly  
Boiled Country Ham  
Broiled Chicken                      Chicken Salad  
Kentucky Pone Corn Bread  
Potatoes                                  Tomatoes  
Baked Sweet Potatoes  
Sweet Milk                                  Country Buttermilk  
Home-made Chopped Pickle  
Salt Rising Bread                      Beaten Biscuit  
Caramel Ice Cream                      Coffee  
Pumpkin Pie                                  Plum Pudding  
Home-made Cheese

When Hon. William J. Bryan was the guest of Senator Blackburn in Versailles a year ago last September, "Aunt Susan" was sent for to prepare the meal, and Mr. Bryan swore that in all his canvass he had never sat down to such a dinner.

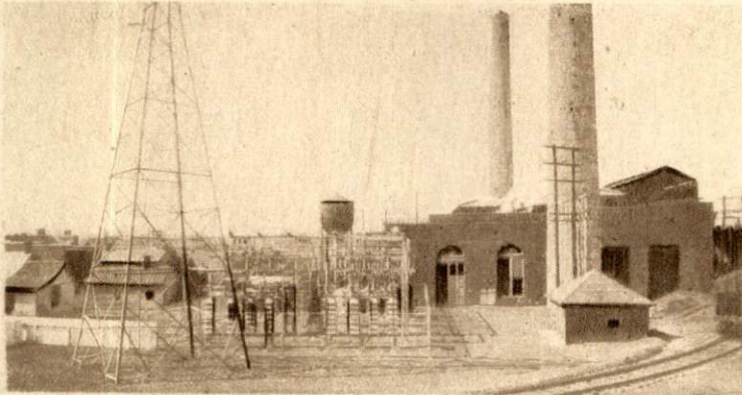
Mechanically, it is a work of art and beauty; its literature is classic as well as interesting; its photography is elegant and truthful, and its economic value will prove inevitable, I am sure. I am of the opinion other States will copy your tactics.—V. Blaine Russell, Vicksburg, Miss.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have not received a finer or more beautiful piece of literature. I spent two nights reading the magazines and can easily say they were more interesting than most fiction magazines I subscribe to. I am now passing the PROGRESS around to my intimate friends, and from the comments and interest shown, I feel sure you can expect some of Evansville's people, including myself, in your State this summer.—W. F. Stadler, Evansville, Ind.



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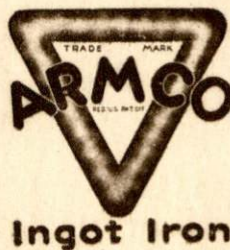
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made." Or, if you manufacture automobiles, metal furniture, electrical equipment, ARMCO produces the grade of special analysis, special finish steel sheet that enables you to turn out fine products, economically and efficiently.

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Plants at Ashland, Kentucky; Butler, Pennsylvania;  
Middletown, Zanesville, Columbus, and Elyria, Ohio



## Outlook for Burley

(Continued from page 21)

salesroom floors, it is easy to see that originally all of these varieties must have come from the same parent plant.

Plants and fruit trees have a knack of doing things in their own way. They upset the calculations of those who would change their habits. But with any of the varieties of "stand-up" Burley now in general use, a good crop can be successfully grown provided the necessary care is taken.

The Burley crop of 1927 was one of the smallest in history, only about 180,000,000 pounds. In 1928, the amount produced is as yet unknown, but is variously estimated now at 200,000,000 to 225,000,000 pounds. The Government estimates of 260,000,000 pounds are believed to be much too high in view of the extremely light weight which seems the universal rule.

This conclusion checks up the same, whether the calculation is arrived at by the acre, by the stick or any other method. Usually a cut stick in the field, holding on the average, six plants, is good for a pound to a pound and a quarter of stripped tobacco.

This year the crop which has yielded a pound to the stick has been the exception, about four-fifths of a pound seems to be the general average. This means a reduction in weight amounting to at least twenty to twenty-five per cent, under that which was estimated at the time the cutting and housing was finished.

The quality of the crop now being marketed is unusually good from the smoking point of view. The percentage of the red grades is so small that types which commonly have been overproduced are scarce, and commanding unusually good prices. As a matter of fact, these prices have been boosted at least twice during that part of the

selling season which has elapsed.

Quality considered, the common grades are outselling the fancy ones.

Floor averages are ranging from thirty-two cents to thirty-seven cents, but it takes the exceptional complete crop to average thirty-eight to forty cents. Some growers haul their grades separate from their common ones and thus secure what looks like a very high price. But it is only when the complete crop, just as it grew, and embracing the total production, is figured, that the price average secured has any real value or offers any accurate guide.

The floor averages are the acid tests, and sometimes even these are not accurately reported.

But after all allowances and deductions are made, we know that taking the total production of Burley tobacco in both 1927 and 1928, it has not been sufficient for the needs of the manufacturers. The disappearance of this commodity within the last twelve-month period has been such as to cut down existing stocks more than a hundred million pounds.

Lessened production and increased consumption make a bright prospect for the 1929 crop. But it must be remembered that in order to get high prices or even profitable prices this year, it will be necessary, as always, to produce what the manufacturers want.

In all human probability there will be no let-up in cigarette demand before the 1929 crop is marketed. Fashions, styles, tastes or whatever it is that regulates this demand for the little smokes, are not likely to change that quickly. Certainly the advertising appropriations now being made by the manufacturers indicate that they are going to do their full share to keep the weed burning.

It will not do for the growers to assume that any old kind of tobacco will pay this year. The same rule that has

## Kentucky Shearman Concrete Pipe Company

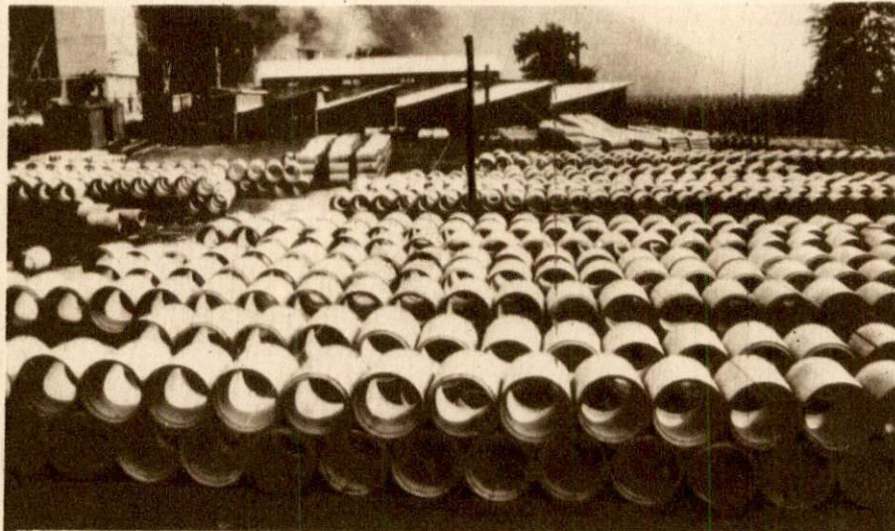
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Kentucky Labor

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The Only Permanent Drainage :: SANITARY—STORM—HIGHWAYS—RAILWAYS



always applied will still operate. Careful selection of the land, remembering that the better it is, the better will be the tobacco, limiting the crop to the labor supply, to the barns and other facilities at hand, will go very far toward insuring not only the quality but the price.

A big crop of red tobacco, unsuitable for smoking, will almost surely show a loss to those who grow it.

A normal crop in pounds and possessing the qualities demanded by the manufacturers of cigarettes is as certain to be profitable as anything can be certain in farming.

## Murray State Teachers' College

(Continued from page 24)

ation of Teachers Colleges and the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. This high recognition has been accorded this institution by all the regional accrediting associations of this territory. No greater recognition has been extended to any institution of its age, and Kentucky is, indeed, proud of this standard college in the extreme western part of the State.

Some of the leading university and college men of the United States are a part of the faculty, but its president is a Calloway County boy, Dr. Rainey T. Wells, who not only conceived the idea of establishing this school, but who, overcoming many obstacles brought the idea into full bloom and fruition. Not only is he a noted educator, but as a former legislator and a member of the State Tax Commission he sensed the opposition that might arise against his plans and hopes. His intuition did not misguide him, and he had to spend many months at the State Capitol at his own expense. Here he was on familiar ground and his gallant fight for the boys and girls of Western Kentucky not only attained his objective but won for him the plaudits and support of the chivalry of the entire Commonwealth. For the benefit of his native people he and his co-workers are yet unselfishly carrying on. If one should look for the driving power of this alive, virile institution he would find it in *personnel* and *personality*, and the scholarly attainments and indomitable energy of the president and faculty are reflected in the spirit of the student body. As a result of their labors, Murray and its State Teachers' College has become the center of education, art, music, literature and the drama—the veritable hub of culture for a wide territory in a most inviting land. Upon the identical spot where this college is now located the principles of *Radio* were first discovered, and the *First Radio Message* was flashed to an incredulous and doubting world, and it still doubted until its discoverer died in abject poverty, though he lived to see his idea in its perfection touching all the shores of human thought and communication. It is inspiring to see upon this consecrated ground the activities of men and women, whose financial reward is small, giving all that is within them, seeking to elevate and to broaden humanity, doing their all to make the world a brighter and a better place in which to live.

I just happened to run across a copy of the KENTUCKY PROGRESS Magazine and am delighted with its general get-up and the quality of the contents.—Gordon Nye, *Florida Magazine*, Miami.

## One of Kentucky's Romantic Industries

(Continued from page 25)

the grandmother, blankets for the baby or the auto, knicker material for the golf enthusiast, exquisite fabrics, lovely as the paintings of a Master, charmingly smart dresses in the latest mode.

From the simple beginning of three looms in a sort of shed has grown this thriving business which is a great credit to the State as well as to its founders. There are now thirty-six looms in a large, well-lighted, well-ventilated, steam-heated building. There are nearly a hundred people on the pay roll. Many have been students in Berea College. They come from nearby mountain homes, or distant ones, applying for work, eager for the chance to earn enough to help fathers and mothers, or sons and daughters of their own.

It is a fascinating place to visit, from the glories of the display room in front, past the offices, to the weaving room and the mechanical shop beyond. Mr. Churchill still designs the looms and supervises every detail of their construction. And they must be constantly modified to allow for changes in width or in weight of fabric. They are not sacrificing the beauty of their product to any popular demand for gaudy materials. Their high standard of beauty they keep.

The products of The Churchill Weavers are now displayed in Gift Shops from New York to San Francisco, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes, and a beginning of foreign trade has come. Indeed they are now the largest producers of hand woven women's apparel in the entire country. This is a fact that we who boast for Kentucky and its achievements might well have in mind. Here is an institution to which we can point with pride, where an ancient art has been combined with mechanical skill and artistic genius to produce materials of superlative beauty.

I have received magazines and have gone over them very carefully and have been very much entertained and edified by reading them, and appreciate the great possibilities and advantages of this kind of work for Kentucky. It is very much like planting a flower and watching it grow until its blooms are enjoyed for their beauty and aromatic fragrance by all who come in contact either by scent or eye. I know this work is in its incipiency, and under your guiding hands will grow to such an extent that the fame of Kentucky will be spread throughout the length and breadth of this proud land of ours and may even travel over on the other side and attract the attention of men of means who will appreciate the advantages Kentucky offers them either for scenic beauty or material wealth, investing their wealth in manufacturing enterprises.—C. R. Clark, Hopkinsville.

\* \* \* \* \*

The PROGRESS Magazines reached me several days ago. I have thoroughly enjoyed every one of them. Your people deserve a lot of credit for getting out such fine magazines. Even California does not surpass you with all their money available for advertising their State.—W. H. Meares, Roanoke, Va.



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Famous Sausage

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MUNNS BROTHERS  
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Blue Grass Meat Products

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Manufacturing Co.

Armco Culverts

Louisville, Kentucky

## Who Is Your Competitor

(Continued from page 26)

development of a new technique of merchandising or a revolutionary method of manufacture, the opportunity and the responsibility of the classifications committee to a Rotary club are both tremendously increased. For it is in new classifications that Rotary must meet the changing order of things. It is through new classifications that the message of Rotary must be carried to these rising giants of industry. Rotary cannot stand by and watch them develop. It must reach out and meet them as they are coming in.

If the club through its classifications committee will keep abreast of the times, most of the problems of extension within the club will be solved. Does your club reflect the sudden rise of the radio industry in all its branches: broadcasting, the making of receiving and transmitting apparatus, the merchandising of these articles? Is Radio as active in your club as it is on the stock exchange?

The Aims and Objects committee of a club is charged with the task of Rotary education. Will it be forced to confine its efforts to the established industries whose business habits are largely fixed? Or will the classifications committee give it a chance to contact these husky children of chemical and physical research and to "train up the child in the way it should go?" Shall we write codes to correct the old or direct the new?

Rotary has a story of value to the present member of the club. Its philosophy, its formula for business success, are today pointing out the safest and surest method of meeting the threats of new industries and methods. You and your competitor may sit side by side at the luncheon table. You may both be serving the same meed of society, though by different media. Rotary invites you to dignify your own profession, and to extend its services to the public to the end that it becomes a vital part of our commercial life, something that can and will resist the advances of new products by newer firms. Now as never before you are needed as an ambassador from Rotary to your craft and through your craft to the public generally—an ambassador able to bring together all members of the craft in a campaign of mutual helpfulness.

Rotary does not say: "Keep your competitor out." More worth while is the task of finding out who he is and who his and your successor may be. He is not to be shunned; he is to be studied. His service is not to be criticized; it is to be used as a yardstick to measure your own to see if you are going ahead towards success or are staying where you are as the procession goes by.

Our craft needs us as ambassadors. We must study the problems of modern business life collectively, for our competitors are not those in the same line of business but those who would supplant our service entirely. We must meet the challenge. How?

Rotarians talk a great deal about vocational service. What do they mean by the phrase? Many things, of course; but one of them might be the determination on the part of each Rotarian that he would carry to his craft the story of a generation that is changing its habits and customs of life, that he would show his craft the need for persistent study and constant improvement of the service

(Continued on page 51)



*The*  
**Kentucky Post**

COVINGTON, KY.

*—first in circulation!  
—first in advertising!  
—first in influence!*

DAILY and SUNDAY

**LARGEST  
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NO-NOX is the ideal motor fuel for high compression engines and gives a wonderful motor efficiency---Knocks, pings or detonations disappear as if by magic--no retarding of sparks on grades or in traffic.

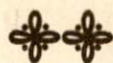
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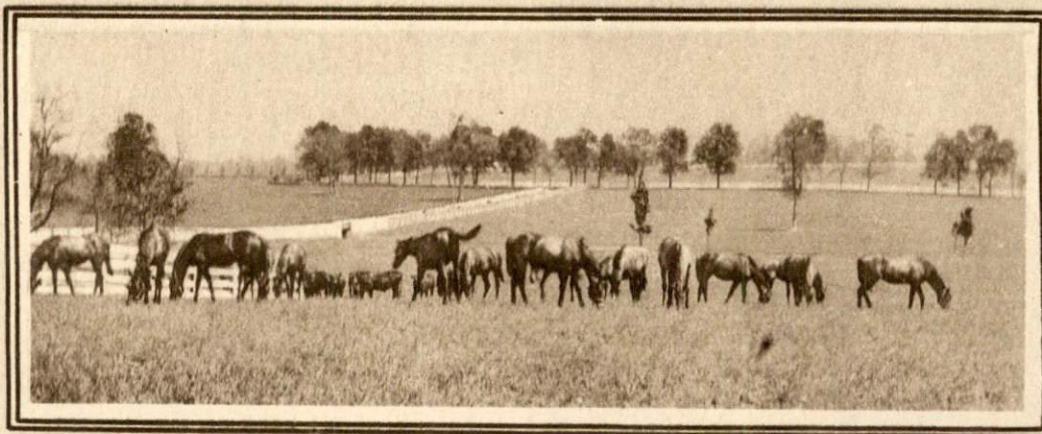
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LIES BY SUCH SIREs AS HIGH TIME, SWEEP, BLACK  
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# SPRING MEETING

## Kentucky's Great Trots

At Lexington, June 17 to 21, 1929

SEASON'S OPENING MEETING OF THE GRAND CIRCUIT

### Programme of Races

#### MONDAY, JUNE 17

2:18 Trot .....	(3 heats)	Purse	\$1,000
The Reynolds, 2:12 Pace.....	(3 heats)	Stake	3,000
The Devereux, Two-year-old Trot.....	(2-in-3)	Stake	1,500
Driving Club, Two-year-old Trot.....	(2-in-3)	Stake (Est.)	500

#### TUESDAY, JUNE 18

The President, 2:22 Trot.....	(3 heats)	Stake	\$2,000
2:18 Pace .....	(3 heats)	Purse	1,000
2:14 Trot .....	(3 heats)	Purse	1,000
16-12 Trot, Claiming.....	(3 heats)	Purse	700

#### WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19

2:22 Pace .....	(3 heats)	Purse	\$1,000
The Governor, 2:16 Trot.....	(3 heats)	Stake	2,000
2:08 Trot .....	(3 heats)	Purse	1,000
15-11 Pace, Claiming.....	(3 heats)	Purse	700

#### THURSDAY, JUNE 20

2:13 Pace .....	(3 heats)	Purse	\$1,000
The Board of Commerce, 2:12 Trot.....	(3 heats)	Stake	3,000
The Spencer, Three-year-old (2:20) Trot.....	(2-in-3)	Stake	2,000
22-15 Pace, Claiming.....	(3 heats)	Purse	700

#### FRIDAY, JUNE 21

Three-year-old Pace .....	(2-in-3)	Purse	\$1,000
2:24 Trot .....	(3 heats)	Purse	1,000
2:07 Pace .....	(3 heats)	Purse	1,000
22-16 Trot, Claiming.....	(3 heats)	Purse	700

### The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association

(Organized 1873)

The dates for the 57th Annual Fall Meeting at Lexington, are September 30 to October 9.

An Extraordinary Added Feature

#### THE HAMBLETONIAN STAKE, \$50,000

For Three-year-old Trotters. Richest Stake in the World for Light Harness Horses. The historic Fall Stakes (totalling \$42,000), well-known to Kentuckians, as well as the Kentucky Futurities, \$26,000, for two and three-year-old colts, are also included in the program, and, with the addition of the class races, to close September 16, the premiums to be distributed will reach \$145,000. Complete program announced later on. If you appreciate clean, high class racing, you should attend both meetings.

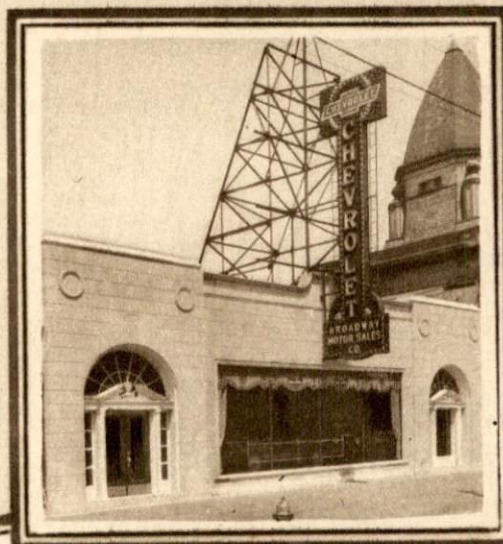


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DAY SERVICE

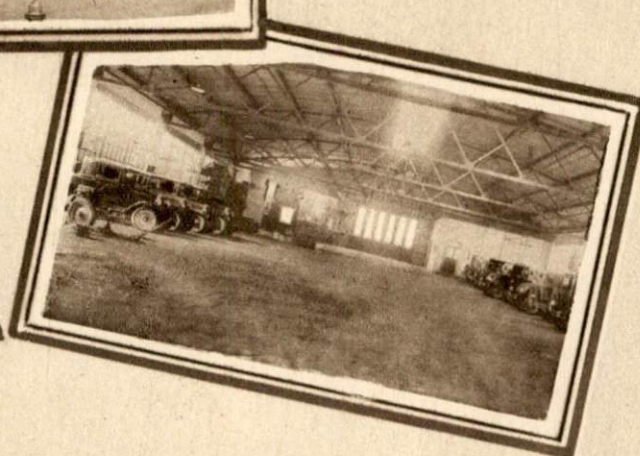
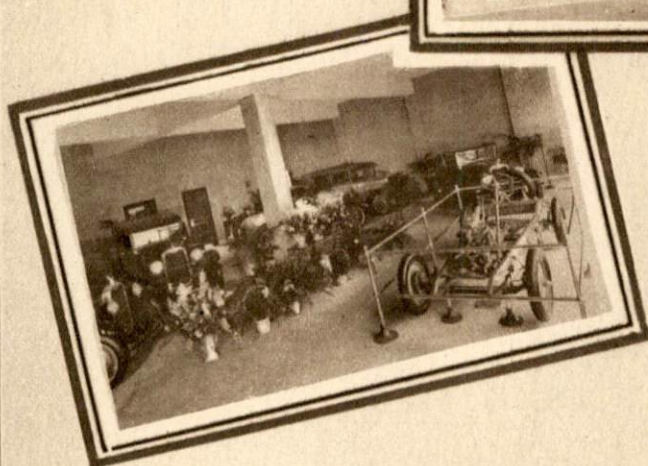


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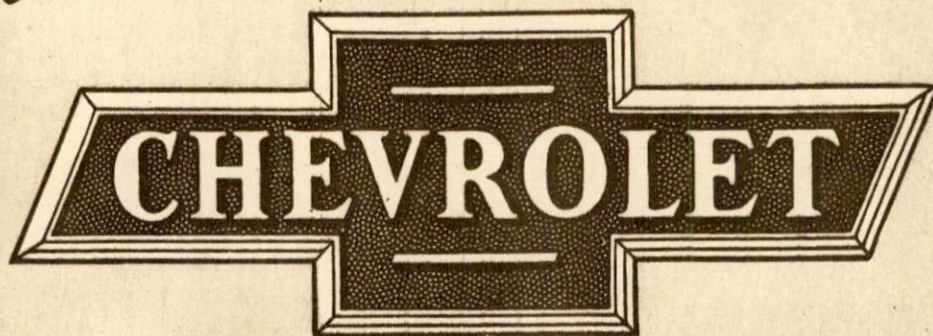
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W. C. SMITH, Pres.-Treas.

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## But Who Is Your Competitor?

(Continued from page 46)

given by all members of the craft to the public generally, and that collectively they would work out a program to safeguard the permanence of their business.

Civilization has been defined as a list of desires. These products of inventive skill: what are they but a response by science to the dreams of man? The radio to carry a voice across a continent, the airplane to give man a pair of wings, the sound movies to let the most remote village see and hear the toast of Broadway—all invented to gratify the desires of humanity. It is our privilege as Rotarians to find out how we may keep our trade or profession so vital that it will never disappear from civilization's list.

The Standard Outline of Classifications of Rotary International is the Doomsday Book of modern business. In 1900, it would have listed the business of shoeing horses. In 1925, it was the business of repairing automobiles. In 1929, your classifications committee established the minor classification of "Airport-operating." The committee will continue to make new classifications through the years as industries rise and fall. Be careful lest your business disappear from the list and in its stead be placed the service of your real competitor.

## What the Progress Commission Has Done So Far

(Continued from page 27)

ceeded in their own business or profession, are fully cognizant of the trials and tribulations that beset the pioneers in any worth-while enterprise. And, though Kentucky is not young, these public-spirited men who are striving so diligently to advance Kentucky to the fore-rank in this modern age of competition and creativeness are, indeed, pioneers.

Highway tunnels are rare, but Hamilton County, Tennessee, has more than once had to burrow through in order to obtain safe grades and alignments. The newest tunnel is on the Dixie Highway just south of Chattanooga, on the way up the famous scenic road over Missionary Ridge.

A philologist hazards the assertion that English is evolving into monosyllabification. Sure.—*Dallas News*.

John—I see where an Edinburgh woman, thirty-five years old, had her twenty-first child.

Rapp—Great Scot!—*Sewanee Mountain Goat*.

"Why do you cross your legs?"

"I got the habit from Luther Burbank."—*Frivol*.

I want to thank you for the supply of Magazines received from you each month. The April number has just been delivered, and no doubt will be gone in a few days. These magazines have created a wonderful interest in your State among our members. Why other States do not follow suit, I don't know. From the conversation I have had with our members I know you are going to have many Pennsylvania motorists in Kentucky this summer. —J. H. Dunn, President Uniontown (Pa.) Motor Club.

# Thistleton Farms

GEORGE COLLINS, *Owner*



## Hereford Cattle and Thoroughbreds



Frankfort, Kentucky

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D. B. MIDKIFF

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**XALAPA FARMS**—Track and training barn.

**DIXIANA**—Training track and roads.

**CASTLETON**—Roads and stone fence.

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Several miles of road.

**HIMYAR STUD**—Roads and stone entrance.

**WALNUT HALL**—New and retreaded roads.



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Turnings for Furniture in the United States.*

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Balusters made to your specifications

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SURPLUS - - - - - \$536,284.38

**"WE SAVE YOU MONEY"**

## Extension Work in McCracken County

(Continued from page 30)

duced a heifer calf, for which he has a standing order of \$75.00 and an offer of \$200.00 for its mother. The present status of William's project, including heifer calf at \$75.00, cow at \$200.00 and value of milk produced, \$177.60, is \$452.60. Total expense of feed, pasture and insurance, amounted to \$193.45, leaving a profit of \$259.15. This record was closed at the end of nine months.

Robert Bell Griffith's cow, although not so heavy a producer, has an interesting story. It is interesting on account of the care taken by this ten-year-old boy in keeping accurate accounts in his record book.

### RECORD

Value of cow at beginning of project.....	\$150.00	
Cost of concentrates.....	52.75	
Value of pasture.....	9.00	
Miscellaneous expense .....	14.80	
Total expense .....		\$226.55
Value of cow at close of record, Novem- ber 1, 1928.....	\$150.00	
Value of calf produced.....	30.00	
Value of milk and butter produced.....	193.75	
Miscellaneous receipts (prizes).....	6.00	
Total value .....		\$379.75
Profit .....		\$153.20

### Bull Associations Formed

Within the year seven new bull associations were formed: Sheehans Bridge, St. Johns, Heath, New Liberty, Lee, Little Union and Concord. This brings the total bull associations to seventeen, representing 235 members in the county.

### Poultry Demonstrations

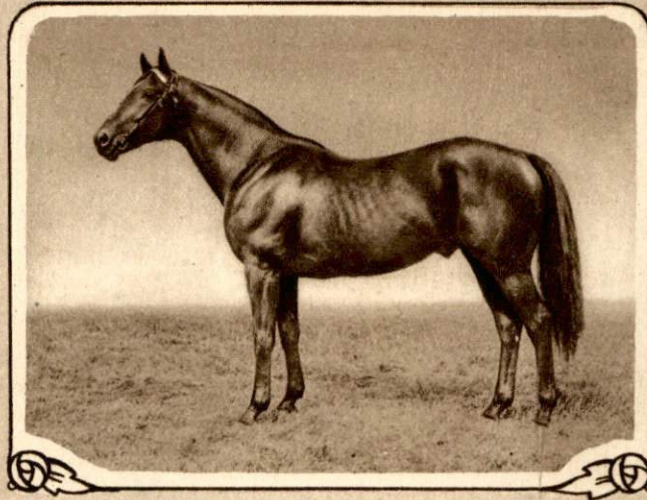
Five owners of poultry flocks conducted demonstrations in 1928 by using trap nests. Radcliffe and Lee have over fifty hens that have made a record of over 200-egg production this year. Their highest producing hen has a record of 286 eggs in one year. Mrs. Henry Steinhauer has six White Rocks that produced over 200 eggs each, the highest being 255 eggs in ten months. The following is a summary of poultry demonstration flock records:

Name	Av. No. of Hens in Flock	Av. Production per Hen	Total Labor Income	Total Feed Cost per Hen	Labor Income per Hen
Mrs. E. C. Braume....	69	197	\$166.99	\$3.31	\$2.42
Mrs. H. P. Elliott.....	79	189	399.52	3.46	5.05
Radcliffe & Lee.....	152	192	589.17	3.84	3.87
Mrs. Wiley Murphey	63	169	217.79	5.49	3.46
Milton Smith .....	106	168	493.38	4.32	4.65
H. Steinhauer .....	65	151	44.31	5.21	.68
Mrs. Geo. Seaton .....	76	140	83.25	3.69	1.12
Mrs. E. Seaton .....	55.7	127	122.39	3.22	2.19

"Although extension work in McCracken County has many handicaps, the past year as a whole has been a successful one," Mr. Johnstone reported. "The failure of the local corn crop for two successive years and the low price of strawberries and peaches have brought out forcibly

(Continued on page 55)





## SWEEP

Property of BARBEE, CARRICK & STONE

This famous sire in service at

GLEN HELEN STUD

LEXINGTON, KY.

# THE LEXINGTON LEADER

AFTERNOON  
AND  
SUNDAY



*predominates  
in  
Central  
Kentucky  
in every  
classification of*

***NEWSPAPER LEADERSHIP!***



**JEFFERSON  
COUNTY**

**W**HERE the tourist and visitor may enjoy almost endless miles of driving over high-type paved roads through scenery that is unexcelled for beauty and variety.



**The FISCAL COURT of  
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY**

*HENRY I. FOX, County Judge*

*Jefferson County Commission:*

**DR. BEN L. BRUNER      BEN F. VOGT  
FRANK J. HUMBERT      HENRY I. FOX**

*—Photo Copyrighted by Caufield & Shook*



## Extension Work in McCracken

(Continued from page 52)

the fact that the farmer who has a diversified income, who has clover or alfalfa, so as not to be dependent upon the local hay crops, who has a good flock of poultry, some good cows along with his regular crop of tobacco and berries, is the farmer who is least hurt by adverse conditions. Limestone is now available in three co-operatively owned bins and can be easily obtained. With what the farmers have learned and what they will soon be taught, the outlook for further extension work is promising in McCracken County."

### He Succeeds With Pigs

Early in the spring of 1928, Mr. A. J. Merritt, Magee, Miss., secured two registered Poland China pigs when they were eight weeks of age.

He took great care in selecting these animals, not only to get the best blood lines but to get good individuals as well.

These pigs were allowed to run on an acre of permanent pasture well sodded with lespedeza, carpet-grass and bermuda, which afforded wonderful grazing for at least three hundred days in the year, after which they had access to green oats and rye as a winter pasture. This pasture supplied a large portion of the feed for these pigs, which by the way was the cheapest feed they received in addition to furnishing the roughage and exercise which are so essential.

Mr. Merritt fed some corn, wheat shorts and surplus milk and saw that clean fresh water was available at all

times. To say these pigs made satisfactory gain is proven by the fact that they weighed 475 and 500 pounds each at one year of age.

In this day of so-called agricultural depression, farm relief, and other things about which we read so much, it is interesting to notice the account which was kept on these pigs: The expense of feed, pasture, etc., has amounted to a little less than \$40.00, and for pork they would give a return of approximately \$90.00, which shows a nice margin of profit on the investment. But they were grown for brood sows, and according to Mr. Merritt they are easily worth \$100.00 each.

In showing these pigs at the state fairs they took first and second places in their class, and the premiums amounted to more than the expense of showing, and according to Mr. Merritt, it was the best type of advertising, as orders were booked for all of the pigs he expects in the two litters which will be born in March.

It would be simpler if Mexico set aside part of the country for revolutions and the rest for business.

—Dallas News.

Einstein, who knows so much about space, might devote a little of his time to finding some of it for parking.

—Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

We'd not only rather be right than president of Mexico, we'd rather be most anything you could mention, except maybe judge at a baby show.—Macon Telegraph.

## Wise Counsellor



A Direct Descendant of Hanover in the Male Line. Will make the season of 1929 at **SILVER LAKE STOCK FARM, FRANKFORT, KY.**  
**\$300 to insure a Live Foal**

**WISE COUNSELLOR**  
Ch h, 1921.  
16 hands high.



Winner Harold Stakes, Cincinnati Trophy, Queen City handicap, Kentucky Jockey Club Stakes, International Special No. 1, defeating Epinard, Ladkin Snob II, Zev, etc., Laurel Stakes, etc.

Mentor ..	{	Blackstone ..	{ Hanover
		Meta .....	{ Mannie Himyar
Rustle ...	{		{ Onondaga
			{ Una
		Russell .....	{ Eolus
		Lady Louise	{ Tillie Russell
			{ Iroquois
			{ Tarantula by *Great Tom

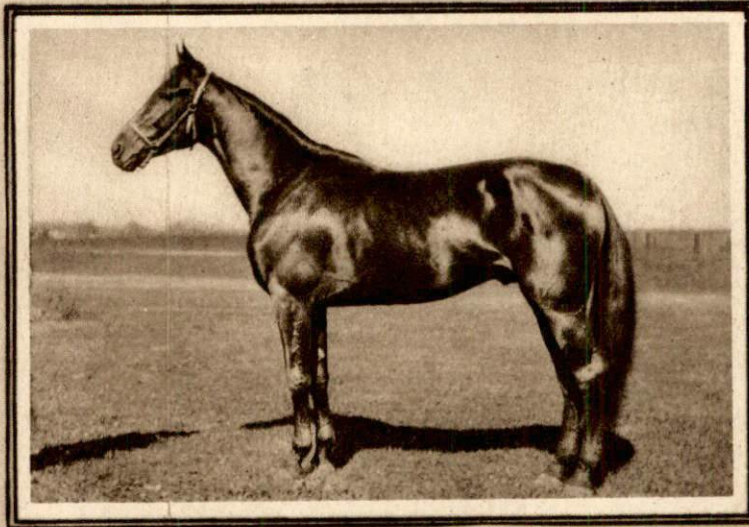
The oldest of Wise Counsellor's get are now two years old and only two, a filly out of Tailor Maid by Fair Play (never broken) and a colt out of Grace Troxler by Tea Caddy, that worked a quarter last fall in 23 1-2 seconds. His yearlings are splendid individuals and those which are at Silver Lake Stock Farm may be inspected at any time.

**HORSES KEPT BY MONTH OR YEAR GIVEN OUR PERSONAL ATTENTION**

Address all communications to **HOWARD BLACK, Cumberland Phone 377, Silver Lake Stock Farm, Frankfort, Ky.**



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Also captured Hambletonian Stake, 1928.

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"CASTLETON"

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of most fashion-  
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Light Brigade, Craigangower, Nocturnal and Peter Quince  
Stallions in Service 1928

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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## Irvin Cobb

(Continued from page 31)

only one sort of Kentuckian known to the New York playwright and actor and he was never born of woman. He could only spring from some prowler on 'the great white way' in the embrace of the hallucination that he is the quintessential reincarnation of all the Elizabethan dramatists rolled into one; if indeed he does not hold the most of them in contempt. The New Yorker undertakes to supply the 'local color' from his inner consciousness, and the less a thing or a person is like New York the more it is supposed to resemble the provinces; on the principle of the man who believes that the worse English he speaks the better he will be understood by the foreigner."

It was to correct this twisted conception of the Kentuckian as it existed in the minds of New Yorkers, that impelled Cobb to commence his true narratives of a noble



people. The original of Judge Priest, his backbone, was Judge William Sutton Bishop of Paducah, who was circuit judge in that judicial district for many years. Here and there through the stories touches were interpolated of the characters of Colonel Thomas H. Corbett and Colonel Herbert H. Hobson, both of whom were widely known citizens of McCracken County. Judge Bishop died with hardly more than a local reputation; but his fictional prototype has traveled around the world. The bridge from "Bishop" to "Priest" is not long; but the bridge from the small-town jurist to the epic character of fiction required the consummate art of Irvin S. Cobb. Judge Bishop was born in Trigg County (not Calloway County as he "rambled" on the witness stand in "Words and Music") July 18, (not "July 27") 1839. He was the youngest of seven children of Joseph and Elizabeth Bishop. The father died while in the Confederate Army at Columbus, Kentucky, and the mother a week later. In the schools of his native

(Continued on page 60)

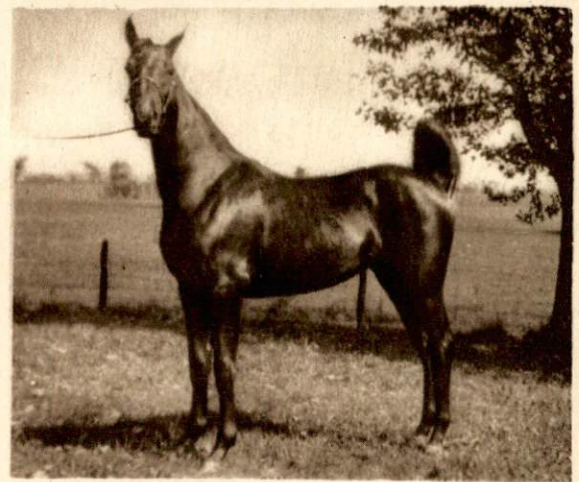
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one of the  
world's finest  
home  
communities

WRITE FOR INTERESTING LITERATURE



## Irvin Cobb

(Continued from page 57)

county, William Bishop was prepared for Transylvania University, at Lexington, which he entered in 1856. Transylvania, most ancient seat of learning in the West, was then under the presidency of Rev. Lewis W. Green, and was a normal school really, but before Bishop left it in 1859 the State had withdrawn its financial support and the University had become a high school. On his return home, Bishop read law under the Hon. Oscar Turner, Sr. (1825-1896), sometime member of Congress. He was admitted to the bar when twenty-two years of age; but that was the year of 1861 and of the beginning of the war of sections. He enlisted as a private on November 7, in Company F. (Capt. Sherrill's) Seventh Kentucky Infantry, C. S. A., Col. Wickliffe commanding. Later he was under Col. Edward Crossland.

Bishop was in the battles of Corinth, Brazos Creek Roads, Baton Rouge and the bombardment of Port Hudson. He was captured and made prisoner at Big Black River. Being paroled a short time before Lee surrendered, the war's end found him at home and teaching school. In 1870 he formed a law partnership with Z. L. Bugg, and began practice at Blandville, Ballard County, about twenty-five miles from Paducah.

In 1879 Bishop was elected Common Pleas Judge of the First Judicial District, and he shortly moved to Paducah. In 1891 he was re-elected, but the new Kentucky Constitution had abrogated the title of "Common Pleas" for "Circuit Judge." In 1896 he was defeated for the Democratic nomination for Judge of the State Court

of Appeals. He practiced law after quitting politics. His home was at 929 Broadway, but Cobb located it "up Clay Street." He died near Hinkleville, Ky., May 23, 1902, and was buried in Oak Grove ("over in Ellum Grove") Cemetery, Paducah.

Thomas H. Corbett was born in Hickman County, January 30, 1830, but when thirteen he went with his parents to Ballard County. He missed the Civil War, but at its close was sent to the Kentucky Legislature, in which he served ten years. He was later registrar of the Kentucky land office at Frankfort and for many years a leading lawyer. He died at Paducah just twenty days prior to the passing of Judge Bishop; and he sleeps not very far from him in the Oak Grove Cemetery.

Hobson, unlike Bishop and Corbett, was not a lawyer, but a business man. He was also a native of Trigg County, Bishop's birthplace; and he was just ten days older than his more famous friend. He enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1861 and served two years. He was a tobacco planter and merchant in Paducah, in which city he died, September 8, 1904.

"One or two nights a week my uncle [Major Joel Shrewsbury] used to take me with him when he went to spend the evening with old Judge Priest," Cobb begins his story of "A Dogged Under Dog," who was none other than "Singin' Sandy Riggs." "There were pretty sure to be a half-dozen or more gray heads there, and if it were good out-door weather they would sit in a row on the wide low veranda, smoking their pipes and their cigars, and of these the cigars kept off the mosquitoes even better than the pipes did, our country being notorious then, as

(Continued on page 65)

## MILESTONES

Nowadays the ancient windmill is no more than a quaint reminder of bygone times. The huge sails of these machines are still creaking slowly in many out-of-the-way spots of the earth, but modern man sees the windmill as one of the crude efforts of his ancestors to harness the forces of nature to his use.

And how much more efficiently is that done now?

Electricity, tamed by man can do in a few hours what the old time windmill would take weeks to accomplish.

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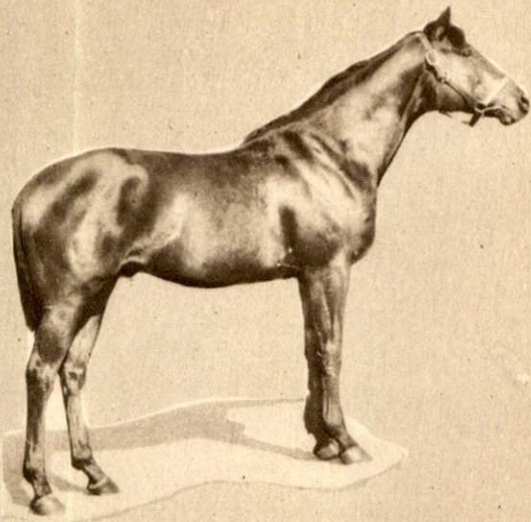


Guaranty Bank Bldg.

Phone 7008

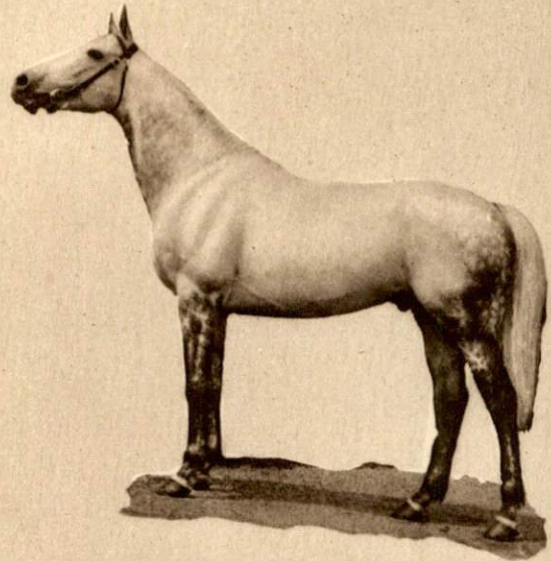
Lexington, Ky.





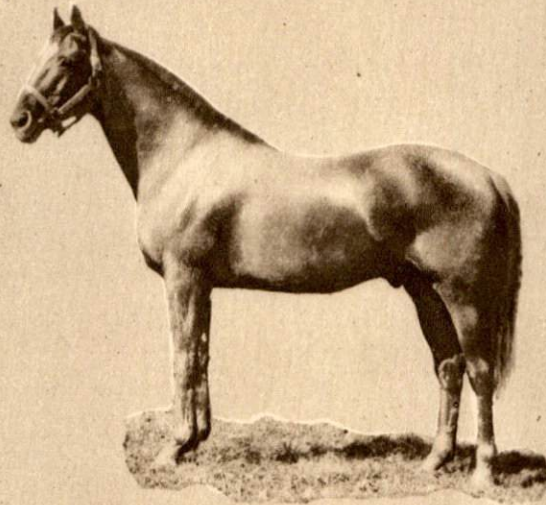
**HASTE**

HASTE { Mantenant  
Miss Malaprop



**Imp. STEFAN THE GREAT**

Imp. STEFAN THE GREAT { The Terach  
Perfect Peach



**FAIR PLAY**

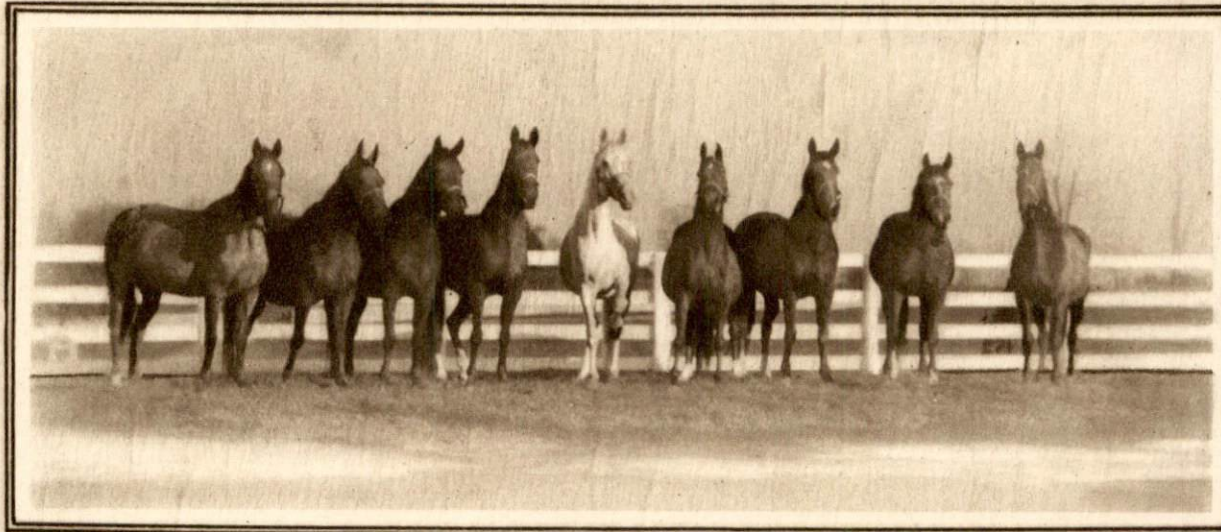
FAIR PLAY { Hastings  
Fairy Gold

# Elmendorf Farm

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

GEO. TERRY, Manager

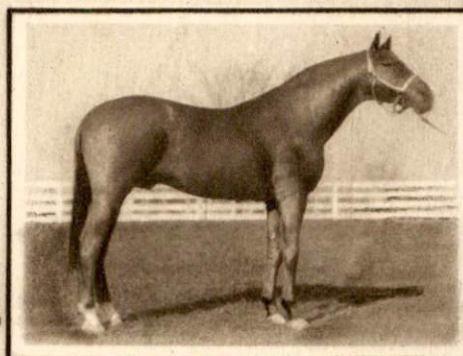




- |               |               |              |                  |            |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|------------|
| 1 TRUSTY NELL | 3 SIENNA      | 5 ZOM BREWER | 6 NELL WORTHY L. | 8 LADY ANN |
| 2 FOULATA     | 4 MARY WORTHY | 7 GLENDORA   | 9 NERVOLA BELL   |            |



ABOVE ARE  
ALL DAMS  
OF STAKE  
WINNERS  
AND 2.05  
PERFORMERS



Wm. Monroe Wright Holding Belwin 2.06½

BELWIN 2.06½

GUY ABBA 2.06¾  
TRAUX 2.06¾

PETER THE BREWER 2.02¼  
JUSTICE BROOKE 2.08¼

And 165 BROOD MARES.

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# XALAPA FARM

BOURBON COUNTY, KY.

Owned by E. F. SIMMS



LEONARDO and



ETERNAL





A decorative border in a reddish-brown ink surrounds the text. It features intricate floral and scrollwork designs, including large flowers, leaves, and swirling vines. The border is thicker at the corners and tapers slightly towards the center.

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and

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are Products of the South's  
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24 HOUR OPERATION THE YEAR ROUND



## Irvin Cobb

(Continued from page 60)

now, for the excellence of its domestic red liquor and the amazing potency of its domestic black cigars. Every little while, conceding the night to be hot, Judge Priest's Jeff would come bringing a tray with drinks—toddlies or else mint juleps, that were as fragrant as the perfumed fountains of a fairy tale and crowned with bristling sprays of the gracious herbage. And they would sit and smoke and talk, and I would perch on the top step of the porch, hugging my bare knees together and listening."



Judge Wm. Sutton Bishop alias Judge Wm. Pitman Priest.

So far Cobb has written two books consisting entirely of Judge Priest's stories of life in the Southern armies, life in the law and on the bench, and just life; another volume, one-half of which is devoted to the loveable old man; another contains two stories of him and his fellows, and yet another book has a single narrative with the Judge as the central character. In all, twenty-nine Judge Priest yarns have appeared between the covers of six books. Another story, "Darkness," reprinted from *The Post* in Mr. O'Brien's "The Best Short Stories of 1921," introduced Henry Thompson as "Editor Tompkins," "Clay Street," "our town," which is, of course, Paducah in real life, and may be denoted as a Judge Priest story, although his name does not appear in it. The atmosphere is plainly

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*A. B. HANCOCK*  
PARIS                      KENTUCKY





KING'S SPORT

## WINGANEK FARM

CLARA S. PECK, Owner

*Three and Five-gaited Thoroughbred Saddle Horses*

"KING'S SPORT" AT STUD, 1929

WINGANEK FARM, A. B. Ransdell, Manager, Walnut Hill Road, Lexington, Ky.

Also WINGANEK STABLES, Arthur Roberts, Manager, Shrewsburg, N. J.

Priestess. The same may be said of another story, "Alas! the Poor Whiffletit," which first appeared in Pictorial Review, though the old Judge's name and the name of his mare, Mittie May, appear more than once.

"Words and Music," besides presenting for the first time the noble character of Judge Priest, also introduced many of the other characters that have grown familiar to the admirers of the quaint, kindly, keen jurist who was intuitively equipped after the fashion of a female. The first was Breck Tandy, in real life Jacob C. Dudley, who was born near Blandville, Ky., in 1860, and has been now for many years a portrait painter in Memphis—he painted Judge Bishop for the Mayfield, Ky., courthouse—but who has not again appeared in any of Cobb's stories; the yellow negro mouth organ artist, a Paducah character who was, really, white and not black; "a bustling little man named Felsburg, a clothing merchant," who was Herman Wallerstein mostly, but also Joe Ullman, another clothing dealer; both Wallerstein and Ullman were born in Germany, but settled in Paducah and engaged in the retail clothing business; "Congressman Durham," Judge Hal S. Corbett of New York; brilliant son of Col. Thos. H. Corbett; Col. Quigley, not to be confounded with Judge Q. Q. Quigley, Paducah's first city attorney, but one of the purely imaginary characters in the story, the names being coincidental; State's Attorney Gillian—General Cockroff, now dead; "High Sheriff Washington Nash, Esquire," to use "Aunt Tilly Haslett's" characterization of Robert Wood, whom she hurled from her path in order to reach the side of defendant's wife, is still living, as is Tom Steele, another attorney, of whom minor mention is made. But the window of the bar in the

Drummers' Home Hotel, through which Judge Priest was seen taking a drink immediately before and after the trial, was shattered some years later by a fire that burned the old hotel to the ground.

The motif was the murder of Abner J. Rankin, of which crime John Breckinridge Tandy stood accused and on which charge he was about to go to trial. Rankin is set down in the story as "the county clerk," but he was in reality the Sheriff of a Tennessee county. "Congressman Durham" had taken Judge Priest, Mr. Felsburg and Col. Quigley down to the scene of the trial as character witnesses for Tandy, who was born in their town. The case was a bad one until the Judge in "a voice that was high and whiny" took the witness stand and began to "ramble" of his recollections in the Army of the Southern Confederacy and as a follower of Forrest. Most of the jurors and spectators were ex-Confederates or the sons of ex-Confederates. At the psychological moment, the yellow negro outside the courtroom with his "juice-harp," sleigh bells and bones, playing the opening bars of "the marching song of the Southern trooper—Forrest's men, and Morgan's, Jeb Stuart's and Joe Wheeler's. It had in it the jingle of saber chains, the creak of sweaty saddle girth, the nimble clunk of hurrying hoofs." The effect was magical; the jury was out less than six minutes, coming back with a verdict of acquittal.

In the first four paragraphs Cobb builds up one of those microscope, every-knot-hole-in backgrounds that have made him famous as a descriptive writer. He has not often done better work than in the third and fourth paragraphs of this story. Local color? Atmosphere? Huh!

(Continued next month)





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◆◆◆◆

**INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY** has replaced the unwieldy steam engine drive with the flexible electric motor drive in 70 per cent of the nation's manufacturing plants.

**IF YOU ARE A MANUFACTURER** in a crowded industrial center of the North or East [where your profits are constantly menaced by high taxes, uncertain labor, traffic congestion and other operating problems] why don't you consider moving your plant to Kentucky?

**AN INDUSTRIAL PARADISE** exists here in Kentucky. We have great natural resources, plentiful, intelligent, native labor and no labor quarrels, low taxes, good transportation, fine climate, the huge Middle West market right at hand and cheap electric power in unlimited volume for all industrial purposes.

[We now supply electric service to some 2,800 industrial operations and 221 communities]

**KENTUCKY UTILITIES**  
**COMPANY**

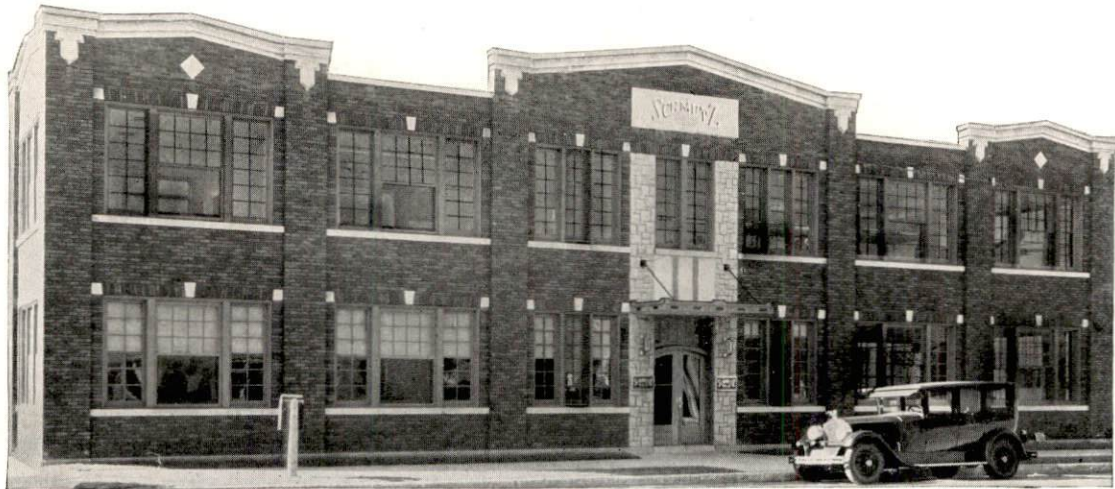
**STARKS  
BUILDING**

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One of the many new and modern factory buildings which have recently been built in LOUISVILLE is the home of

**SCHMUTZ**  
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*Printing Inks, Brass and Rubber Dies, and Patented  
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Located in Louisville near the center of population of the United States, we have adequate transportation facilities for prompt shipments all over the country and to the seaports for export into foreign countries, as well as many other advantages abundantly provided by the

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