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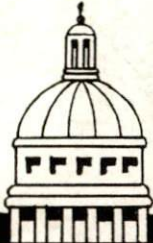
# KENTUCKY PROGRESS MAGAZINE

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**FEBRUARY 1930**  
**VOL. 2 No. 6**



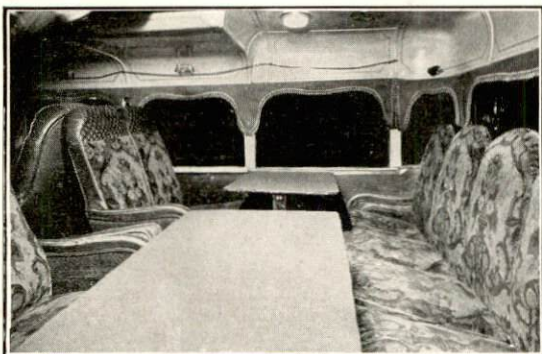
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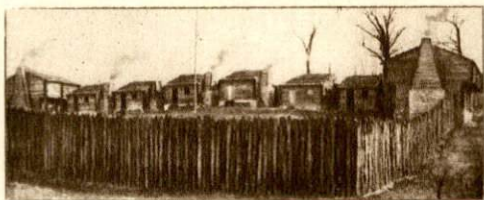
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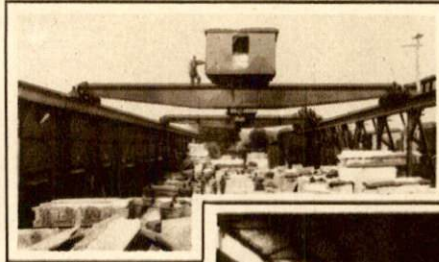


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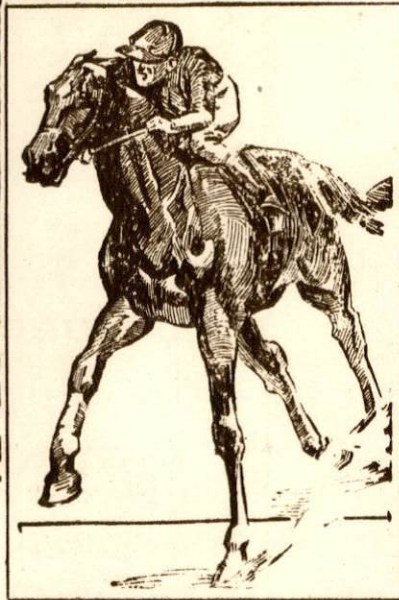
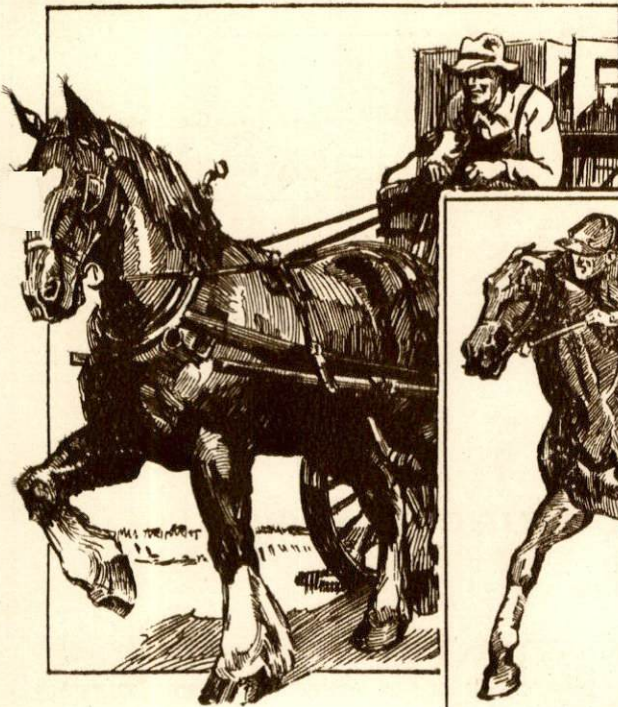
Mr. Victor V. Boatner, graduate of the Business University and now President of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company has a nephew, F. P. Boatner, taking a course here in bookkeeping and shorthand. Mr. Walker D. Hines, formerly a student here, Ex-Vice President of the L. & N. R. R. Company, Ex-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Company, Ex-Director General of Railroads of the U. S. and now Chairman of the Board of the Cotton Textile Institute, is giving his niece, Miss Alice Schade, a course here in shorthand and typewriting. Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S., is giving his nephew, Frank Mellon, a course in shorthand and typewriting in this institution.

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# 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. II

FEBRUARY, 1930

NO. 6

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All others, \$2.00 per year; 25c per copy.  
C. FRANK DUNN, Editor  
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### *Table of Contents*

	Page
Editorial . . . . .	8-9-10-11
Abraham Lincoln, The Man . . . . .	13
By Edward E. Hill	
Lincoln . . . . .	13
By Cotton Noe	
Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. A. Lincoln . . . . .	15
By William H. Townsend	
Lincoln and His Wife's Home Town . . . . .	17
By Paul M. Angle	
Sheep Production in Kentucky . . . . .	19
By Richard C. Miller	
A Kentucky Travelogue By Camera . . . . .	20-21-22-23
Mammoth Cave National Park Project . . . . .	25
Believe It Or Not . . . . .	29
Interesting Page From Carrollton's History . . . . .	33
Irvin S. Cobb . . . . .	34
By John Wilson Townsend	
Comments on Magazine . . . . .	36



# EDITORIAL

C. FRANK DUNN, Editor

All material published in Kentucky Progress Magazine, except copyrighted articles, may be republished.

## Corrections—Report to Legislature

**D**R. JAMES W. MARTIN, Director Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, states that the printed copies of the Kentucky Progress Commission's Report to the General Assembly, published in the January magazine, contain errors as follows:

1. Paragraph 6 on page 93 (Report page 38): the volume of manufactured products per square mile in inland counties of Kentucky should be in round numbers \$2,500 rather than \$25,000.
2. On page 98, paragraph 11 (Report page 43): the percentage of gain noted should be, as you will see from comparison of figures, 22.8 per cent.
3. On page 99 (Report page 44) in order to make the data shown in paragraph 13 accurate it should be headed: "Wage Earners in Manufacturing." The statistics used do not include managerial employees nor do they take in coal mining, agricultural or transportation industries for instance.
4. The last figure on page 99 (Report page 44) should be 4,426,481 instead of more than 8,000,000.

The items mentioned were published exactly as transmitted to the Commission by intermediate sources and evidently suffered from erroneous transcription.

The corrections in items Nos. 1 and 4 are particularly important and we are indebted to Dr. Martin for promptly calling our attention to this as well as the other errors, for which we were not responsible.

## "Commercially Inutile Glories"

**C**OMMENTS of newspapers outside of Kentucky on the recent report of the Kentucky Progress Commission to the General Assembly reveal an unexpected, and quite gratifying interest in Kentucky's renaissance, albeit apprehension is expressed that the apparent disappearance of "Main street" mayhap has effaced the traces of the pioneer, the picturesque and the pigment of former days.

Notable among these comments are editorials published by the *New York Times*, *Chicago Post*, *Cincinnati Enquirer* and *Indianapolis Star*. Excerpts are reproduced in this issue of the magazine.

The *Chicago Post* and *Indianapolis Star* cite the groundwork laid by the Commission for its sustained program of development in the thirty-two surveys completed or in process—"comprehensive inventory of the State's resources," these newspapers say.

The report "indicates that the State is able to present a

picture of practical allurements and substantial stability of those resources which spell solidarity and commercial and industrial advancement," the *Cincinnati Enquirer* editorial points out.

Kentucky's rivers, industry, agriculture, coal, timber and whatnot, arrayed in statistical form in the report, call for extended remarks in the *New York Times*. However, the Times bemoans the fact that "the three major boasts of Kentucky—'fast horses, beautiful women and mellow bourbon'—are thrust aside by the march of the Machine Age."

"But what of Watterson and Breckinridge?" the Times asks. "What of Jouett and McDowell? Was the mold broken that formed Morgan and Albert Sidney Johnston? Who sings now as Theodore O'Hara sang? We want to think of swords and roses, of mint-juleps and the thud of hoofs at Churchill Downs, of glamorous balls at the Galt House and the brilliant lights of the packets threading the dark stream down to Cairo. There are steel and iron and business and tax rates everywhere. What of the poetry of life that made a famous civilization?" The Times answers this wistful wail with: "But such a voice is lost in the hum of the wheels of progress. There is no room now in the crowded scene for those ample but commercially inutile glories."

But is the voice lost?

The whole nation is trekking to Mammoth Cave—the same old Mammoth Cave; to the Lincoln Birthplace—the same Lincoln cabin; to the "Old Kentucky Home"—the same house in which Foster wrote the immortal song; to Harrodsburg—restored in form but the same or more so in the hearts of the history-lover; to Cumberland Gap—over the same road that Boone trod; to Lexington—to see the same "home of Henry Clay;" to the limestone cliffs of the Kentucky River—the same cliffs but the press-agent calls them "palisades" now; to Shakertown—the same Shakertown of a century ago; to Boonesboro—the same Boonesborough where Daniel Boone built his fort. And so on.

Kentucky's history, her scenery, her "atmosphere," have not changed. The lure is still there, and thousands of tourists come and come again in verification of it.

The whole State, however, is awakening now to what a few sections have realized for many years—the value of their historic, scenic and romantic assets. Roads, the modern "open sesame," have unlocked these things of reverence and joy to visitors and home-folks alike. Some of the tourist treasures more recently opened, or soon to be available, are:

The Jefferson Davis Monument, second in height to the Washington monument only; the Carter Caves of Eastern Kentucky and other caverns in that section hitherto little known; the "Breaks of Sandy," which will be the lode-stone for tourists traveling the Mayo Trail; "Trail of the Lonesome Pine" scenes from above Whitesburg to Pineville, where actually a highway can be built the entire distance on the ridge of this famous chain of mountains;

(Continued on page 10)



# Should the Progress Commission Be Abolished?

(Editorial from The Richmond Daily Register)

A BILL has been introduced in the Kentucky Legislature which would abolish the Progress Commission. Advocates of the measure will doubtless point out that in two years of operation the Progress Commission, urged by Governor Sampson as an industrial bureau, through which new industries, large factories, would be attracted to Kentucky, has not been particularly successful in bringing to the Commonwealth an increased measure of industrial development. The large cement plant, which Governor Sampson felt particularly desirable, with which there were negotiations resulting in announcement that Frankfort had been chosen as site for its location, has not materialized.

It is our opinion, however, that the Progress Commission has demonstrated a degree of usefulness which justifies its continuance. It is doubtful that the Progress Commission will ever be particularly successful in capacity of an industrial allocation bureau. But as a publicity organization which intelligently publicizes Kentucky, presents her advantages and resources in their true perspective, the Progress Commission has done a pretty good job. It should be continued for that purpose.

Numerous States have demonstrated that a State publicity organization, whether it be called a State chamber of commerce or something else more pretentious, can render highly valuable service to the commonwealth which utilizes such facilities as may be mobilized for the purpose of general advertising. *The Progress Magazine*, an attractive publication, credit for which must be given the Progress Commission, has been one of the most conspicuous pieces of advantageous advertising through which any state has sought to herald its opportunities and attractions. Its appeal has been effective. Increased tourist travel within the State has doubtless been due in no small degree to the desire awakened in minds of those beyond our borders to visit Kentucky, the

State rich in romance and historical suggestion. The increased gasoline tax has to considerable extent resulted from augmented tourist travel, stimulated by publicity activities directed by the Progress Commission. The gas tax increased \$839,722.33 during the first nine months of 1929 over the corresponding period of the previous period.

We doubt that the Progress Commission has been abused or used for political purposes. The sixteen men who compose the Commission are representative of the best judgment and keenest intellects of the State. They serve without compensation, pay their own expenses, permit their abilities to be commandeered for the Commonwealth. That political considerations have influenced their action we regard as a remote possibility.

The interesting data compiled by the Progress Commission and so disseminated as to be most advantageous can but have a fortunate reaction from which the entire State will reap benefit. Effect of such publicity as has been carried on by this State agency will be cumulative over a period of years. Effects from publicity are positive and definite. Intangible though results at times may appear, difficult as it may be to see specific return from publicity expenditures, the return is certain to prove profitable. The Progress Commission has not worked wonders in two years. We believe, however, that the \$100,000 expended has been judiciously disbursed, that the State has gotten its money's worth. The foundation has been laid for activities that should accelerate the pace of progress. One may reasonably expect greater accomplishment in the next two years than in the initial biennium.

We are not convinced that it would be to the best interests of the State to dispense with the Progress Commission even though we shall welcome dispensing with "Kentucky For Progress" on the automobile tags.



## Editorial

(Continued from page 8)

the restored cabin near Barbourville of Dr. Walker, who erected the first white man's abode in Kentucky in 1750; State parks offering every variety of attraction from Indian battlefields to ruggedness supreme, with a park in prospect to include the site once considered for the nation's capital—Columbus, Ky.; stocked streams and lakes for fishing, ample reserves for hunting, courses everywhere for golfing, and a great playground, where "the sun shines bright," so aptly described recently by a newspaper in England as "in short, an earthly paradise."

Kentucky has the same romance it had in the pages of James Lane Allen's books. Yes, and in Irvin Cobb's "Red Likker," and in Joseph Hergesheimer's "Limestone Tree," and in Lorine Letcher Butler's "My Old Kentucky Home."

The voice is still there.

And as to calling these hallowed and hallooed splendors "commercially inutile glories" the registration of sight-seeing tourists recorded in foot-notes in the Progress Commission's report, under "Tourists A Quick Asset," reads like the ticker on an automatic cash register that has not stopped since midnight of the memorable day that preceded the Great Drought.

### Lincoln and Kentucky

**K**ENTUCKY, the birthplace of Lincoln, and Kentucky, the inspiration for Lincoln's study of law; Kentucky, the scene of many of Lincoln's visits, and Kentucky, the home of Lincoln's wife, tell all that one would surely want to know to feel that Lincoln was a Kentuckian, born and bred.

Mr. William H. Townsend, of Lexington, recognized authority on Lincolniana, contributes an interesting article, "Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Abraham Lincoln", and many valuable photos to this issue of the Magazine, for which we are duly grateful.

Kentucky has so many Lincoln shrines—the birthplace near Hodgenville (shown on the cover of this issue), the Lincoln family spring nearby, the Mary Todd home at Lexington, the cabin at Harrodsburg where Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were married, the court house at Springfield where the marriage is recorded, the road over which the Lincoln family traveled—that one might well expect a leading historian on Lincoln's life to come from the same state.

Just as the Boone Way in recent years was laid out as a great highway, taking the route traveled by Daniel Boone, there is now a movement to designate a Lincoln Way over the road traveled by the Lincoln family. The tourist is becoming Lincoln-minded and wants to visit Lincoln shrines and near-shrines.

Paul Riddle, a Kentuckian who has made a name for himself in aviation, more recently suggests that an air landing field be established at the Lincoln Birthplace—and at other shrines in Kentucky—thus going the highway promoters one better so far as modern transportation is concerned. It sounds like a good tip.

### Kentucky's Progress

(New York Times)

**K**ENTUCKY has coal in the mountains, cotton in the Purchase, burley in the Bluegrass, timber and strawberries in the Pennyryle and politics everywhere. Along the shore of the Ohio for more than 650 miles Kentucky has great industries. Fringing the Mississippi

strand are fallow corn lands. The Big Sandy, the Licking, the Kentucky, the Cumberland, the Green and the Tennessee carry trade's argosies to the navigable Ohio. Of all this and more the Kentucky Progress Commission has made a report to the 1930 General Assembly of the State, the work of the Commission being to survey the resources of Kentucky and make them known. The Commission's function is that of publicity representative, and while mention is made of the stud farms in the Bluegrass, in general the three major boasts of Kentucky—"fast horses, beautiful women and mellow bourbon"—are thrust aside by the march of the Machine Age. The picture which the Commission draws of this teeming Commonwealth is very different from that which attracted the eye of Byron a hundred years ago when he wrote of—

The General Boone, backwoodsman of Kentucky,  
Was happiest among mortals anywhere;  
For killing nothing but a bear or buck, he  
Enjoyed the lonely, vigorous, harmless days  
Of his old age in wilds of deepest maze.

For those who enjoy statistics the report of the Commission offers many. There are more miles of navigable streams in Kentucky than in any other State. As the center of a five-hundred-mile radius, Kentucky is encircled closely by 47 per cent of the population east of the Rockies, 48 per cent of the nation's railroad mileage, 92 per cent of all coal minerals, 81 per cent of all steel products, 99 per cent of standing hardwood timber, 47 per cent of the nation's agricultural crops, 70 per cent of the automobile industry, 70 per cent of America's clay products, 40 per cent of the cities over 100,000, 41 per cent of the taxable incomes, 42 per cent of the industries and 48 per cent of the native whites east of the Rockies.

Incurable romanticists, tossing these figures aside, and grieving over any progress which impels Kentucky to hire a press committee, will ask: "But what of Watterson and Breckinridge? What of Jouett and McDowell? Was the mold broken that formed Morgan and Albert Sidney Johnston? Who sings now as Theodore O'Hara sang? We want to think of swords and roses, of mint-juleps and the thud of hoofs at Churchill Downs, of glamorous balls at the Galt House and the brilliant lights of the packets threading the dark stream down to Cairo. There are steel and iron and business and tax rates everywhere. What of the poetry of life that made a famous civilization?" But such a voice is lost in the hum of the wheels of progress. There is no room now in the crowded scene for those ample but commercially inutile glories.

### State Promotion

(Chicago Post and Indianapolis Star)

**K**ENTUCKY offers an interesting illustration of systematic state promotion under government sanction and sustained in part by public funds. Its Progress Commission, organized in 1928, made its first report to the General Assembly of the State yesterday. The law authorizing the Commission provided that it should promote the agricultural, commercial and industrial development of the Commonwealth and adopt such methods as it thought best to attract tourists. The Legislature appropriated \$50,000 annually for two years to be used exclusively for advertising, and empowered the Commission to form a Progress Association from the membership fees of which its overhead expenses should be paid.

The results of eighteen months of sustained development have been entirely gratifying, according to the Commission.



Much of its early effort was exploratory. It found itself under the necessity of preparing a comprehensive inventory of the State's resources. It has conducted or has under way thirty-two surveys of economic or social factors. It publishes a pretentious monthly magazine, called KENTUCKY PROGRESS, and in addition to various advertising programs it has put out 18,000 feet of motion picture film heralding the State's scenic beauties and industrial opportunities.

The Commission has done much of which it may be justifiably proud. As it points out in its report, "a state with resources to develop and sell must adopt selling methods and provide some agency for that single purpose". States and communities, realizing this, are devoting amounts totaling millions to rivalry, according to the report. Kentucky is only one of a considerable number of states with an official promotion program, and the success of its efforts with a dual arrangement between a Commission and a sustaining Association made up of individuals and corporations leads it to believe that it has as nearly perfect a development plan as can be devised. . . .

### **In Kentucky**

*(Cincinnati Enquirer)*

. . . . But the recent report of the Kentucky Progress Commission, made to the 1930 General Assembly of the State, indicates that the State is able to present a picture of practical allurements and substantial stability in the matter of those resources which spell solidarity and commercial and industrial advancement.

In this report one reads that Kentucky has more miles of navigable rivers than any other state. It is the center of a five-hundred-mile radius encircled closely by 47 per cent of the population east of the Rockies, 48 per cent of the nation's railroad mileage, 92 per cent of all coal mined, 81 per cent of all iron and steel products, 99 per cent of standing hardwood timber, 47 per cent of the nation's agricultural crops, 70 per cent of the automobile industry, 70 per cent of America's clay products, 40 per cent of the cities over 100,000, 41 per cent of the taxable incomes, 42 per cent of the industries and 48 per cent of the native whites east of the Rockies.

A good bill, rather. . . .

No mention or stress in the report is placed upon the ancient boast concerning great horses, brave men, beautiful women and the laughing liquor which once poured from the State's stills and distilleries; no mention is made of the State's historic notable incidents, or of the long line of distinguished men—statesmen and soldiers and literary geniuses. What was the use when these things are a part of the common knowledge and the urge of today is a practical urge, glorified by the enumeration of official statistics?

Still it might not have been altogether inappropriate, even in this official document, to call attention to the melodic cadences of the State's folk songs and to the splendor and luster of the achievements of its outstanding sons. But one can't have everything—even in Kentucky, land of progress and memories.

### **State Shrines**

*(Louisville Herald-Post)*

FROM Virginia comes the news that in 1929 the largest number of visitors in all the years was registered at the tomb of Robert E. Lee. In all 64,563 people came to the memorial chapel on the campus of Washington and Lee University. That was more than

18 times the number of people who are credited with residence in Lexington, Virginia, where the tomb stands.

Both Kentucky and Virginia are using their road systems and their historical points of interest to build prosperity in much the same way that European countries have built up what the economists call invisible balances of trade.

Virginia advertises her highways in national publications at the height of the tourist movement. She has promoted her historic shrines with effective markers which line her roadsides.

Kentucky is doing likewise. The issues of the PROGRESS Magazine may be found in all parts of the country. In them, with a lure not found in commercial travel propaganda, are set forth interesting things about every section of the State. Every county in Kentucky has been so mentioned not once but many times in the short period of the Magazine's existence.

The money which comes into states from tourist travel usually stays within their confines. The tour of a dollar bill through all the communities would be an interesting economic exhibit. So traced it would probably make Kentuckians even more intent in the investments in State shrines. Whether Mammoth Cave, the Lincoln and Davis monuments, the hundreds of other points of tourist curiosity have paid for themselves ten times, a score of times, or hundreds of times over, we shall leave to those who have a genius for estimate. But one thing is certain, it is difficult to overstate the money value of our attractions and State advertising.

### **Dark and Bloody No More**

*(Reno, Nevada, Gazette)*

WHAT does Kentucky mean? Nine out of ten Americans, brought up on their school histories, will immediately answer "Dark and bloody ground," and think the question settled, but a discussion is in progress among eastern newspapers, precipitated by a New York man who wrote a letter to a paper in his home city, which shows that the generally accepted meaning may not be right.

It is found that the encyclopaedias and dictionaries disagree. Different meanings given are, besides dark and bloody ground; "at the head of the river," river of blood," "the land of tomorrow," "prairie," "meadow land," "head, or long, river," and so on. One encyclopaedia says it never meant "dark and bloody ground" and that this description was given of it by one of the Indian chiefs at the treaty of Watauga in 1775. One eastern paper throws up its hands and says the real meaning never will be known.

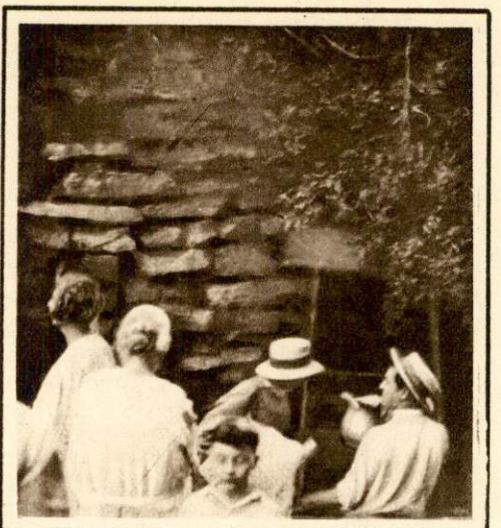
The difficulty probably lies in the fact that Kentucky was claimed at the end of the seven years war in 1763 by the Cherokees on the west and the Iroquois on the east, while Virginia also insisted that the land was hers by royal charter. Despite these claims the country was inhabited by a few Chickasaws along the Mississippi and a band of Shawnees on the Ohio. The Shawnees, old records state, called it Kenteckee, which in their tongue meant "long river," while a similar word in Iroquois meant "meadow land." What the Cherokees and the Chickasaws called it is not known.

What difference does it make after all these years? Kentucky has made a name for itself for courteous men and beautiful women, brilliant leaders, famous horses, good liquor and blue grass. It has a place firmly fixed in the history of the nation and doesn't have to depend for fame on fanciful interpretations of old Indian words.

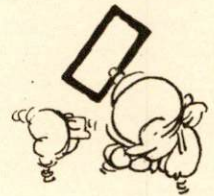
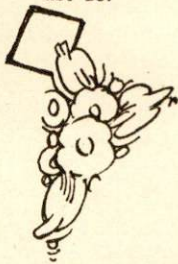




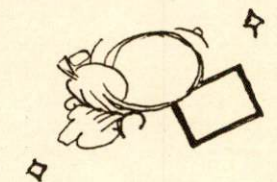
Above: Indiana's pilgrimage to Lincoln Birthplace, August 25.



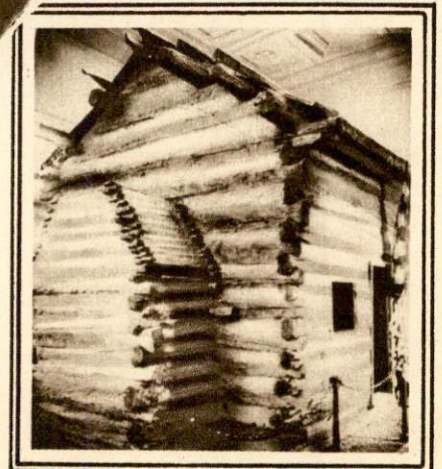
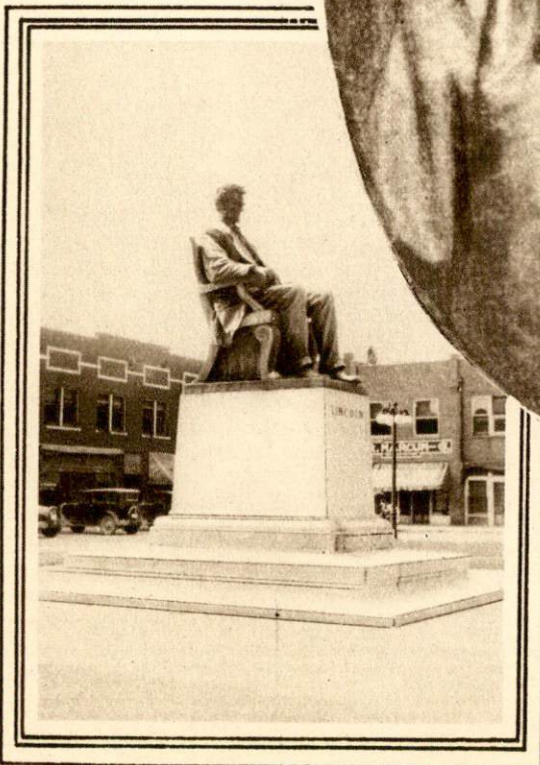
Above: Drinking at Lincoln Spring, Lincoln Birthplace.



Below: The Lincoln Statue at Hodgenville, erected by United States Congress and State of Kentucky.



Below: The Lincoln Cabin within the National Memorial at Lincoln Birthplace.



# LINCOLN IN 1858

Photo Property of Wm. H. Townsend.



# Abraham Lincoln The Man

By Edward E. Hill  
*Poet Laureate of Kentucky*

A gain we pay our homage to The Man—  
B orn, like the Nazarene, of low estate,  
R eared in the school of toil, the hand of Fate  
A llotting him to end what man began.  
H e walked, as God's own messenger, God's way  
A nd, striking yokes from lash-bent backs of men,  
M ade serfdom outlaw by his mighty pen!  
L ighted by visions of a better day,  
I nspired by love of man to do his task,  
N o stronger purpose dwelt in any breast.  
C ontrite and clean of heart he wore no mask,  
O nly that he, each day, might do his best  
L ived he his life till it became sublime—  
N o nobler man was ever born of Time!

## Lincoln

By Cotton Noe  
*Poet Laureate of Kentucky*

The Brief for world democracy  
Is Lincoln.

It was not accident of birth  
That made him great.  
Born within the palace of a king,  
He would have cast the royal purple off  
To clothe a shivering hind;  
Or hearing hunger's cry,  
Have plucked the jewels  
From an ancient crown  
To save the starving child.  
He was at home alike  
In palace-hut of uncrowned peasant  
kings

And cabin-mansion of the presidents.  
For it was man he loved—  
The prince no less than pauper—  
The slave that treads the mill of toil  
As much as him who feeds upon the  
grist.

And why make much of Lincoln's pov-  
erty?

Like Christ this man had bread to eat  
We know not of;

And treasures stored where moths can  
not corrupt  
Nor ever thieves break through and  
steal.

He was not poor, but rich  
Beyond all reckoning—  
Inheritor of human love,  
The heir of Him who taught the world  
The priceless wage of sacrifice—  
The gift of spending self  
In human benefactions.

What matter that he went to school  
By pineknot or electric glare?  
The light that never was on land or sea  
Was his.  
The page of knowledge that alone  
Could satisfy his soul,  
Was taken from the book  
Of human deeds,  
And Lincoln read between the lines  
What vulgar eyes could never see.

This giant of the backwoods  
Knew the art of splitting rails

And riving knotty problems  
With the wedge of facts.  
He used no sophistry,  
Nor ever led the simple mind astray  
In mystic paths beyond the beaten road  
He understood the people's heart,  
And found expression in the tongue of  
truth.

He was a miracle to a doubting age—  
Despised by those he loved the most  
As patient as the stars  
That from the birth of time  
Have looked on deeds of wrong  
And never lost their faith;  
As sturdy as the oak that lifts  
Its strength against the giant storm—  
Responsive as the aspen to the zephyr's  
breath.

He heard the still sad music of humanity  
But shook the burden from the Soul  
In parables of fun—  
Exchanged the buskin for the sock  
To save his fellow man.

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From Wm. H. Townsend Collection

**FORD'S THEATRE**  
 TENTH STREET, ABOVE E.  
**SEASON II ... WEEK XXXI ... NIGHT 191**  
 WHOLE NUMBER OF NIGHTS, 495.

JOHN T. FORD PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER  
 (Also of Holiday - St. Theatre, Baltimore, and Academy of Music, Phila)  
 Stage Manager J. B. WRIGHT  
 Treasurer H. CLAY FORD

Friday Evening, April 14th, 1865.

**THIS EVENING**  
 The Performers will be honored by the presence of  
**PRESIDENT LINCOLN**

**BENEFIT**  
 AND  
**LAST NIGHT**  
 OF MISS  
**LAURA KEENE**

THE DISTINGUISHED MANAGERESS, AUTHORESS, and ACTRESS  
 Supported by  
**MR. JOHN DYOTT**  
 AND  
**MR. HARRY HAWK**

TOM TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED ECCENTRIC COMEDY  
 As originally produced in America by Miss Keene, and performed by her  
 upwards of

ONE THOUSAND NIGHTS.  
 ENTITLED  
**OUR AMERICAN**  
**COUSIN**

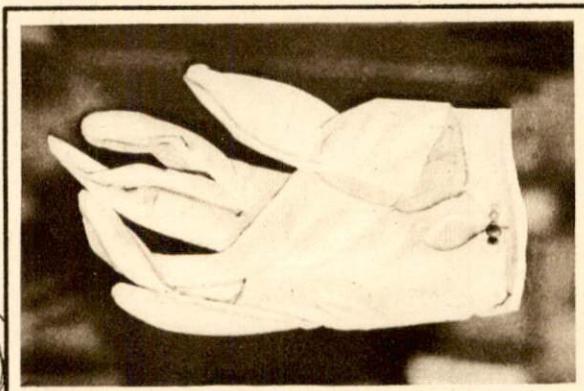
FLORENCE TRENCHARD MISS LAURA KEENE  
 Her Original Character

Abel Marcott, Clerk to Attorney ..... John Dyott  
 Asa Trenchard ..... Harry Hawk  
 Sir Edward Trenchard ..... F. C. GOURLAY  
 Lord Dundreary ..... S. A. EMBERTON  
 Mr. Coyle, Attorney ..... W. J. MATTHEWS  
 Lieutenant Vernon, R. N. .... J. J. FERGUSON  
 Captain De Roubt ..... G. BYRNES  
 Bunney ..... G. S. EVANS  
 Buddicum, a Valet ..... J. H. EVANS  
 John Whicker, a Gardner ..... J. L. DUNNAN  
 Rasper, a Groom ..... W. A. PARKHURST and I. JOHNSON  
 Bailiff ..... MISS J. GOURLAY  
 Mary Trenchard ..... MISS E. MUZZY  
 Mrs. Mount-henington ..... MISS E. TRUMAN  
 Augusta ..... MISS M. HART  
 Georgiana ..... MISS J. H. EVANS  
 Sharpe ..... MISS M. GOURLAY  
 Skillet .....

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 15,  
**BENEFIT OF MISS JENNIE GOURLAY**  
 When will be presented, BOURCICAULT'S Great Sensational Drama,  
**THE OCTOROON.**  
 Easter Monday, April 17, Engagement of the YOUNG AMERICAN  
 TRAGEDIAN,  
**EDWIN ADAMS**  
 FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY

THE PRICES OF ADMISSION:  
 Orchestra ..... \$1.00  
 Dress Circle and Parquette ..... 75  
 Family Circle ..... 25  
 Private Boxes ..... \$5 and \$10

Glove worn by  
 Lincoln at a  
 White House  
 reception and  
 split at the  
 thumb in  
 shaking hands.



Price] [25 cts.

THE  
 LIFE, SPEECHES, AND PUBLIC SERVICES  
 OF  
**ABRAM LINCOLN.**

LINCOLN.

NEW YORK:  
 RUDD & CARLTON, 130 GRAND STREET.

M DCCC LX.

Original play-bill of Ford's theater for the night Lincoln was killed.

The first biography of Abraham Lincoln. The publishers did not even know how to spell his first name!



# Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Abraham Lincoln

By WILLIAM H. TOWNSEND

Author of "Abraham Lincoln, Defendant"; "Lincoln the Litigant" and "Lincoln and His Wife's Home Town."

"December 24, 1865.

**D**URING the fall and winter of 1826, Abraham Lincoln was working on a ferryboat near Posey's Landing, at the mouth of Anderson Creek and the Ohio River, in Spencer County, Indiana. His employer was James Taylor, and his wages were six dollars a month and board. River traffic in those days was at its height. The broad surface of the Ohio carried a constant stream of travel—flatboats, loaded with pork and corn, that followed the gentle current toward the Mississippi; passenger steamboats sturdily ploughing upstream to Louisville and Cincinnati; home-seekers with families and household goods on their way to the frontiers of the North and West. The new job was a fascinating experience to the young ferryman of seventeen, as he mingled with types of humanity more varied than the backwoods had ever produced.

The early spring of 1827 found him at home again, sixteen miles north of the Ohio River, near Gentryville, with his cousin, Dennis Hanks, who had been reared with Lincoln and was his most intimate boyhood associate. A glimpse of that association is contained in a characteristic letter from Dennis Hanks to William H. Herndon, who, after Lincoln's death, wrote to Dennis for biographical data on Lincoln's Indiana years. This letter, spelling and all, is an exact copy of the original now in the Herndon papers:



Wm. H. Townsend.

"Friend William

you speak of my Letter written with a pencil. the Reason of this was my Ink was froze.

part first. we ust to play 4 Corner Bull pen and what we cald cat. I No that you No what it is and

throwing a mall over our Sholders Backwards, hopping and half hamen, Resling and so on.

2nd what Religious Songs. The only Song Book was Dupees old Song Book. I Recollect Very well 2 Songs that we ust to Sing, that was

'O, when shall I see jesus and Rain with him aBove.' the next was 'How teageous and tasteless the hour when jesus No Longer I see.'

I have tried to find one of these Books But cant find it. it was a Book used by the old predestinarian Baptists in 1820. this is my Recollection aBout it at this time. we 'Never had any other the Next was in the fields

'Hail Columbia Happy Land if you aint Broke I will Be Damned' and 'the turpen turk that Scorns the world and Struts aBout with his whiskers Curld for No other man But himself to See' and all such as this. Abe youst to try to Sing pore old Ned But he Never could Sing Much.

Your friend,

DENNIS HANKS."

(Continued on page 17)



Autographed volumes from the law library of Lincoln and Herndon now in the collection of Mr. Townsend.

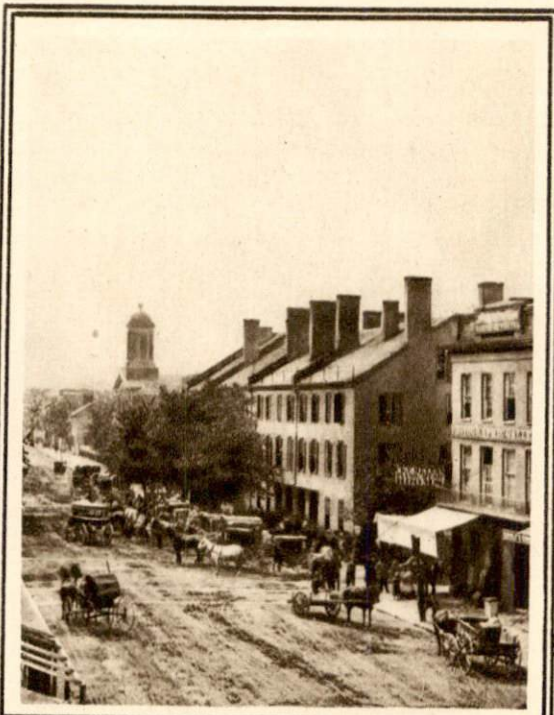


# Scenes from "Lincoln and His Wife's Home Town"

(Photos furnished by MR. TOWNSEND.)



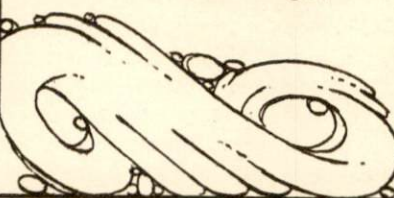
Cassius M. Clay.



Main Street in Lexington as Lincoln saw it.



General John Hunt Morgan.



Slave Auction in Court House Yard at Lexington. (From an old photo.)



But Lincoln did not remain long under his father's roof. The bustle and adventure of the river were in his blood, and in a short time he was back on the Ohio, this time at Bates's Landing, a mile and a half below the mouth of Anderson Creek, hard at work in the construction of a scow or light flatboat of his own. His ambition was to load his craft with produce and make a trip down the river, perhaps to the great market of New Orleans. However, when the boat had been finished, he discovered that it was not so easy to obtain a cargo, and the little money that he had saved from his meager earnings during the fall and winter was gone. He would have been in desperate straits, as he waited for business, had he not obtained occasional employment to carry travelers and their baggage out to steamers that had been hailed in mid-stream.

It was in this way that Lincoln earned his first dollar for less than a full day's work, and the story, as related by him many years later to Secretary Seward and other

members of his Cabinet, ran as follows:

"I was contemplating my new flatboat and wondering whether I could make it stronger or improve it in any particular, when two men came down to the shore in carriages with trunks and, looking at the different boats, singled out mine and asked: 'Who owns this?' I answered, somewhat modestly, 'I do.' 'Will you,' said one of them, 'take us and our trunks out to the steamer?' 'Certainly,' said I. I was glad to have the chance of earning something. I supposed that each of them would give me two or three bits. The trunks were put on my flatboat and the passengers seated themselves on the trunks, and I sculled them out to the steamer.

"They got on board and I lifted up their heavy trunks and put them on deck. The steamer was about to put on  
(Continued on page 37)



Home of Squire Samuel Pate, near Lewisport, Ky., where Lincoln was tried.



Grave of Squire Samuel Pate, the magistrate who tried Lincoln.

## Lincoln and His Wife's Home Town

A Review by PAUL M. ANGLE  
*Secretary of the Abraham Lincoln Association*

THOUGH born in Kentucky, Abraham Lincoln left that State at the age of seven—too early for him to have acquired the sympathetic understanding that tempered his opposition to slavery and his dealings with slaveholders. Where then did he acquire it? Through Mary Todd and the contact with Kentucky which his marriage occasioned, answers William H. Townsend in "Lincoln and His Wife's Home Town."

This conclusion, of course, is difficult to prove. Nevertheless, it seems reasonable. In her own home and in the homes of her friends, Mary Todd saw the benevolent side of the South's "delicate institution." But there was also plenty of opportunity, in the form of slave markets and outrages committed by inhuman owners, for a clear view of slavery's most detestable aspects. It was inevitable that Lincoln's views would be influenced in some degree by his wife's experience. In addition, there was the information supplied by a Lexington paper, regularly received, and by several visits of some length to Mrs. Lincoln's home.

However, the interest and value of Mr. Townsend's book by no means depend upon an acceptance of this thesis. Too many other virtues commend it. Here, for the first time, Mary Todd's background and girlhood are treated accurately, completely and without the customary

admixture of sentiment. Here the story of Lincoln's contacts with members of her family is adequately recounted. Here, too, is a picture of a lovely southern town, drawn with skill hardly inferior to that of a novelist.

Other figures than those of Mary Lincoln and her husband play prominent parts in the book. There is Henry Clay, leader of the Whig party, Lincoln's political idol and staunch friend and party associate of Mrs. Lincoln's father. There is Cassius M. Clay, son of a large slaveowner, yet the most militant abolitionist of the State—"Cash" Clay, who defied death to preach emancipation and who backed up his doctrines with a brace of pistols and a bowie knife. And there is Robert J. Breckinridge, the dauntless preacher who, with two sons in the Confederate army, did more than any other to hold Kentucky to the Union. Strong figures these, but Mr. Townsend draws them well.

Just what the Civil War meant to the residents of the border states is clearly revealed by Mr. Townsend's chapters on Lexington during the war. The bitterness of conflicting opinions, the destruction of property and the tragedy of divided families are all familiar enough, yet rarely do these results of war stand out so sharply as here, where attention is focussed on a small community, rather than diffused throughout an entire section.



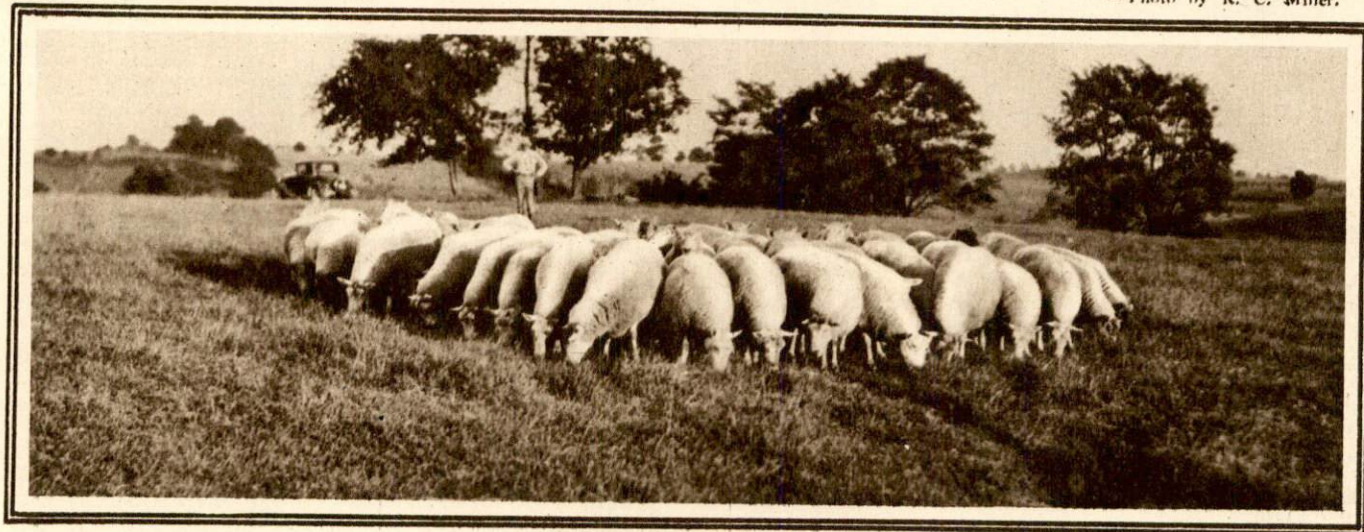
# Kentucky "The Best Sheep Country I've Ever Seen"—Canadian Breeder Says



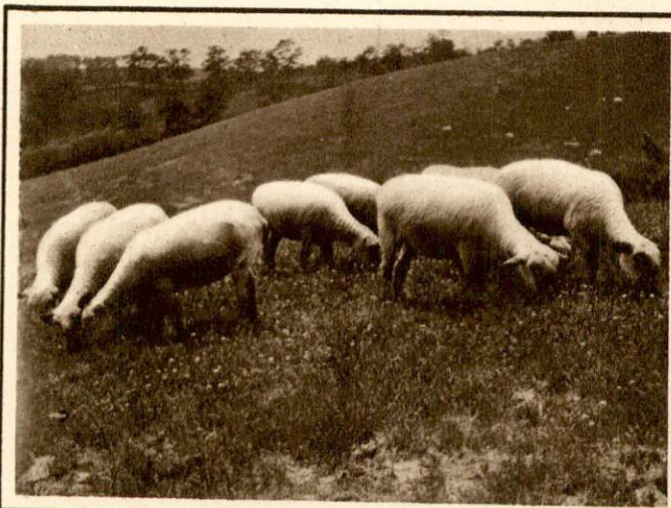
Flocks of grade ewes on a mountain farm in Rockcastle County. —Photo by R. C. Miller.



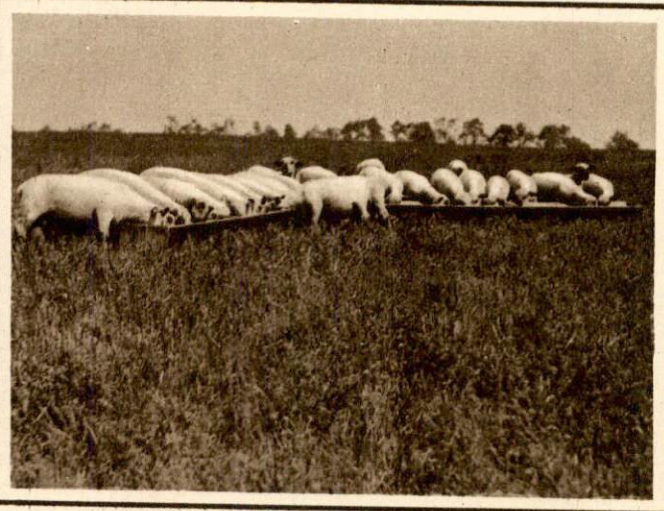
Some grade Cheviot ewes on a Boyle County farm. —Photo by R. C. Miller.



A grade Cheviot flock in Boyle County. —Photo by R. C. Miller.



Some yearling Hampshire ewes in Grant County. Photo by R. C. Miller.



Shorn Hampshire lambs on a Fayette County farm. —Photo by R. C. Miller.



# Sheep Production in Kentucky

By RICHARD C. MILLER

University of Kentucky

**K**ENTUCKY bred, as the name applies to the race horse and the feminine part of the homo species, has long enjoyed world-wide fame. In the "Kentucky Bred" lamb, the Bluegrass State has a product which has rapidly grown in favor as a food delicacy of the highest quality. With the standardization of this product there has come a national demand from the elite of delicate taste, which means more and larger profits for Kentucky sheepmen.

Sheep bring Kentucky farmers an annual income of about twelve million dollars and fully 80 per cent of this amount is from the sale of lambs. With the single exception of Ohio, which has about three million sheep, the Kentucky lamb crop is more valuable than that of any other State east of the Rockies. The average quality of Kentucky lambs is so high that they often bring as much locally as the prevailing price for general tops on the Jersey City and Chicago markets. The biggest packer buyer in the country has pronounced the standardized Kentucky ewe and wether lambs the best produced in America.

While sheep are found in all the counties, nearly three-fourths of Kentucky's million sheep are confined to the central and north central portion of the State. This is largely a hilly grass-covered country, suitable for all-year

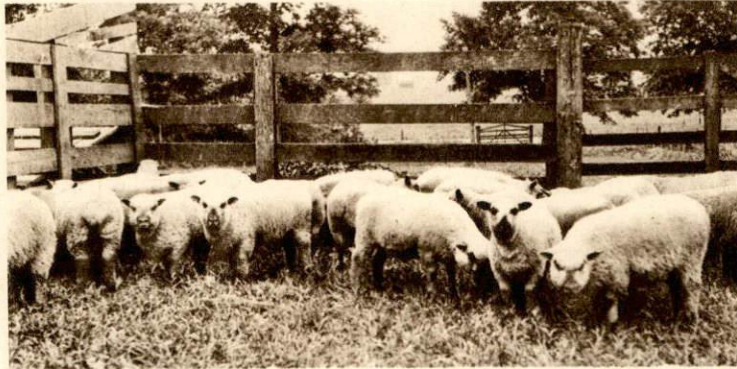
grazing, which with a favored soil; an abundant but not too heavy rainfall fairly well distributed throughout the year; a mild climate, not too cold in winter nor too hot in summer; together with nearness to market and easy accessibility due to improved roads, combine to make this an ideal country for the production of market lambs and wool.

Seventy per cent of the northern half of this region will grow alfalfa without liming and an abundance of cheap

limestone and marl is within easy reach of every county in the whole section. While millions of tons of marl with a high lime yielding value underlie much of the sour soils of Kentucky, its value to the State was unrecognized prior to 1917, when a Nelson County farmer found that marl applied to this land would make it bloom like virgin fields. It was realized soon that the marl beds would furnish an abundant, cheap and

easily accessible supply of lime for those sections of the State where the soils were deficient in lime and thus stimulate the growing of legumes so as to give livestock, particularly sheep, their rightful place in the agriculture of Kentucky. Marl has been discovered in more than half the counties of the State. An analysis of approximately three thousand samples taken from the marl deposits of

(Continued on page 40)



—Photo by R. C. Miller.

Some Clark County lambs fattened on their mother's milk, also grain.



A small flock of Southdowns in northern Scott County.

—Photo by R. C. Miller.



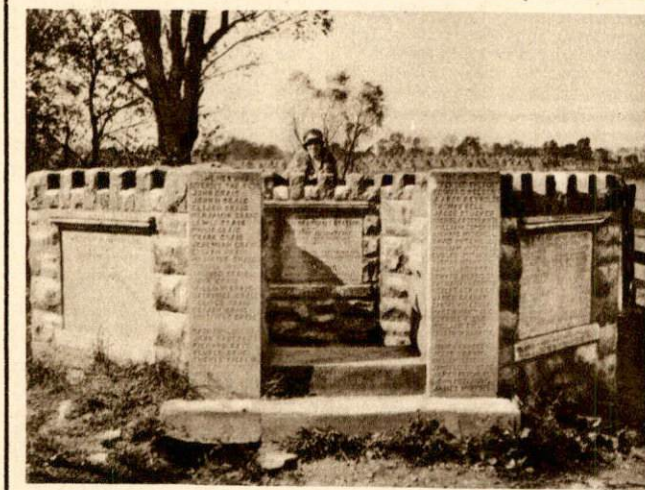
# A Kentucky Travelogue by Camera

Scenes taken and described by Harry P. Haggett, of Willoughby, Ohio,  
for KENTUCKY PROGRESS MAGAZINE.

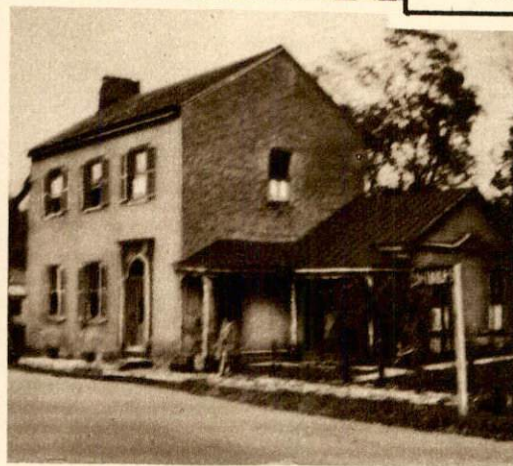


Close-up of steamboats on Ohio River opposite Covington.

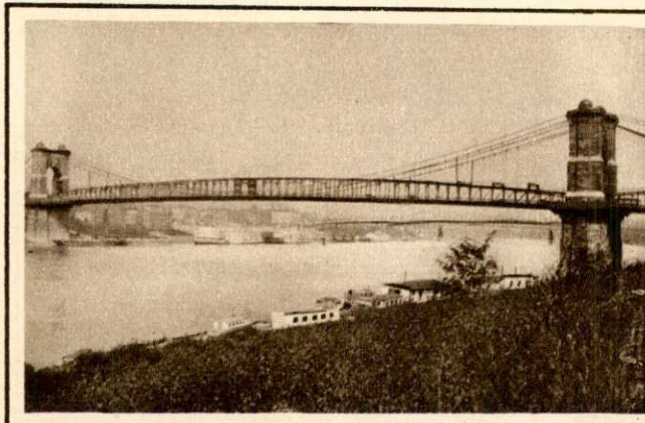
"Uncle Tom's" Slave Block, Washington, Kentucky, on site of old Courthouse.



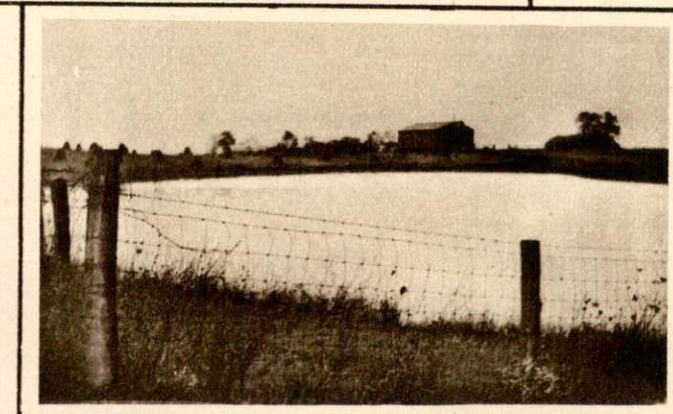
Bryan Station Memorial, five miles from Lexington. Erected by D. A. R. in honor of the heroic women who went forth from the fort for water, under Indians' fire.



Where Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin at Washington, Kentucky. The First Bank of Kentucky is located in this city.



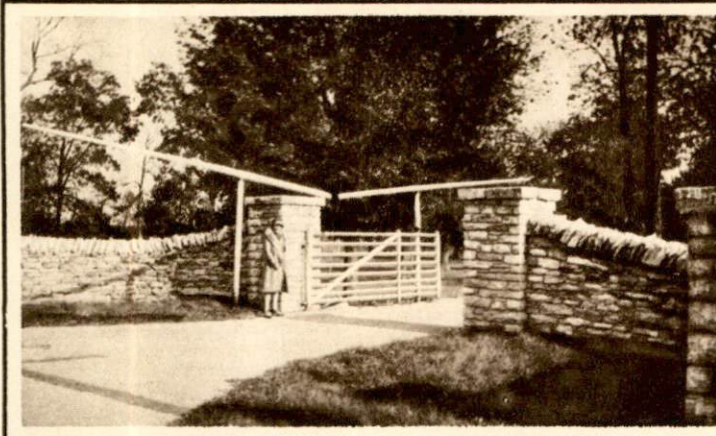
The Cincinnati-Covington Bridge over the Ohio River.



Every real Kentucky farm has a round pond out in front.

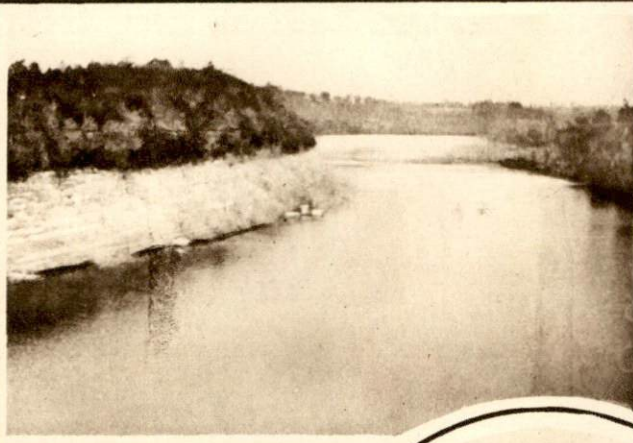
(A Kentucky Travelogue by Camera)





Above: Just one of thousands—to the "Colonel's" Estate—near Lexington. Every wealthy estate has the home setting way back and smooth green pastures in front.

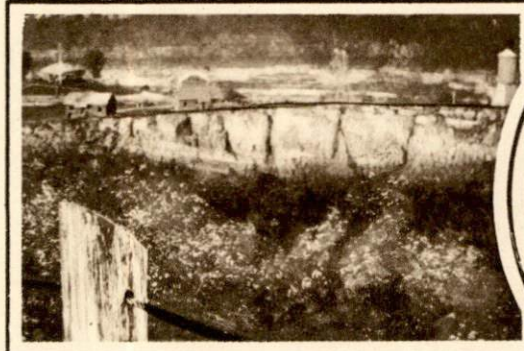
The real true Bryan Station Spring. This is near the barnyard. The memorial is along the roadway.



Right: The Dix River, backed up for 38 miles.



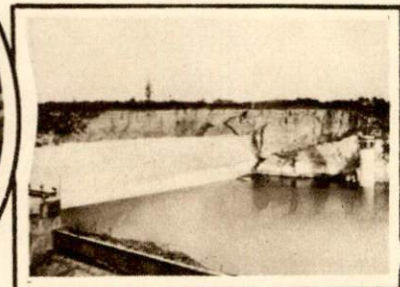
In the Blue Grass section near Lexington—horses, pigs and chickens feeding.



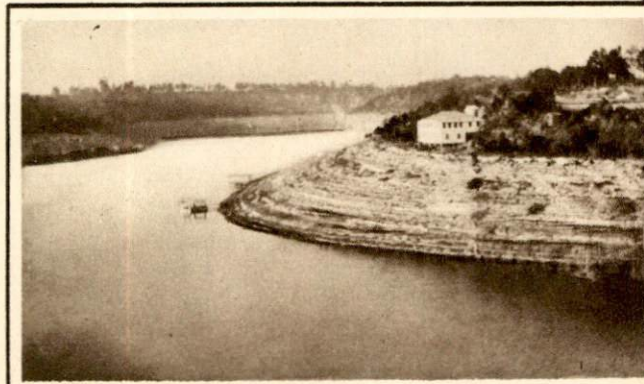
Dix Dam—the spillway in foreground—capacity 90,000,000 gallons water.



Kentucky Tobacco—a good crop of suckers after the August cutting.



Dix Dam—a rock-filled dam. Capacity 36,000 H. P., dam, 284 feet high, 1,050 feet long, 748 feet thick at base. Cost of dam, \$7,500,000. Powerhouse, \$1,500,000; the lines, \$3,000,000. Run full capacity eight months of year.

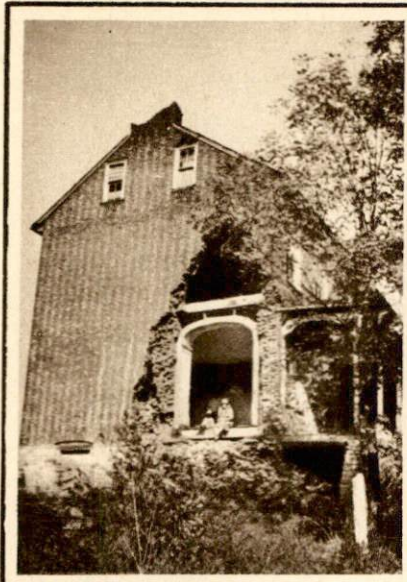


The Dix River, from the Upper Bridge, near Dix Dam. The River is unusually low—note two launches and docks.

Right: Uncle Tom's Cabin—only a few timbers still remain. On the old Gen. Kennedy estate near Lancaster.







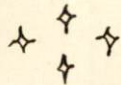
Above: The Uncle Tom Cabin site—9 miles from Lancaster. Harriet Beecher Stowe occupied an upstairs room while getting material for her book.



A Pair of Jacks—Tens of thousands of such teams. Erwin Hensley, E. Bernstedt, headed home with a load of coal.



Looking south from "the Pinnacle." North Carolina mountains in the distance.



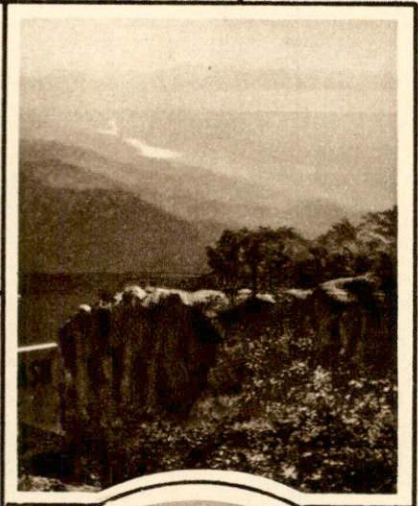
A Kentucky Coal Mine.—one car—the screen, shed and horse—near East Bernstedt, Ky. Coal \$2.00 per ton—F. o. ground.

Right: Pinnacle Mountain, elevation 3,000 ft. Looking south—Fern Lake amid the mountains.

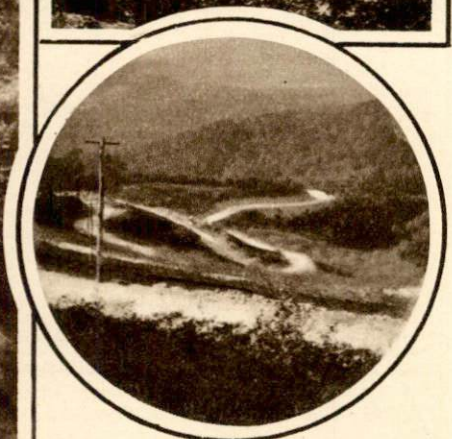
Below: The west side of Pinnacle Mountain. Grandeur galore.



Right: Pinnacle Rock near Middlesboro, Ky.



1600 ft. below is Cumberland Gap. Daniel Boone's route through the Mountains into Tennessee.



Pinnacle Mountain Highway, looking down, Hair Pin curves galore.

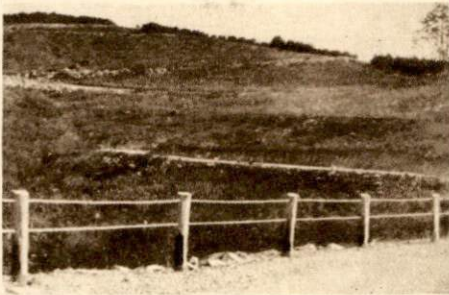




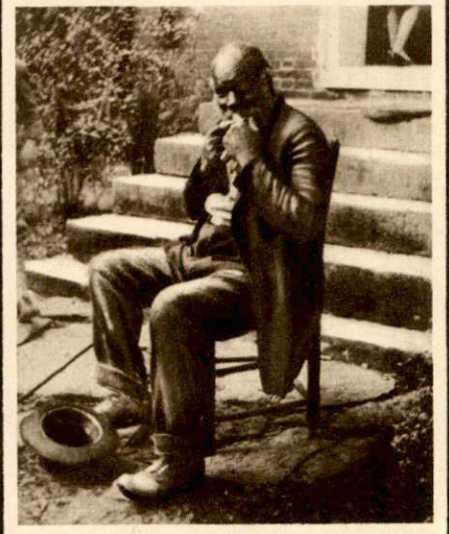
Above: Lincoln's Birthplace at Hodgenville. The old log cabin is inside, the old spring is at the left and a rail-Lincoln-split fence is seen on the right.

Left: Green River, between Canmer and Buffalo. When it overflows it raises the River Styx in Mammoth Cave.

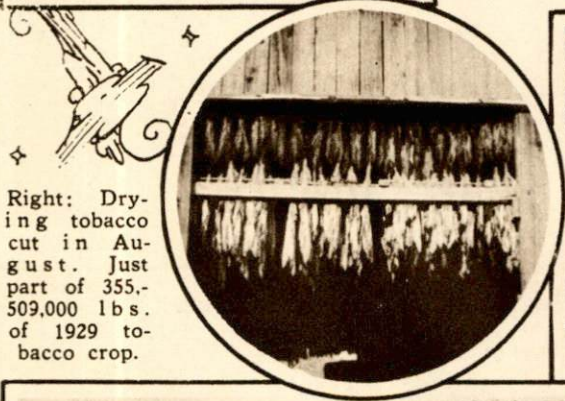
Below: A tobacco shed for drying. Note slots on sides for ventilating. Kentucky ranks third by states in tobacco production—light, cigarette tobacco.



The winding road up Pinnacle Mountain—Costs \$90,000. A privately built highway opened last summer—22,000 visitors from June 4 to Oct. 14 at 50c per.



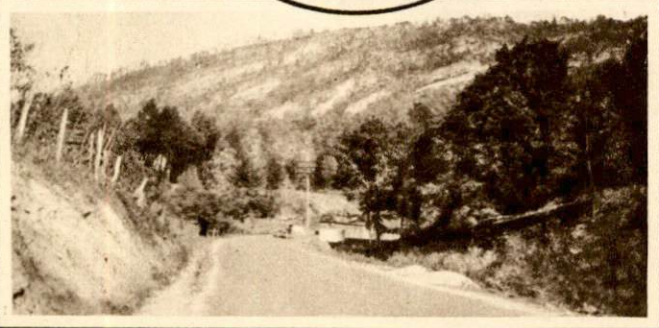
"Uncle Joe" Bemis at "My Old Kentucky Home," playing mouth harp. Uncle Joe is 94 years old, has always lived on the estate and as he tells it, "I warn't no free nigger years ago when I come here."



Right: Drying tobacco cut in August. Just part of 355,509,000 lbs. of 1929 tobacco crop.



Left: "My Old Kentucky Home," Bardstown, Ky., where Foster visited frequently and was inspired to write some 164 southern melodies.



Nearing Pinnacle Mountain, near where Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia meet. Typical Kentucky limestone formation—in places 25,000 feet thick.



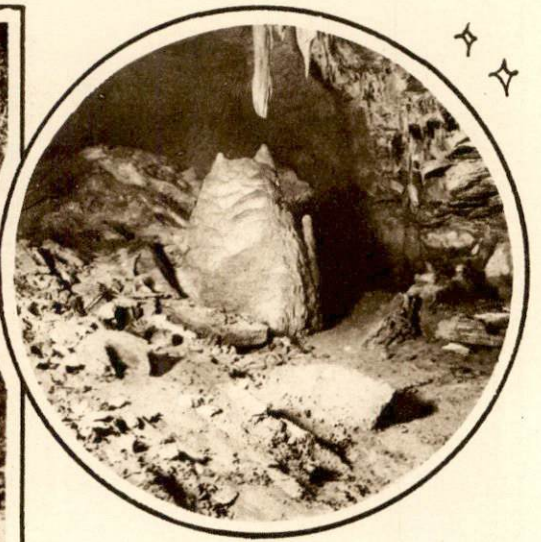
A large rock quarry, between Danville and Stanford, which furnishes material for Kentucky Roads.



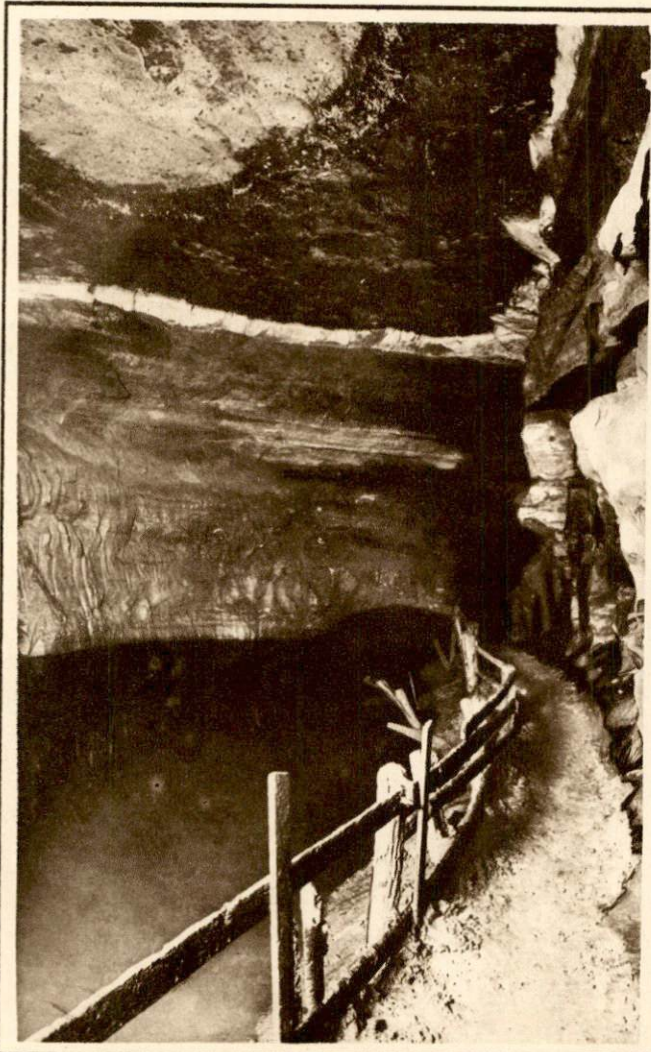
# Mammoth Cave Scenes



Entrance to Mammoth Cave.



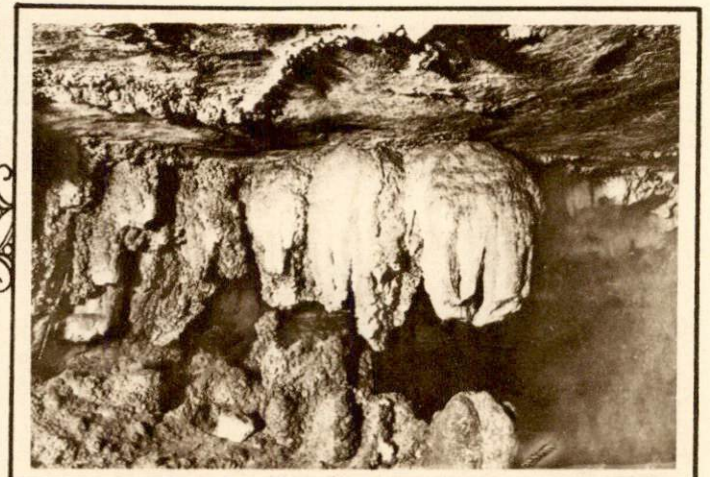
The Cat.



The River Styx.



The Arm Chair.



The Elephant Heads.



# Mammoth Cave National Park Project

A BROCHURE just issued by the Mammoth Cave National Park Association gives some interesting information that all Kentuckians and ex-Kentuckians should know about the importance of the National Park project and its status.

The cover quotes a statement by Herbert Hoover, when U. S. Secretary of Commerce: "The fame of Mammoth Cave is world wide. It is already known at home and abroad, and lying as it does, east of the Mississippi River, with all the year accessibility and being near the center of our American population, the Mammoth Cave National Park, when established, will undoubtedly prove to be one of the most popular of all our national park units."

Irvin S. Cobb, Kentucky's noted writer, is quoted as saying: "I want to see the entrance to Mammoth Cave become an open door of Kentucky hospitality to millions of tourists from all America, and an open mouth to advertise the glories of all Kentucky."

Under "National Parks of the East," the introduction gives the following pertinent information about Kentucky's and other projects:

The Southern Appalachian National Park Commission designated only three regions in the eastern part of the United States as meriting national park status; the Mammoth Cave region of Kentucky, the Shenandoah Valley region of Virginia, and the Great Smoky Mountain region of North Carolina and Tennessee. The only national park at present in the East is the Lafayette National Park in the State of Maine, comprising 8 square miles.

The areas designated for national park status must be turned over to the Federal Government by the States in which they are located, after which they will be developed and maintained by the National Government.

The State of Virginia has raised \$1,000,000 in public subscriptions for the Shenandoah National Park. The Legislature of Virginia has appropriated \$1,000,000 to supplement the amount raised by public subscription.

The States of North Carolina and Tennessee have raised \$1,200,000 by public subscription for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The Legislature of North Carolina has appropriated \$2,000,000 and the Legislature of Tennessee has appropriated \$1,500,000 for the completion of the park, which lies in both States.

Sixteen thousand Kentuckians have subscribed \$800,000 for the Mammoth Cave National Park. Approximately \$1,500,000 will be required to complete the project.

The Act of Congress providing for the acceptance of the Mammoth Cave area was signed by the President of the United States, May 25, 1926.

"Status of the Project" next tells what Kentuckians want and need to know:

Subscriptions have been received and are being collected by the Mammoth Cave Park Association, a non-profit organization, composed of citizens of Kentucky and other States, and incorporated in 1925.

The Mammoth Cave National Park Association now

owns a two-thirds interest in Mammoth Cave and 15,353 acres of land. This acreage includes land donated by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, which has within its boundaries Colossal Cavern.

The Kentucky National Park Commission has taken title to 1,000 acres of land, making a total of 16,353 acres now available for the National Park. The Act providing for the Mammoth Cave National Park requires a maximum of 70,618 in the Park region, including the important caves. The Government will accept a minimum of 45,310 acres, including the important caves.

The \$200,000 which is now due on the two-thirds purchase of Mammoth Cave will be paid with money on subscriptions held by the Mammoth Cave National Park Association and with income from Mammoth Cave. Proceedings have been instituted for the condemnation of the remaining one-third of Mammoth Cave. This action has been delayed by an injunction to restrain condemnation, which injunction has very recently been decided in favor of the Park advocates. Two-thirds of the revenue from Mammoth Cave is now being received by the Mammoth Cave National Park Association.

Kentucky, with its numerous tourist attractions, will beyond question become one of the most popular tourist States in the entire country.

The Mammoth Cave National Park will be the most centrally located national park in the United States, lying exactly 125 miles south of the national population center. The area is easily accessible by rail, bus, motor and boat and is entirely surrounded by extreme scenic and historical interest.

The Mammoth Cave National Park will be the only national park in the United States having navigable streams within its borders, being traversed by both the Green and Nolin Rivers.

It is conservatively estimated that the Mammoth Cave National Park will bring into Kentucky 500,000 tourists each year. It is located within one day's riding distance of 76,000,000 people.

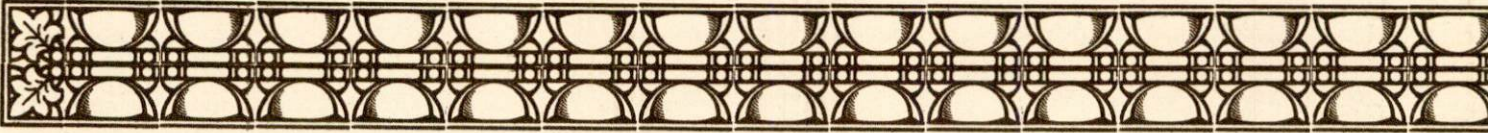
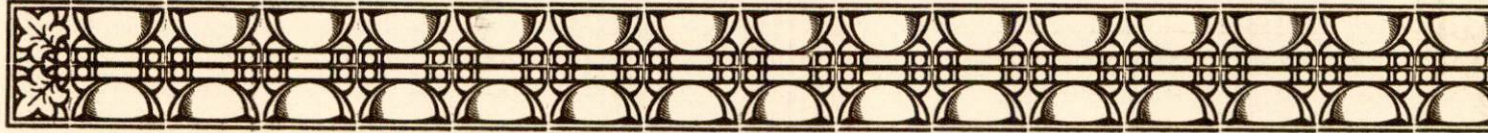
In 1915, the National Parks of the West were visited by 335,000 people. In 1926, they were visited by 2,800,000 people, an increase of more than 800 per cent.

Many of the National Parks of the West are visited only a few months of the year. A large part of the Mammoth Cave National Park will be under ground, with a constant temperature insuring a year-round national park, which will be the only one of its kind in the United States. With its forest preserves, game refuges, boating, fishing, golf, tourist camps, bridle paths, hotels and cottages, it will be a playground for the whole Mississippi Valley and a recreation spot for the residents of the most thickly populated states.

Besides Mammoth Cave, the area, which lies in Edmonson, Hart and Barren Counties, included at least 25 other cave systems, tracts of virgin timber, green valleys and hills, and a substantial portion of Green and Nolin Rivers.



# View of Historic Cumberland



The above scene, photographed from Pinnacle Mountain, presents probably the most interesting sector historically and geographically in the entire United States, completely disregarding the fact that the point where three States—Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee—come together is shown in the picture.

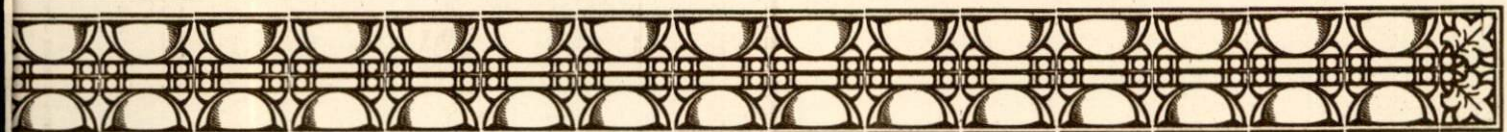
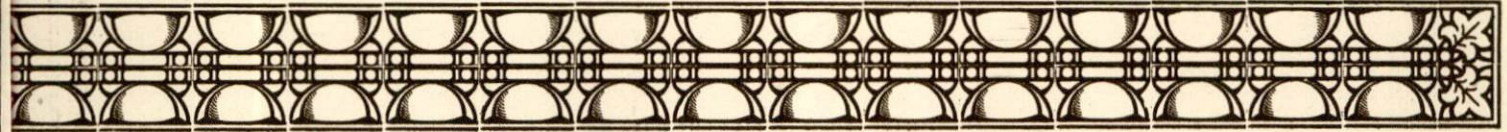
First, the view immediately overlooks historic Cumberland Gap, where Daniel Boone and his intrepid followers entered Kentucky. A movement has been inaugurated to erect a great monument on Pinnacle Mountain to the pioneers, whose bravery and hardships not only resulted in creating a great

Commonwealth beyond the Alleghenies but furnished the inspiration for George Rogers Clark's conquest of the Northwest, which started from Kentucky.

Second, this sector was a strategic point in the War Between the States. The innumerable trenches noted on the mountain side in the center of the photo bear mute evidence of the struggle for possession that took place here. On top of Pinnacle Mountain, at the point where this view was taken, are additional trenches and earthworks where Long Tom, the biggest cannon used in the war, and several batteries were mounted.



# Gap from Pinnacle Mountain S



United States Highway No. 25, which passes through Cumberland Gap, has brought thousands of tourists to this noted point during the past few years, and last summer a two-mile highway was completed and opened from the Gap to the top of Pinnacle Mountain. The road was built by Middlesboro citizens and, during the four summer months, 20,000 tourists paid fifty cents each to motor to the top of the mountain and view the scene shown here.

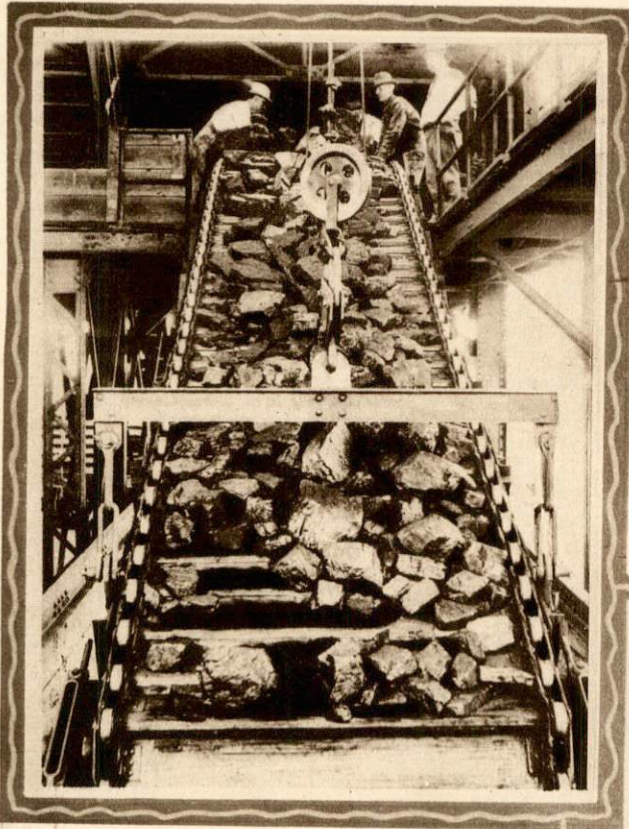
Pinnacle Mountain has several attractions besides its 1,600 feet of elevation, for sight-seeing, and its war trenches. Chim-

ney Rock rises like a sentinel to the top of the mountain and a perfect Elephant Head was carved by Nature out of the huge rocks that surmount the Pinnacle.

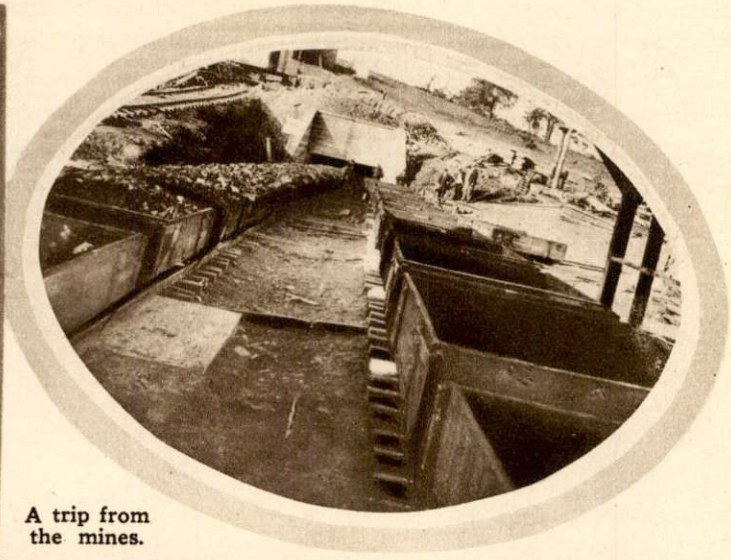
The view in the opposite direction from the Pinnacle is just as interesting. The State of Virginia with her Pine Mountain range extending to the Gap, the hazy tops of the Great Smokies of North Carolina and Tennessee, and the Cumberland range extending to historic Lookout Mountain at Chattanooga present a panorama that holds the tourist's attention for hours on a visit to the Pinnacle.



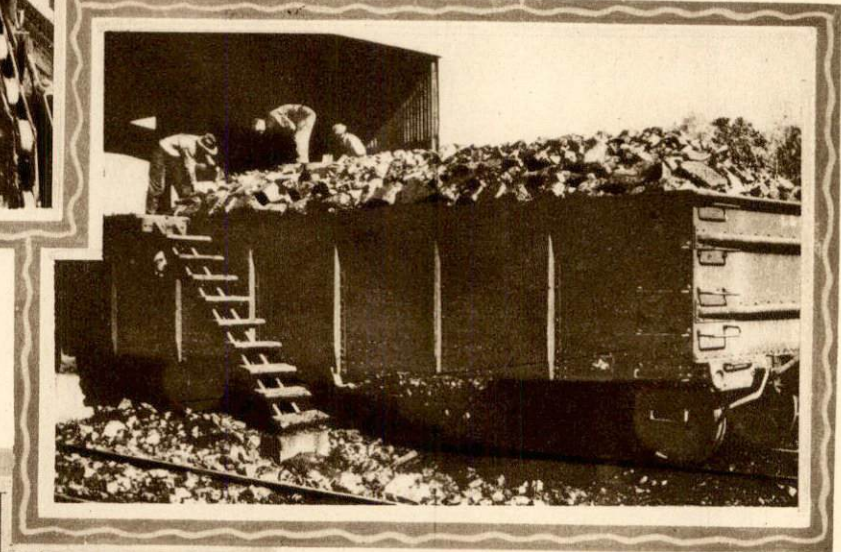
# Scenes of Kentucky's Great Coal Industry



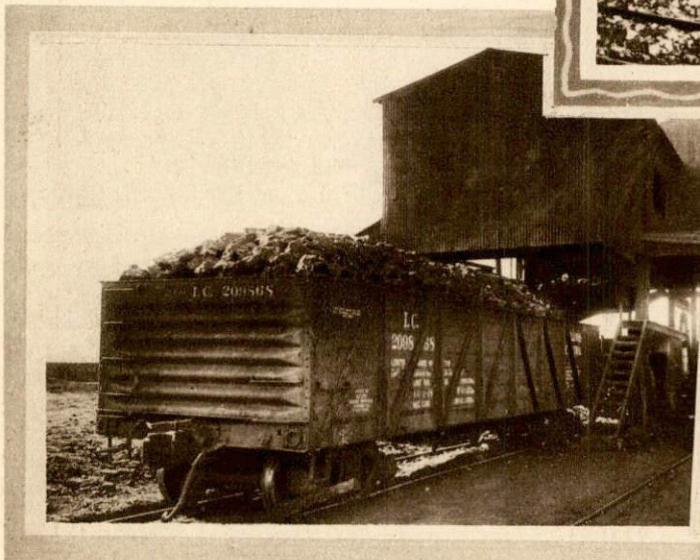
Loading boom.



A trip from the mines.



Trimming car No. 3 lump.



Finished product.



Re-screener.



# "Believe It or Not"—and Take Your Choice

## Two Versions of Kentucky's Great Coal Industry

### Coal is King in Kentucky

Brings Near \$100,000,000 Annually Into State

(Covington Post)

IF THE possibility should arise whereby Kentucky might get a new industry which would bring \$100,000,000 of new money into the State annually, \$65,000,000 of which would be paid out as wages and the balance largely go to buying supplies and service, this industry to create another \$100,000,000 railroad freight and industrial revenue, require 60,000 railroad and industrial workers, doubtless the officials of this new industry would be received with open arms, the entire people of the State, newspapers, politicians, statesmen, would doubtless join in assuring the newcomers that every possible aid would be given them in establishing the business on a paying basis, the Legislature might pass friendly laws, exemption from city, county and state taxes might be extended, and the event hailed as the greatest single industrial development in this history of the State.

#### Mines Prosper

Last year the coal sales of Kentucky brought right at \$100,000,000 in new money into the State. Coal mining is the king industry of Kentucky. The value of coal produced in 1928 in Kentucky was \$96,722,000, all of which coal, except about five per cent, was shipped out of the State and this stream of black coal sent out of the State brought a golden stream which ultimately reached every county in the State. Coal is by far the greatest single wealth producer in Kentucky, for Kentucky.

Just about two-thirds of all money's received by coal operators is instantly paid out, in fact, before the operator receives his cash, to mine workers. These mine workers in turn create a retail business for mine stores and independent stores of about \$30,000,000. It is a well-known fact that it is not uncommon for coal operators to make only the slightest margin of profit on their entire sales, sometimes no profit in a single year, so that the difference between mine wages and total receipts largely goes for mine supplies and various services of every description, in other words, mine owners create an annual \$30,000,000 mine supply and service business.

As it is usually said that the coal measures of Kentucky are inexhaustible, they certainly are for several generations, this industry did not noticeably decrease the latent wealth of Knoxville, and, anyway, a dollar or two in a Kentucky bank or in circulation is certainly worth more than a ton of coal in the ground where it is worth nothing to anybody.

#### Freight Revenue

Based on the usual U. S. statistics, this industry created about \$100,000,000 in freight for the L. & N., C. & O., Southern, Illinois-Central and other coal-carrying roads.

The coal industry gave employment to nearly 60,000 mine workers. If the figures could be secured, they would doubtless show that fully as many men were employed by the railroads of Kentucky to move Kentucky-produced coal, and for building and maintaining coal equipment

(Continued on page 40)

### Mining Industry, State's Biggest, Sees Hard Times

Kentucky Coal Operators Face Over-Production.

By W. E. DAVIS

(Written for Lexington Leader)

WHEN Webster, working on his dictionary, came to the words grouped under the initial letter "C" and passed on down to the word "coal", he and his co-workers knew all that there was then known of this black mineral substance and he accordingly described it as "Mineralized vegetable matter used in hardened form as fuel." But if Webster were today revising his dictionary there is little doubt that he would add to the above definition the following words or their equivalent: "Next to air and water, coal is the most important of our natural resources."

Yet in spite of its importance in our every day life, it is well nigh impossible for an ordinary layman to earn the attentive ear of the public when he talks of coal. As the subject of a discourse or of a written article, it is too commonplace.

Defeated therefore, before this article is begun, the writer approaches it with a determination to tell something of unquestioned interest, ever if told in an uninteresting way.

Handed to man by kind Providence working through natural forces in eras of the far-distant past, coal has come in the brief space of a century and a quarter of real exploitation to be one of the most useful natural resources of the earth. Compared to oils or ores, coal presents for mankind a range of usefulness that is not surpassed.

The first reference we have to a mineral fuel is in Persian history of 300 B. C. Then next it appears in records of events in England in 852 A. D. and available records show that coal's use (in a limited way) in commercial life was in Newcastle, England, in 1239. In 1808 it took its first step as a contributing element in the manufacture of steel and iron in England. However, anthracite coal was extracted and used sparingly in Wilkes Barre, Pa., in 1762, and in 1770 at the same place was first used in a blacksmith forge.

#### George Shumaker, Salesman

The year 1812 saw it first mined in a consistent though crude commercial way, for in this year George Shumaker took nine cart loads of the coal to Philadelphia to sell if possible. His activities incurred the distrust of the authorities and they were about to arrest him for trying to procure money under false pretenses when he persuaded the Mellon and Bishop Iron company to try his fuel under their boilers where they were burning charcoal. The trial was successful and George sold the remaining eight cart loads to the iron people for the very reasonable price of \$24 per ton. (Wish George were here to tell us how such a reasonable price was secured.)

It was not until about 1820 that bituminous or soft coal (as contrasted with anthracite or hard coal) was com-

(Continued on page 41)

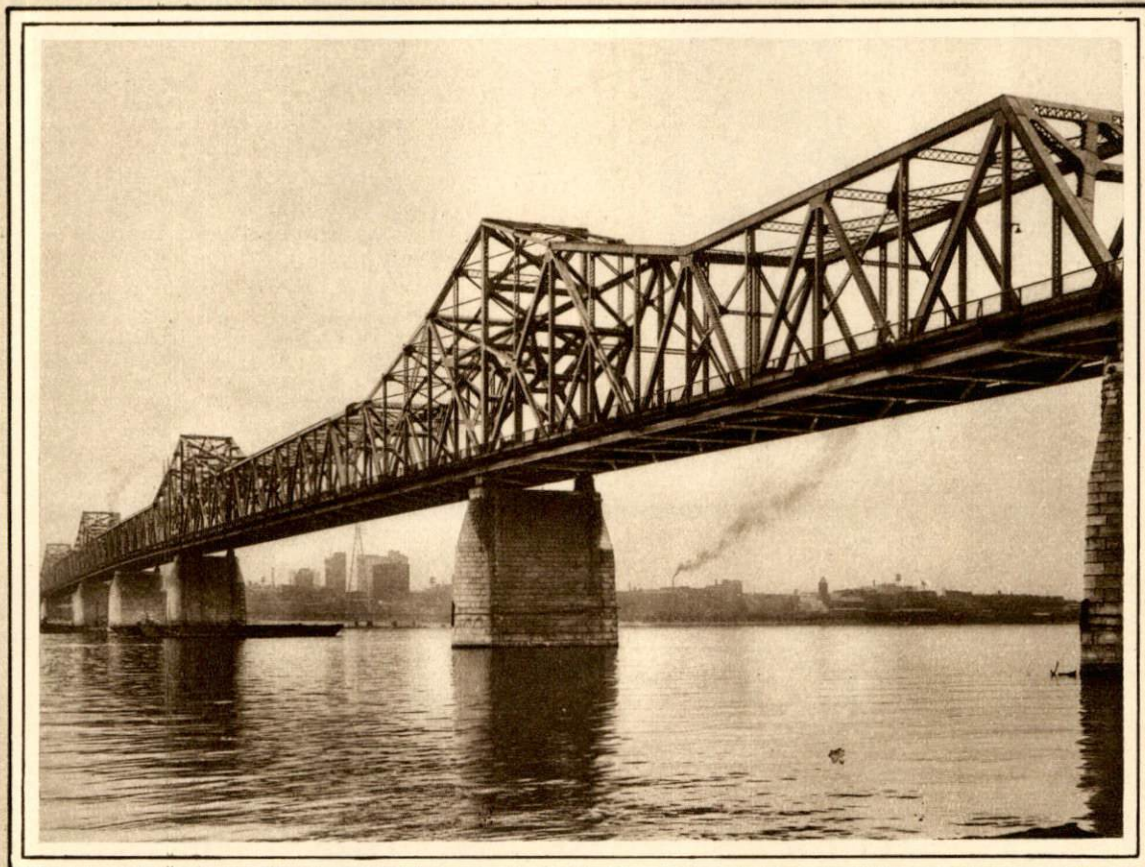


A great new \$5,000,000 Highway Bridge now affords the tourist a direct route into the heart of Louisville, connecting Chicago and the North with Florida and the South, and St. Louis and the West with New York and the East...



# LOUISVILLE

## *Municipal Bridge*



**O**PENING a New Direct Route between North and South, and throwing wide a great new Gateway into scenic and historic Kentucky. Follow Federal Route 31E

CITY OF LOUISVILLE  
*William B. Harrison, Mayor*





JACK BROOKS

Kentuckians will be tuning in on station WTAM, Cleveland, at 7:30 p. m., February 12, to hear Jack Brooks, member of Brooks and Ross, radio team, sing "My Old Kentucky Home." Mr. Brooks is a native of Georgetown, Kentucky.

## Kentucky

Kentucky! Kentucky!  
Loved State of my birth,  
There's no place just like it,  
On God's wonder earth;  
Afar do I wander,  
Yet long to return,  
And nothing, no nothing,  
Can stifle that yearn.

Kentucky's famed daughters  
And laurel crowned sons,  
In ranks of true artists,  
Are second to none;  
Her record for valor,  
Her stand for the right,  
Proclaim her a victor,  
In battles of life.

Then, hail to Kentuckians,  
Your people and mine,  
So proud in a heritage,  
Truly Divine;  
With hearts ever loyal,  
Devoted and true,—  
God bless them and keep them,  
And bind them anew.

—MAE RANDOLPH MILLIKEN.

# The Phoenix Hotel

LEXINGTON, KY.

Kentucky's Most Famous Hotel

400 ROOMS

Heart of the Blue Grass



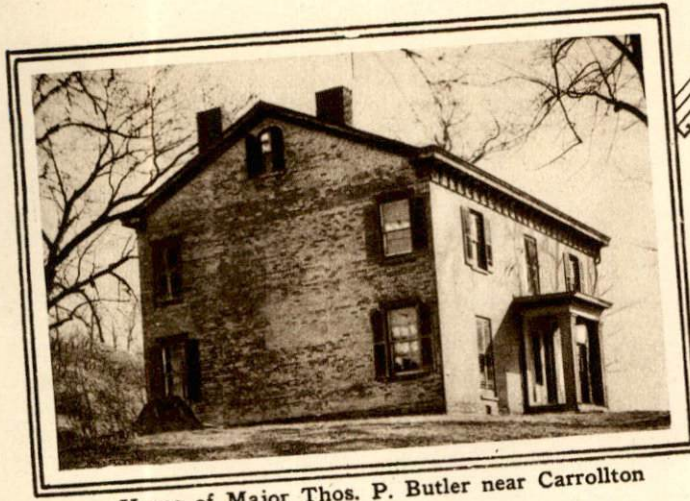
All for Kentucky  
and  
Kentucky for All



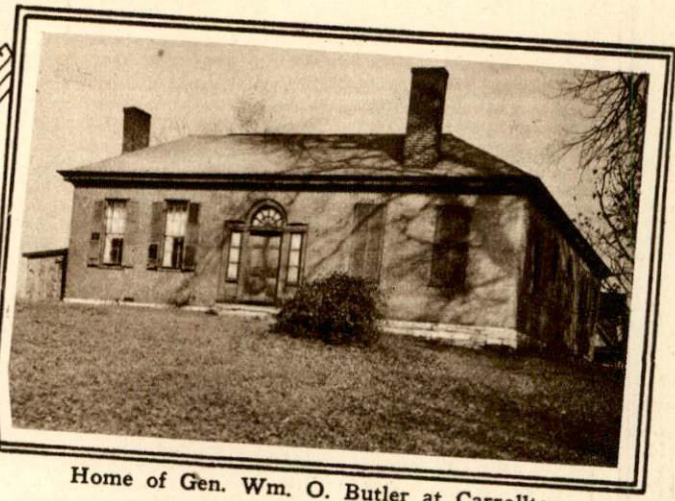
ROY CARRUTHERS, President



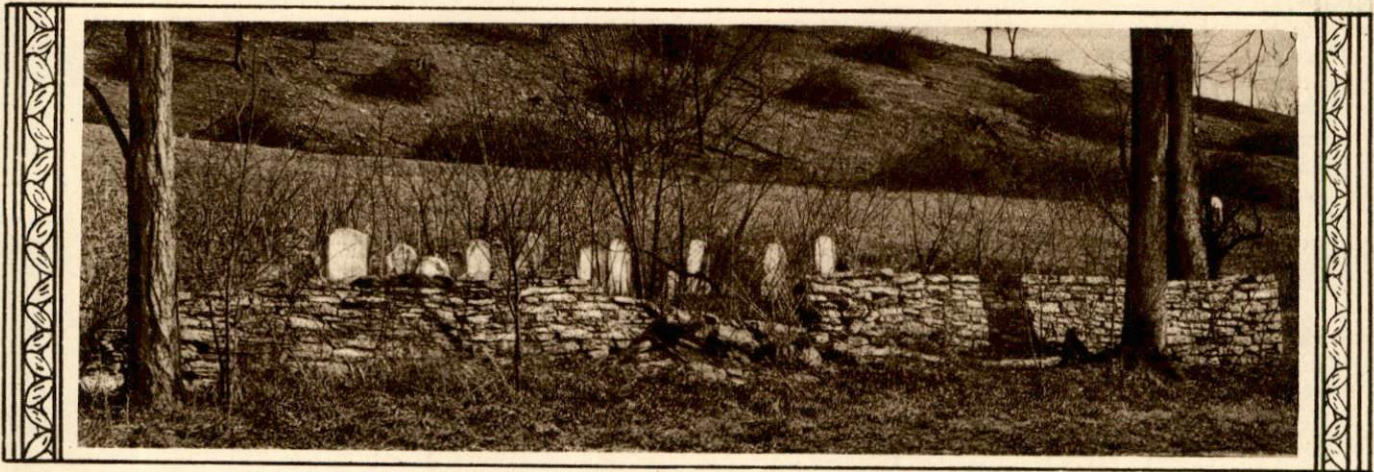
## Interesting Page From Carrollton's History



Home of Major Thos. P. Butler near Carrollton



Home of Gen. Wm. O. Butler at Carrollton.



The burial ground at Carrollton where lie the bodies of Gen. Percival Butler, a Revolutionary soldier; Gen Wm. O. Butler, who fought with Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans and fought in the war with Mexico; Major Thos. P. Butler, who also fought in the Battle of New Orleans, and Capt. W. O. Butler, Jr., a confederate veteran.

(Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer)

Carrollton, Ky., January 27—A movement has been started here to perpetuate the memory of the Butler family, members of which lived and died in Carrollton, Carroll County, Kentucky. Establishment of a memorial library has been proposed.

The Butlers' record of military achievements in the service of their country is one of which residents of Carrollton are proud.

General Percival Butler, the father, was born in Carlisle, Pa., in 1760. He entered the Revolutionary War as a Lieutenant when 18 years old. He was with Washington at Valley Forge and took part in the battle of Monmouth and in the taking of Yorktown. At Yorktown, he served under LaFayette, who presented a gold sword to him.

General Butler was one of five brothers to whom Washington once offered the toast: "The Butlers and the Five Sons." LaFayette is said to have remarked frequently that when he wished anything done well, he sent a Butler to do it.

General Butler was buried in the family burial ground here. His three sons, Major Thomas L. Butler, General William O. Butler and Richard P. Butler also are buried

there. All of the sons were born in Jessamine County, Kentucky.

Thomas was aide to General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. Because of his coolness and prudence, he was left in command of the city by Jackson to protect it against outbreaks. He was a member of the Kentucky Legislature from 1826 to 1848. He died in Carrollton in 1881.

William took part in the relief of Fort Wayne and in the battles of New Orleans and River Raisin.

In 1846 he was appointed Major General of Volunteers in the army operating in Mexico and was active in the storming of Monterey. For his services in this war a gold sword was given to him by Congress.

William's name was placed on the Democratic ticket with Lewis Cass for Vice President of the United States in 1848. In 1861 he was one of the six Commissioners from Kentucky to the Peace Conference, after which he retired. He died in 1880.

Richard, third son of General Percival Butler, was named for his uncle, Richard Butler, who was killed in St. Clair's defeat in 1791 and for whom Butler, Ky., is named.



# Irvin S. Cobb

By JOHN WILSON TOWNSEND

Copyright 1929 by John Wilson Townsend

(Continued from January)

made a characteristic speech, detailing atrocities he had witnessed in Belgium and France and at the end:

"Please hold up your hands all in favor of seeing the Kaiser at peace with a lily in his hand, all who would like to see the Crown Prince looking natural except for the mark of a rope round his neck."

The crowd made it absolutely unanimous.

Speaking at Carnegie Hall early in November Cobb praised the gallantry of negro troops in our armies in France, before a meeting conducted for the benefit of the Circle for Negro War Relief. It was another and verbal version of "young black Joe".

"Eating in Two or Three Languages", issued in March, 1919, was another of those little books of humor now so familiar to Cobb's readers. In it he told of his foodless meals in France and England during the dark days of the World War, and of his imaginary ravings of what he would order to eat on his return home. "And when, as I am turning over my second piece of fried chicken, with Virginia ham, if H. Hoover should crawl out from under it, and shaking the gravy out of his eyes, should lift a warning hand, I shall say to him: 'Herb', I shall say, 'Herb, stand back; stand well back to avoid being splashed, Herb'."

When he did come home and had had his fill of brook trout, he missed the hot breads of Brittany. "I suppose they call contentment a jewel because it is so rare," he sighs in the last sentence; but he is full, very full, of food, and that is something.

"Eating" was just three months ahead of "The Life of the Party"—"a mad extravaganza, a motion-picture produced on the printed page." The humorous adventures of Algy—"the life of the party"—lawyer, en route home, after one of those monthly costume balls in Greenwich Village—the police have banned them now—in which the Broad Street attorney had appeared "as Himself at the Age of Three". Clad only in pink rompers, a stick-up man relieved him of his overcoat—and he had a terrible time before he finally found his home. A scenario of "The Life of the Party" was made for a famous movie actor; and it was laughed at from coast to coast.

Various persons have from time to time made screen versions of several of his short-stories, but they have been so mangled in the adaptation that the author or his admirers feel little pride in the results as shown on the screen.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### "BOYS WILL BE BOYS"

Back in October, 1917, *The Saturday Evening Post* had printed a story of Cobb's entitled "Boys Will Be Boys", in which he introduced a new character so strikingly original, so dramatic, that he crowded Judge Priest himself from the canvas of the narrative. His name? Peep o'Day, Paducah's po' white man, who lived in the livery-stable, having been born in the poor-house, and who never possessed "mor'n six bits at any time, suh", until a kinsman died in Ireland and left him eight thousand pounds.

Then Peep enjoyed the first real boyhood he had ever known, a bit belated, it was true, but nevertheless real. Borrowing the first dollar he had ever owned from Judge Priest, who gave him word of his great good fortune, and wound up by saving him from the feeble-minded institute, Peep went out and gorged himself with gum-drops, jelly beans, kisses and candy mottoes, gingersnaps, a cocoanut and a dozen bananas, red and yellow; and then he began to spend his money on the poor boys and girls of the town that were being cheated, as he had been, out of their legitimate childhood pleasures. He took them to the circus, and what a time they had! "But no one among them whooped louder or laughed longer than their elderly and bewhiskered friend, who sat among them, paying the bills."

Charles O'Brien Kennedy, a player with the Barrymores in "The Jest", was the first to realize that "Boys Will Be Boys" was better fitted for the stage than any other of Cobb's stories; and he lost little time in making it into play-form. It was produced for the first time at Ford's Opera House, Baltimore, in September, 1919, with Harry Beresford, a character actor of real ability, in the role of Peep O'Day; and in the following month of October it moved on to the Belmont Theatre, in New York, where it ran for a short time with considerable success. "Boys Will Be Boys" will be long remembered as one of the finest flowers in the Clay Street garden of Judge Priest; and as the author's chief contribution to contemporary American drama, although he had no part in the actual making of the play for stage production.

"I wonder if other people have the prejudice I have against a new humorist?" wrote William W. Ellsworth, for forty years with the Century Company, in his delightful book of literary reminiscences, "A Golden Age of Authors". "I must be 'shown', and it takes time. He is trying to break into a very intimate part of it, almost sacred. I love the men who were wont to play there; will this newcomer be a fit comrade? I felt so about Irvin Cobb, and then he wrote 'Boys Will Be Boys', and I took him in and fed him and gave him a place to sleep."

"I do not know whether it is an effect of the war or not", observed Edward J. O'Brien in "The Best Short Stories of 1917", "but during 1917, even more than during 1916, American magazines have been almost absolutely devoid of humor. Save for Irvin S. Cobb, on whom the mantle of Mark Twain has surely fallen, and for Seumas O'Brien, whom Mr. Dooley must envy, I have found American fiction to be sufficiently solemn and imperturbable."

Later along in the same interesting volume, Mr. O'Brien, in reproducing "Boys Will Be Boys" as one of the best short stories of the year, wrote: "Our grandchildren will read these three stories, 'Boys Will Be Boys', 'The Family Tree', and 'Quality Folks', and thank God that there was a man named Cobb once born in Paducah, Kentucky."

"A period that has produced a Dooley, and an Ade, and an Irvin Cobb, and a Bert Leston Taylor, is surely not poor in humorous possessions of a scintillating char-

(Continued on page 43)



# HIMYAR STUD STALLIONS

Season of 1930

**CRUSADER 4.....(Without Return).....\$1,500**

BOOK FULL

(Property of S. D. Riddle, leased to Phil T. Chinn)  
 CRUSADER was a stakes winner of 18 races, 8 seconds and 4 thirds, from 42 starts in four seasons, a total earnings of \$203,261.50. His stake victories were: Manor Handicap (Laurel Park), Suburban Handicap (twice), Belmont Stakes, Dwyer Stakes, Cincinnati Derby, Huron Handicap, Jockey Club Gold Cup, Havre de Grace Handicap, Maryland Handicap, Riggs Memorial Handicap and Delaware Handicap.

CRUSADER 4	{ Man o' War 4	{ Fair Play 9	M
Chestnut, 1923	{ Star Fancy.....	{ Mahubah 4	E
		{ *Star Shoot 9	E
		{ Dolly Higgins 4	E

It is sufficient of Man o' War to say that he earned the title "Horse of the Century" and that his sons and daughters are more highly valued as a whole than are the sons and daughters of any other sire in America.

CRUSADER is own brother to Gun Boat (winner on the flat and winner of the Glendale Steeplechase Handicap) and Sister Ship (winner at 2, 3 and 4 in 1929). Crusader also is half-brother to the winner Moon Star (second to Sarazen in the National Stakes).

STAR FANCY, dam of Crusader, is half-sister to the stake winner Beaverkill (17 wins, and likewise sire), Dolly Gaffney, Nadie Mc and Gaffney and to the producer Camilla S., dam of Charley J. S. It is the Maggie B. B. family.

**\*CARLARIS 8.....(Book Full).....Private**

A stakes winner of seven races and \$100,375. His victories included the Coffroth Handicap, 1 1-4 miles in 2:02 3-5 (new track record); Preliminary Handicap, 1 1-8 miles in 1:49 2-5 (new track record), Tijuana Derby, 1 1-8 miles in 1:49 4-5 (new track record).

*CARLARIS 8	{ Phalaris 1.....	{ Polymelus 3	E
Bay, 1923	{ Carnival.....	{ Bromus 1	E
		{ Martagon 16	E
		{ Spree II 8	E

PHALARIS, sire of \*CARLARIS, comes from perhaps the best branch of the No. 1 family—the Sunshine; while he traces in tail female to Bridget, sister to Melton—the best branch (the Woodbine) of the No. 8 family. This is the family of Bubbling Over, Bridge of Canny, \*Light Brigade, Melton, Maskette, \*Masked Marvel, Mrs. Butterwick, Phalaron, Grafton, \*Sun Briar, Perth, St. Serf, Sweep, Pennant, Ayrshire, etc., etc.

**FAIR WIND 22.....(To Insure).....\$200**

(Property of Mrs. John D. Hertz)

FAIR WIND raced 11 times in three seasons, won twice and was unplaced in five. He won over the Futurity Course at Lexington in 1:10 1-5, and in defeating Chicago, Flagstaff, Barbara and others at Washington Park, he set a new track record (1:51) for the 9 furlongs.

FAIR WIND is a grand individual. He has three crosses of Bend Or blood. His first crop are foals of 1929, and they are attractive with abundance of size and much character and individuality. He has proven sure with his mares, every one bred to him being in foal.

FAIR WIND 22	{ Fair Play 9...}	{ Hastings 21	M
Chestnut, 1923	{ *Blaircora.....}	{ *Fairy Gold 9	E
		{ Corcyra 6	E
		{ Helen Blair 22	E

**HIGH TIME 1.....(Book Full).....Private**

Chestnut, 1916, by Ultimous—Noonday by Domino.

**\*DONNACONA 16.....(1 Year Return).....\$500**

Bay, 1917, by \*Prince Palatine—Kildonan by Ladas.

**NOAH 3.....(1 Year Return).....\$500**

BOOK FULL

Bay, 1922, by Peter Pan—\*First Flight by Thrush.

**FLITTERGOLD 9.....(1 Year Return).....\$500**

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# Rare Names Given Towns In Kentucky

By PRYOR C. TARVIN

(Cincinnati Times-Star)

WHO "wished" those queer names on many communities in Kentucky? The list of extraordinary names of townships, villages, water tanks and post-offices seem inexhaustible. There are many places honored with the names of the fair sex. There is Constance, in Boone; Jane, in Harlan; Jennie, in Barren; Josephine, in Scott; Katie, in Carter; Lavenia, in Jessamine; Lula, in Russell; Mabel, in Fulton; Grace, in Clay; Hettie, in Adair; Ida, in Clinton; Inez, in Martin; Irma, in Crittenden; Ethel, in Jackson; Eunice, in Adair; Flora, in Nicholas; Florence, in Hancock, Florence, in Boone; Gertrude, in Bracken; Cora, in Anderson; Della, in Grant; Edith, in Adair; Edna, in Magoffin; Eliza, in Johnson; Elizabeth, in Bourbon; Elvira, in Clay; Eloise, in Lawrence; Emma, in Magoffin. Susie is over in Wayne and Lillie registered in Letcher.

Masculine names appear in some of the counties. There are Matthew, in Morgan; Ned, in Breathitt; Carl, in Christian; Charley, in Lawrence; Clyde, in Wayne; Jasper, in Casey; Jay, in Russell; Joe, in Pike; Henry, in Morgan; Herbert, in Montgomery; Felix, in Russell; Fritz, in Johnson, and Ray, in Logan.

The vegetable kingdom is well represented in towns which may or may not be shown on the map. There are towns called Acorn, Maple, Buckeye, Bud, Bush, Bloom, Lemon, Lilac, Elder, Sprout, Sycamore, Plum, Celery, Lily, Daisy, Pansy, Tulip, Morning Glory, Rice, Sassafras and the lucious fig, only another "g" must be added to maintain the dignity of this municipality.

## Mixed Nomenclature

Ever been to Coon, Wildcat, Pig, Arat, Badger, Bruin or Buck, Kentucky? Neither have we. Yet they are listed as unincorporated villages. If the boss handed a salesman this route to make in one day, what would the employe say? For instance, try and sell a bit of goods in Swan, Parrott, Quail, Turkey, Buzzard, Chameleon and Bugg, with before daylight connections. There is a Crisp and a Cyclone in Kentucky. There is a Democrat in Letcher and a Republican in Knott, and, to make more vivid the political picture, there is Troublesome in Perry and Salt River, Pye and Prosperity. One can go to the Dickens and even can make Goo Goo in Kentucky.

There is a Trinity in Lewis County and a Triplet in Rowan. Twin Cave in Madison, Twin Oaks in Latonia, and Twin Oaks in Graves, but the one in Latonia is Harvey Myers' golf links and quite a village at that. Witch is in Knott, and Awe is in Lewis. Ucum is on the way to Why and How, and Yonder is in Spencer, and Pinchum in Todd.

Way up in the mountains of Breathitt is a town called Wharf. One can buy tickets to Sugar, Sweet, Taffy, Gum, Wax, Honey Cut and Balm, places recommended to young lovers. Watch for Tarr in Bourbon, and Sulphur in Henry. Nor far apart on the map are Trickum, Nonesuch, Rabbit Hash and Skullbuster.

## War Names

We have an Arab and a Tartar. One can ride from Sunrise to Sunset and if one longs to take the war-path, we have Tomahawk, Tongs, Razorblade, Gunpowder, Sol-



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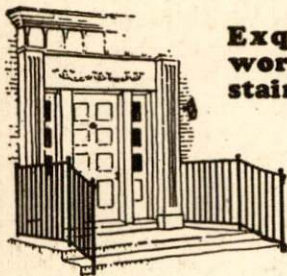
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dier Boy, Blood and Major. There is Teddy and Terry. There must be some Spanish-American War heroes down in Logan and Johnson. There is a Schley and a Sampson. Tip Top is in Hardin and O. K. is in Pulaski. We have our Paradise, Noah, Ark, Lot, Eve and Calvary, but no Devil, but Hell For Sartin as a substitute.

One can find Solitude and Lonesome would be a tough place for a chap with the blues to strike at midnight. One seldom or ever hears of Goodluck and Goodnight, yet they are listed. There is a Bachelor, but prolonged search of the guide fails to disclose Old Maid. There is Pomp in one county and Circumstance in another. There is a Temperance, Bar, Malt, Rye and Sip.

There is no excuse for the lazy in this State, as there is Energy, Wisdom, Ready and Grit, and a Travelers Rest and a Welcome. The horseman, too, will feel at home. There is Bett, Odds, Derby and Breeding. One can find Sweden, Omaha, Buffalo, California and even Canada, in Kentucky, a paradox, to be sure, but true.

And if you are desirous to go to the hot region, board a train for Edmondson County. Down there is a place called Old Nick!

## Comments On Magazine

"Whereas," a resolution adopted by the Kentucky Real Estate Association, reads: "It is the belief of this organization that the cause of progress in our State has been advanced greatly by the activities of the Kentucky Progress Commission, and whereas, we further believe that our State will reap untold benefits from a continuation of its splendid work; Now, therefore, be it resolved that we extend to that body our sincere appreciation of its efforts and heartily commend it for its excellent work."

\* \* \* \* \*

I am much interested in an editorial in the *Courier-Journal* about the work of Dr. Henry Mace Payne.

In my locality is a substance which one of my neighbors, several years ago, sent a sample to the State Experiment Station. The station wrote back that it contained mica. Would Dr. Payne examine some of the clays, etc., from here if we should send them to him? Won't you please send me a sample of the *PROGRESS Magazine*? I assure you I am one citizen of the Commonwealth who appreciates your efforts to make Kentucky better known to the world.—Reid Travis, Gilbertsville, Ky.

\* \* \* \* \*

It may be of interest to you to know that during the past thirty days we have mailed copies of the *KENTUCKY PROGRESS Magazine* as far west as Bellingham, Washington, and as far east as Portland, Maine.

Whenever we get an inquiry concerning industrial or touring conditions in Kentucky, we are mailing a copy of the *KENTUCKY PROGRESS Magazine* with the reply.

Will you please write stating whether or not it is possible to secure a complete file of the issues of the *PROGRESS Magazine*? For permanent record, we have only the issues of July, October and November, 1929. To our office the *KENTUCKY PROGRESS Magazine* is an illustrated cyclopedia of Kentucky, and if possible we should like to keep an unbroken file of the issues of this publication.—Everett J. Beers, Secretary, Winchester Chamber of Commerce.



# Commonwealth vs. Lincoln

(Continued from page 14)

steam again when I called out that they had forgotten to pay me. Each of them took from his pocket a silver half-dollar and threw it on the floor of my boat. I could scarcely believe my eyes as I picked up the money. Gentlemen, you may think it was a very little thing, and in these days it seems to me a trifle, but it was the most important incident in my life. I could scarcely credit that I, a poor boy, had earned a dollar in less than a day—that by honest work I had earned a dollar. The world seemed fairer and wider before me. I was a more hopeful and confident being from that time."

But this occupation, strangely enough, before long got him into the toils of the law. This experience was the only instance in his life when Abraham Lincoln was ever charged with a penal offense, and the facts connected with it remained forgotten until the record and evidence were recently uncovered by the writer.

One day, just as Lincoln had made one of these trips, he was hailed from the opposite side by John T. Dill, who operated the ferry near this point, and in response to the signal Lincoln rowed over to the Kentucky shore. No sooner had his boat touched the bank than he was roughly seized by Dill and his brother Lin, who had been hidden in the bushes.

In vehement language they accused Lincoln of interfering with a licensed ferry by transporting passengers for hire and announced their intention to "duck" him in the river then and there. However, after some discussion, and influenced, no doubt, by the rather formidable physique of the young riverman, the Dill brothers decided not to attempt retaliation themselves, but to invoke the law instead.

This method of settling the difficulty was satisfactory to Lincoln, and, without further delay, they set out for the home of Samuel Pate, a farmer and Justice of the Peace, who lived only a short distance down the river. The ferry was being operated from the Kentucky side on his land, and the Dills were confident that Pate would inflict swift and adequate punishment on their bold and lawless competitor.

Squire Pate had just erected a large, comfortable home of hewn logs, with a long, wide porch and an east room more spacious than the rest where he could hold court. He was at home when the party arrived, and, a warrant having been sworn out by John T. Dill, both sides being ready, the trial of the Commonwealth of Kentucky versus Abraham Lincoln proceeded.

The prosecuting witnesses related how the defendant had on several occasions carried passengers and baggage from the Indiana shore to steamers out in the river. They testified that they had seen these passengers pay the defendant for the service rendered and that he was, therefore, infringing on their ferry franchise contrary to law.

The defendant, having no witness but himself, took the stand in his own behalf, and frankly admitted that, while waiting for a cargo to take down the river, he had carried travelers and their baggage out to passing steamboats; he had not known that this was against the law and he had not intended to encroach on the business of the regular ferry. In fact, he had carried no passengers that the ferry could have handled, since in each instance that boat had been on the opposite side of the river and the steamers, as everybody knew, would not wait.

The tall, gawky figure of the youthful defendant, clad

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DIE PLATE DATER  
SELF INKING STAMPS  
TIME STAMP  
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# Kentucky

Just a word about Kentucky—the Kentucky of today ;  
A land of rosy promise in its own peculiar way ;  
Where the corn grows in the valleys and tobacco on the hills ;  
Where there's romance in the mountains and in the singing rills ;  
Where the scenery is gorgeous, and every shrub and tree  
Appeals to happy people and they all are dear to me.  
Our women? Ah! here's beauty done in every style and size—  
Men gaze in admiration, then praise them to the skies.

A soil that's growing statesmen, of which the world has need,  
To plead the cause of progress and to stay the hand of greed.  
The citizens are tender, and helpful, true and kind—  
To know them is to love them, just as Heaven has designed.  
A State that honors heroes and claims them for its own ;  
A State that war has hallowed, and every stick and stone  
Is dear to some Kentuckian, with all that this implies ;  
He'd rather live in Old Kaintuck than dwell in paradise.

Some day when I have run my race and reached the other shore,  
I hope to meet Saint Peter who will greet me at his door.  
I'll tell him where I came from—Kentucky—sun-kissed land ;  
I'm sure he will say "Enter", and reach out a friendly hand.

A. M. HOPKINS,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

in deerskin shirt, home-made jeans breeches, dyed brown with walnut bark, his coonskin cap crumpled in his big, callous hands, together with the obvious sincerity of his testimony, must have impressed Squire Pate, who, at the conclusion of the evidence, got down his battered copy of Littell's Laws of Kentucky and began to examine it with more than usual care.

Turning from the index to a chapter entitled "An Act Respecting the Establishment of Ferries," he studied it for a few moments, and then, in an easy, informal fashion, delivered the judgment of the Court. The northern boundary of Kentucky ran to low-water mark on the Indiana side of the Ohio. Consequently, although the alleged offense had been committed from the far side of the river, the courts of Kentucky had jurisdiction. But had any offense, in fact, been committed? Section 8 of the chapter relating to ferries provided that:

"If any person whatsoever shall, for reward, set any person over any river or creek, whereupon public ferries are appointed, he or she so offending shall forfeit and pay five pounds current money for every such offense; one moiety to the ferry-keeper nearest the place where such offence shall be committed, the other moiety to the informer; and if such ferry-keeper informs, he shall have the whole penalty to be recovered with costs."

This, the Court observed, was heavy punishment, especially in view of the fact that, under the law, those unable to pay such fine must go to prison. This statute must, therefore, in the interest of justice, be strictly construed. Now, the testimony failed to show that the defendant Lincoln had ever "for reward set any person over any river or creek." "Over" meant "across" and it was not claimed that the defendant had ever taken anybody

"across" the river for "reward". The evidence was clear that he had taken passengers for hire out to the middle of the river, but this had not been made an offense by the Legislature of Kentucky. The warrant against the defendant must, therefore, be dismissed.

After the Dill brothers, much disgruntled, had departed, Lincoln sat on the porch for a while, talking to Squire Pate. The Squire spoke of the many difficulties that arose through ignorance of law, and expressed at some length his opinion that every man would be a better and more useful citizen if he possessed a general knowledge of the laws under which he lived and particularly those relating to the business in which he was engaged. The young riverman listened attentively to everything the older man said and asked many questions about law and court procedure. In fact, he seemed so much interested that, as he left the house, Pate invited him to attend future sessions of his Court when convenient to do so. And thereafter Lincoln on several occasions paddled across the Ohio to what was known in the vernacular of the backwoods as "law day" at the house of Squire Pate.

Samuel Pate has long since gone to his reward. A simple headstone in a little ivy-covered plot at the bend of the river marks his grave. But the old house of logs hewn by his own hands, now weather-boarded, has stood well the weight of years, with its wide porch and spacious east room just as they were the day of Lincoln's trial more than a century ago.

Just what influence toward the study of law this experience had on Lincoln will, of course, never be known. It is a fact, however, that following this incident he began the study of his first law book, "The Revised Laws of Indiana" which he found at the home of his intimate



friend, David Turnham, six years Lincoln's senior. To these statutes were prefixed, as stated on the title-page, "the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of Indiana, and sundry other documents connected with the Political History of the Territory and State of Indiana. Arranged and published by authority of the General Assembly."

Young Lincoln, according to his stepmother, Sally Bush Lincoln, his cousin Dennis Hanks, and David Turnham, studied this book with intense application. In a letter to William H. Herndon, dated October 12, 1865, the original of which is in the possession of the writer, Turnham says of this book: "When Abe and I were associates he would come to my house and sit and read it. It was the first law book he ever saw." Turnham was a Constable at that time and, as an officer of the law, was required to keep his statutes at hand for ready reference. And, since the book could not be borrowed, Lincoln came to the Turnham home day after day until he had thoroughly absorbed its contents. Here he read for the first time not only the imperishable declaration that "all men are created equal," but also the Constitution of the United States, the Act of Virginia of 1783, by which the territory "northwestward of the river Ohio" was conveyed to the United States, and the Ordinance of 1787, governing this territory which contained the famous sixth article:

"There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; provided always that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labour or service as aforesaid."

Undoubtedly the boy of eighteen was deeply impressed by these immortal documents. That he was permanently influenced by them, Lincoln publicly acknowledged thirty-four years later at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, when he said: "All the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn, so far as I have been able to draw them, from the sentiments which originated and were given to the world from this Hall. I never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence." And Miss Tarbell's recent book, "In the Footsteps of the Lincolns," commenting on this utterance, says: "It was in David Turnham's Statutes of Indiana that he first found these sentiments. He did not merely read the documents in the Revised Statutes, he studied them, pondered them, saturated himself with them. They were the strongest, most satisfactory food his mind had yet found."

It is fortunate that the original copy of these statutes has been preserved. Few of the books that Lincoln read in boyhood now exist. The Lincoln family Bible, in the famous Oldroyd collection in Washington; "The Kentucky Preceptor," in the superb collection of Oliver R. Barrett, of Chicago; and the "Revised Laws of Indiana," now owned by the writer, are all that a close search has revealed.

In 1865, David Turnham gave the original copy of the "Revised Laws of Indiana" to William H. Herndon, Lincoln's law partner and biographer, who, a few years before he died, presented it to the Lincoln Memorial Collection of Chicago. When this collection was sold in Philadelphia, December 5, 1894, Mr. William H. Winters, Librarian of the New York Law Institute, purchased this book and it remained in his hands until the disposal of his library at auction, after his death, March 8, 1923, at which

# MOTHERS AND EXPECTANT MOTHERS

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And The Health of Your Beloved Little-One

Almost the entire list of INFANTILE DISEASES originate in the INTESTINAL TRACT of the child. To acquire a body free from Poisons it is necessary that the INTESTINAL TRACT be kept clean and healthy first.

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**ACIDOFILAK** WILL CLEANSE AND KEEP CLEAN YOUR OWN INTESTINAL TRACT AND MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO NOURISH YOUR CHILD WITHOUT POISONS BEING TRANSMITTED FROM YOU TO THE CHILD.

**ACIDOFILAK** REINSTATES NATURE'S OWN DEPLETED ELEMENT WHEN GIVEN TO THE GROWING CHILD, AND IT KEEPS THOSE ELEMENTS REINFORCED TO THE END THAT A PERFECTLY FUNCTIONING, PERFECTLY CLEAN, PERFECTLY HEALTHY INTESTINAL TRACT IS CONSTANTLY OPERATING TO ILLIMINATE POISONS FROM THE SYSTEM.

**MOTHER'S** FOR YOUR CHILD'S SAKE AS WELL AS FOR YOUR OWN **ACIDOFILAK**  
WRITE US AT ONCE AND ASK FOR DETAILS ON

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LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY-



sale it was acquired by the writer and is now in his collection of *Lincoliana*, at Lexington.

Pasted inside the front cover of this old volume is an interesting history of the book, in the handwriting of William H. Herndon, as follows:

"In the year 1865, I was in Spencer County, Indiana, Lincoln's old home, gathering up the facts of young Abraham's life. I then and there became acquainted with David Turnham, merchant and man of integrity, a playmate, schoolfellow, associate, and firm friend of Mr. Lincoln, who gave me, at that time and place, a good history of young Lincoln. I took the history down in his presence at the time. At the conclusion of our business, he asked me if I would like to have some relic of Mr. Lincoln, and to which I said I should like to have such relic very much; he then gave me this book, stating to me that it was the first law book that Lincoln ever read. I now present this sacred relic to the Lincoln Memorial Collection, May 18, 1886.

"WM. H. HERNDON."

Although, in after years, their paths seldom crossed, Lincoln never forgot his old friend, David Turnham. In the midst of grave responsibility and the cares and anxiety that came to the Presidential candidate, firm in the resolve to maintain the principles which he had been taught long ago in Turnham's book, Lincoln found time to write the following rather wistful letter, which has recently come to light in the custody of George Turnham, a son of the Indiana Constable:

"Springfield, Ill., Oct. 23, 1860.

"David Turnham, Esq.

"My Dear Old Friend:

"Your kind letter of the 17th is received. I am indeed very glad to learn that you are still living and well. I well remember when you and I last met, after a separation of fourteen years, at the cross-road voting place in the fall of 1844. It is now sixteen years more and we are both no longer young men. I suppose you are a grand-father; and I, though married much later in life, have a son nearly grown. I would much like to visit the old home and old friends of my boyhood, but I fear the chance for doing so soon is not very good. Your friend and sincere well-wisher.

"A. LINCOLN."

## Coal Is King In Kentucky

(Continued from page 29)

and other services necessary to handle the coal movement.

The total sales of Kentucky burley tobacco reported for the past season was \$73,000,000, thus coal sales were about 40 per cent greater than burley sales. The total value of all Kentucky farm products we have seen estimated at \$200,000,000, so, the "coal crop" was almost equal to all farm crops outside of tobacco. Furthermore, as little is grown in the mining fields, they drew enormous supplies from Kentucky farms.

The latest industrial census, U. S., gave \$453,000,000 as the total value of all manufactured products in Kentucky, but this included \$85,000,000 of unclassified industries. Thus it will be seen that coal produced was more than one-fourth in value of all classified manufactured articles. It is notable that car and general construction and repair of steam railroads accounted for the largest single manufacturing industry, \$36,000,000, for which coal equipment was doubtless responsible. Next in importance in manufacture was iron and steel, nearly \$36,000,000 in value, doubtless much of this went into coal equipment.

## Sheep Production In Kentucky

(Continued from page 19)

the different counties shows an average calcium carbonate neutralizing value of more than forty-five per cent. Some counties show samples running above ninety per cent calcium carbonate, while thirty-eight counties present samples running seventy per cent and above.

Fortunately a big percentage of the soils comprising this region are of limestone formation and particularly suitable for the production of legumes. Other soils originally rich in lime have been depleted by the selling of grain crops with no attention paid to maintaining or replenishing the supply until recently the discovery of marl in inexhaustible quantities has made the rejuvenation of these soils comparatively easy. The production of legumes over the whole region is not only possible but economically practicable. In fact, I am informed on good authority that legume crops can be produced cheaper in Kentucky today than in any other State east of the Mississippi River.

Kentucky is the leading Southdown State in the Union. Other popular breeds are Hampshire, Shropshire, Cheviot and Dorset. These purebred flocks, of course, are maintained mainly for the breeding of purebred rams to be used on grade ewes for the production of market lambs and ewes to replenish the grade flock. Of course, the vast majority of the ewes in the commercial flocks are grades. Most of the grade ewes are produced within the State, though some are brought in from other native lamb states and from the West.

In order to improve and increase the number of purebred flocks, as well as to provide additional rams for the grade flocks, more than 5,000 pedigreed sheep of the various breeds have been brought to the State during the past eight years from other states and countries. However, the State has recently developed an important export trade. During the past three years many carloads of Kentucky-bred Southdowns and Hampshires have been shipped to the South and East, several to the Middle West and two carloads of Southdowns to California. Most of these shipments were handled through the Kentucky Accredited Purebred Sheep Breeders Association, which, as the name implies, is strictly an accredited organization of purebred breeders.

This Association admits to membership only those breeders of purebred sheep who have reached a certain standard of perfection in their flocks and continues them in the Association only so long as they maintain such a standard. All flocks are annually inspected and each member is given a metal sign for his gate or barn which designates his flock as accredited for the year. This sign is changed annually. This Association, in cooperation with the Kentucky Sheep and Wool Growers Association publishes its own magazine, *The Sheepman*. It conducts seven annual sales of purebred sheep at centers of sheep production throughout the State and cooperates with the College of Agriculture in furthering the educational program.

The Kentucky Sheep and Wool Growers Association is a federation of county sheep raisers organizations known as Golden Hoof Clubs. It was organized for the purpose of promoting and protecting the sheep industry throughout the State.

The principal handicap to the growth of the sheep industry and particularly in Western and Eastern Kentucky is the ever present danger and losses from dogs due to the poor enforcement of an inadequate dog law. A few minor changes would make this law doubly effective and would



be a great stimulus to the expansion of the industry throughout the State and especially in the eastern and western parts where more sheep are badly needed to supplement the farmers' income from livestock.

The lambing season in Kentucky begins in January and extends through March. The lambs are fattened on ewe's milk and grass, seldom ever receive any grain. Often the lamb's mother is fed no grain. The usual plan, however, is to supplement her roughage ration with from one-half to one pound of grain daily during January, February and March. Grain during this period is more than paid for in the improved quality of the lamb crop and is essential where a plentiful supply of legume hay is not available. Kentucky lambs are sold from their mothers at from four to five months of age and usually weigh from 75 to 85 pounds live weight. Over 80 per cent of these lambs grade as tops.

"The best sheep country I have ever seen, and if I were young again I would come to Kentucky and begin anew." was the comment of a well-known Canadian sheep breeder who has travelled extensively abroad, at the end of a tour over the hill counties to the east and north of Lexington. A practical ranchman from Montana visiting here expressed a similar opinion, as did a leading breeder of Ohio fine wools.

Two good livestock markets, the Bourbon Stock Yards at Louisville and the Union Yards at Cincinnati, together with several weekly auction markets in Central Kentucky, provide convenient markets where lambs and sheep sell but little under and sometimes as high as Chicago and Jersey City prides.

During the period of depression in sheep and wool prices a few years ago when Western sheepmen and in some cases Northern sheep owners suffered heavy losses, the Kentucky hill farmers who had sheep made money. The low cost of production here, with comparatively good prices for early lambs, carried the sheep owners over in good shape. If the sections of the State I have briefly discussed were located in New Zealand or were populated with people who know sheep as well as the Scotch and English farmers know them, it would soon be one of the greatest sheep producing regions of the world and would carry millions of sheep.

To sheep farmers with capital who are tired of the long cold winters of the North and are looking for opportunities to follow their chosen profession under sunnier climes where life is less strenuous and profits bigger, Kentucky offers a real opportunity. Kentucky needs experienced sheepmen. You would be welcomed by courteous, hospitable country people who would be pleased to have you work with them.

The State is now in her great transition period—good roads, the lack of which has hindered her progress for decades, are now leveling the barriers of travel and commerce. A reorganized and greatly improved rural school system gives to the country boy and girl practically the same privileges as their city cousins. The old blueblooded aristocracy that considered the pedigree and not the man is rapidly passing. Also the one-crop tobacco system is giving way to a balanced farm program. All of these things point to a new day for the Blue Grass State.

The Magazine is a gem of fine illustrations, excellent paper, good make-up and the peppy punch in its articles that make Kentuckians and their neighbors glow with pride.—Harvey Peake, New Albany, Ind.

## Mining Industry, States Biggest, Sees Hard Times

(Continued from page 29)

mercially mined in the United States. And by a strange irony it was first mined from the ground in the area near Richmond, Va., where today not a vestige of a coal mine remains. The Richmond product was evidently very inferior and the conditions attached to its mining rendered extensive exploitation unprofitable in competition with higher grade and more cheaply produced fuels. From these early beginnings coal has by the vast expansions in its uses, called for such continuing expenditures of invested capital that today it stands as one of the three great prime industries of the United States, having no less than eleven billion dollars engaged therein.

What part industrially and therefore constructively coal mining and distribution plays in the national life is gathered from that huge investment and also from the fact that perhaps 500,000 persons are engaged in production while another 300,000 are engaged in distribution in the United States.

### War Time Expansion

Time was, before the World War, when for years the increase in production and consumption of coal kept pace with the normal increase in our population. Then during the war the 24 continuous hours of turning wheels in industry created a demand for coal that the United States alone could fill, with the inevitable result that coal mining in our country was enormously expanded. Then sprang into production some 3,500 new, well-equipped mines, swelling the total to about 10,500 mines in the United States. The signing of the armistice suddenly wiped out the demand for every surplus ton of coal that had been made available, and since that date to this good hour (with exception of a brief interval when striking coal miners gave open shop mines a temporary boost) the history of coal mining in the United States has been marked by an ever-increasing casualty list of the corporations engaged therein.

Hundreds, if not thousands, of coal mines have been permanently abandoned. Mining communities built as mining camps around coal mines have become deserted villages. And to add to the discomfort of this distressed industry, fuel-oil burning equipments were developed as more efficient units and under impetus of the well organized oil producers, fuel-oil began rapidly to displace coal in factories and steam locomotives, steamships and even in residences of the more favored classes.

### Gas Use Increases

Then natural gas began a drive for new customers among coal consumers. Displacement of coal "became the rage" and the large public utility companies began intensive drives against the use of coal as a producer of power in factories, mills, etc., preaching the gospel of efficiency available in electric motors.

But perhaps the most effective knock-out blow handed coal in recent years has been the development and installation of equipment for scientifically burning coal in the large electricity generating plants. The advance in the science of burning coal seems almost incredible. Satisfied a few years ago with the production of one kilowatt hour of electric energy from three or four pounds of coal, the modern electricity production plant sets one-half pound



of coal as the maximum allowable consumption. This therefore represents an increase in efficiency of about 700 per cent.

That this increased efficiency now means a like decrease in coal consumption and hence production at mines is patent to any one. But it would be foolhardy for the coal producers of the country to count this great achievement as an advance from which the steam producer alone may reap a harvest. It seems almost inevitable that this important advance in the science of burning coal will in the years just ahead be capitalized so generally by the intelligent progressive users of fuel that there will be an early return to coal by many of those industries, that have been going "after strange gods," such as oil, gas and electricity. And if this prediction is realized it can only result in large increases in the use of coal and maybe the restoration of that pre-war condition when coal consumption kept pace with the increase in population.

#### Retail Price Factors

And in calling attention to the great strides made in a science of burning coal it must not be overlooked that the coal used in these highly efficient plants is all of the smaller, finer and cheaper sizes. And herein lies some explanation that Mr. Ordinary Citizen needs when he says that he is unable to reconcile the story of distress in coal-mining circles, with the fact that he himself continues to pay a relatively high price for the coal he burns in his home. Incidentally, he has forgotten that the several increases in freight rates generally in recent years did not forget coal on its way to the markets.

Then, too, large increases in cost of distribution have been added to the troubles of the retail coal dealer. But in the specialized scientific burning of the cheaper and smaller sizes of coal in mills and power plants is found the prime cause of the confusion in the mind of Mr. Ordinary Citizen. The steam-plant purchasing agent wants only the smaller cheaper sizes of coal. Mr. Ordinary Citizen despises and rejects all of this and insists on the larger and more expensive sizes of coal. The largest units of the users of fine or smaller coals are welded together into an efficient airtight purchasing organization and are able to and do in effect say to the producers of coal, "We will pay you so much for these smaller sizes of coal and if that hurts you, your remedy lies in asking for and securing the deficit from the public on the larger and chosen sizes."

This condition should not exist. When our laws are so amended or modified that the coal mining companies can effectively and legally organize to meet the positions taken by the organized buyers—then these tables will be reversed and all sizes of coal will carry the same price.

#### Automatic Stokers

Contributing somewhat as a dissipator of the dense fog of gloom that overhangs coal mining today, the recent remarkable progress in development of fine coal burners, automatic in action, afford some comfort to the present survivors in the coal-mining business. There is evidence in the year just closed that the introduction of the new coal burners in furnaces of dwellings, apartment houses, etc., has been marked by large impressive progress, and in many sections are supplanting the less efficient and less sanitary fuel-oil automatic stokers. And as these installations become more general and reach Mr. Ordinary Citizen he will begin to participate in the benefits that now are going mostly to the large steam generating plant owners.

But turning again to the serious question of failures

of coal consumption to keep pace with our population. The following figures of annual production of bituminous coal in the United States need no comment nor explanations. They speak for themselves.

1925	520,053,000 Tons
1926	573,367,000
1927	517,763,000
1928	500,745,000
1929	520,000,000 (estimate)

And to bring this story of figures a little closer to home it might be interesting to know that during the same years the production in Kentucky was:

1925	55,068,670 Tons
1926	63,630,955
1927	69,123,998
1928	61,860,379
1929	64,000,000 (estimate)

#### State's Great Industry

Coal, in fact, is Kentucky's one great outstanding industry. It employs 60,000 men. It exists in two major subdivisions of the State and in every desirable quality and kind except anthracite. In eastern Kentucky 11,180 square miles are underlaid with coal. In western Kentucky 4,500 square miles are underlaid. Where in Kentucky coal mining has progressed there has followed as regular but as specially stimulated attendant conditions, improved schools, churches and worthwhile recreations, community elevation and improvement.

Coal alone is the real basis of the entire livelihood of all eastern Kentucky. To this wonderful Bluegrass section and to Lexington alone coal has and is yet contributing growth and progress in an immeasurable degree. Into the thousands of homes in eastern Kentucky practically all dependent on coal—must go from the "outside world" almost everything for the table and for wearing apparel and comfort—all paid for out of the distribution of pay-rolls, which in turn arise from the mining, transportation and distribution of coal.

#### By-Products of Coal

These observations would hardly be complete if they failed to include some reference showing the very widespread uses made by all of us of products derived from coal. A few illustrations should suffice. Gas for fuel and for illuminating purposes comes from coal and even gas yields benzol and also ammonia products for fertilizers. Coal tar! what a name to conjure with when you reflect that some of its derivatives include benzoate of soda (the food preservative); TNT (the master explosive); all colors of dyes for cotton, silk, wool and even bluing for whitening clothes; aspirin (the headache remedy); shoe dressings, oils, perfumes, celluloid, cold creams, wood preservatives, developers for photography, saccharine (the sugar substitute only 800 times as sweet). Even the druggist must bow to coal when he uses carbolic acid, common salts, and numerous antiseptics and disinfectants. Can it not be truthfully said that we are daily either seeing, tasting, smelling or feeling coal in one form or another?

#### What of the Future?

That this great important industry should have been for several years and is yet subjected to seriously depressing financial conditions should be a matter of serious moment to every one. What the immediate future holds for it no one can foretell. As for our own Kentucky mines they are facing problems of ever-increasing import. The return of the mines north of the Ohio River to "open shop"



## Irvin Cobb

(Continued from page 34)

working conditions in which their wage scales are now on a parity with those applying to Kentucky coal fields (a condition that did not exist during nor previous to the war) places with the north-of-Ohio River producer a decided advantage, against which the Kentucky producer has no offsetting advantage unless it be in the superior quality of the coal. And compounding the disadvantages against Kentucky coal producers is the necessity forced upon the railroads to assess much higher freight rates on Kentucky coal operators by reason of the wide difference in the distance the Kentucky coals are hauled to the competing markets as compared to the coals from the northern coal fields.

Aside from the previously-expressed belief that increased efficiency in fuel consumption will eventually and gradually work to the advantage of coal mining companies generally, I confess my inability to see anything encouraging for Kentucky coals for the coming year. And in this inevitable frame of mind I am certain that the most fitting way for me to close these musings is by quoting a part of what the eloquent James Davidson, of Birmingham, Ala., said, on occasion of a recent banquet he was invited to address at Charleston, West Virginia. Mr. Davidson is an attorney, a master of Negro story telling, and has been for several years the active spirit in the association of coal producers in his native State of Alabama.

### Toast to Coal

In his toast to "Coal," Mr. Davidson delivered himself of the following tribute:

You have asked me to respond to the toast "Coal," the greatest boon of a generous Creator to mankind. I have seen it under the alchemy of science transmuted into thousands of new and useful forms—fuel for metallurgy and the fabrication of metals, heat for the fireside, light for the darkness, energy for the gas engine, motion for the locomotive, power for the factory, fertilizer for plants, ice refrigeration, fungicides and germicides for sterilization and fumigation, a solvent for shellac, a preservative for wood, a cleanser for cloth, an aseptic for wounds, poisons for parasites and bugs, medicine for man and beast, flavoring for foods and confections and scent for perfumes and cosmetics.

Thus, through human touch, I have seen it become comfort in the home or death at the battle-front, and yield a corrosive acid that burns like fire or a sweetness that makes sugar seem insipid. I have seen it transformed into colors that make the rainbow envious of their brightness and variety; and I have seen it changed into explosives that make the thunderbolts jealous of their power.

And when the fountains of heaven are closed and the waters in the rivers too feeble to turn the turbines, I have seen it flow from the mouth of many mines, in a sombre stream of potential energy, to operate the stream-driven generators; so that the wheels of industry continued to whirl without interruption. But, ladies and gentlemen, I want to say to you now, that as a means of livelihood it's a damn failure.

Just received my copies of the new PROGRESS Magazine. I want to tell you how much we appreciate the fact that these magazines are sent here each month. The workers in the Extension Division enjoy reading them. I think your magazine is splendid.—N. R. Elliott, Leader of Specialists, State Experiment Station, Lexington.

acter, whether we demand that our humor shall be a product of pure fun or of profoundly serious thinking", observed the late John Kendrick Bangs in his autobiography, "From Pillar to Post".

Humor "of pure fun" and "of profoundly serious thinking" is discovered in abundance in Cobb's *American Magazine* (October, 1919) debate with Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, the distinguished novelist, on the subject: Cobb: Women, sub-title: "Oh, Well, You Know How Women are!" Mrs. Rinehart: "Isn't That Just Like a Man!"

Mrs. Rinehart wasn't properly penalized; she has one husband and three sons; Cobb has only one wife and one daughter and still has them. Her range of personal observation was exactly one-hundred per cent wider than his. She kidded Cobb in particular and men in general from page one to page none. Her kidding was very expertly done; most of it being by way of the old-fashioned parentheses. She found more new words for Cobb to look up than he has since found time to do, probably; but perhaps she did not expect him to hunt around in a dictionary for some of them, for some of them are dictionary-wise! Doran brought out the little book in 1920. When you open it at Cobb's side, Mrs. Rinehart's reply is upside down; and when you look at Mrs. Rinehart's contribution, Cobb's reply is standing on its head, which is to say the text is inverted, with separate title-pages.

"From Place to Place", one of Cobb's finest collections of short stories, also appeared in 1920. It was greeted with applause as his old friends and admirers readily saw he had returned in it to his best manner. The opening tale was another horror yarn, comparable to his great trio of horrors, called "The Gallowsmith". This was a fellow that hanged men for hire, and fortunately, the only man of his profession in the United States. It appeared originally in one of Robert H. Davis' weekly magazines, *The All-Story* (The shudders Cobb has made Mr. Davis do! Horrors!). Following the professional hanger, came Congressman Mallard in "The Thunders of Silence", which was certainly the correct procession, very fitting, very fine. Then that famous pair of Priest pictures, "Boys Will Be Boys", and "Quality Folks". "Quality Folks" is a love-tale of a black mammy of the South, Aunt Sharley, for "her" two young white "chillens", the "quality folks". Then come narratives of New York gangster crooks, detectives, with climaxes on the battlefields of France and on Fifth Avenue; a New England Yankee, man of business in the South Seas, and how a famous Massachusetts newspaper published an April fool joke announcing the "marriage" of his boyhood sweetheart, upon which, overlooking, of course, the correction in the next issue, he killed himself; a spy story of New York and Washington backgrounds, and then—"The Bull Called Emily!" (I'm the author of the exclamation point!)

Cobb first introduced the New York bunco steerers of "The Bull Called Emily" to the readers of *The Red Book Magazine* back in the January, 1915, in a story called "The Valley of Plenty". Editor Ray Long, now editor of Mr. Hearst's *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, said of that story: "The last story Cobb wrote before he went to the fronts in Belgium and France". In December, 1915, another yarn of this pair of "un-law-abiders" appeared in *The Red Book*, entitled "The Gold Brick Twins".

(Continued on page 46)



## Kentucky Progress Magazine

made famous by O. Henry. He has not written as many stories as O. Henry, but, unlike that immortal fictionist, he has created a character that will be named in the same breath with himself as long as he lives and for ages after his death: Judge Priest, of course. His stories are leisurely, there is a total absence of art, technique, call it what you will, which only goes to prove that he is a great artist. His stories are usually long, one of them often longer than a half dozen of O. Henry's, but somewhere hidden between the first lines and the last is a tear, a bit of heart-break, a chuckle. There is nothing artificial about them. They look so easy to do that hundreds of young men and women in this republic today are jumping the profits of the paper and pencil trust in an attempt to follow in his footsteps. George Horace Lorimer, flanked by an outer guard of associate editors, is atop his lookout in Philadelphia, but the boy who calls the trains—the public—has not announced any recent arrivals.

O. Henry, Jack London (born in the same year as Cobb, by the way), Henry James, Edith Wharton, Alice Brown, Margaret Wade Deland, Katherine Fullerton Gerould, George Randolph Chester, Irvin Shrewsbury Cobb, Melville Davison Post, Wilbur Daniel Steele are names that "represent much that is best in American short story production since the beginning of the twentieth century," wrote Alexander Jessup in his interesting anthology, "The Best American Humorous Short Stories". He groups Cobb with O. Henry, London and Chester. I have a keen respect for Mr. Jessup's critical acumen, but I do not believe it would be possible to associate Cobb with a writer more unlike him than Chester, yes, or O. Henry, either. Jack London, with his vigor, sometimes makes one think of Cobb, but not so often.

I have been reading Joseph Conrad's "The Nigger of the 'Narcissus'." If a master of the sea may be compared to a master of the land without breaking down the canons of criticism, that enormous consumptive, James Wait, St. Kitts negro, in that never-to-be-forgotten Conrad voyage from Bombay to London, may be named in the same breath with Judge Priest's Jeff; and it does not make a great deal of difference which character is first rolled off the tongue. As local colorist, Cobb does not have to feel uneasy alongside the great Pole, who spent many years before the mast, taking from the sea in the same manner that Cobb has taken from his own environment, tales read around the world.

"I have been very uncongenial," a young girl on a trans-continental train apologized to a woman from the West, occupying the seat beside her, "and I hope you will forgive me; but I was reading a story by Irvin Cobb and I couldn't stop until he did."

Late one February afternoon, in 1915, I rode along a winding limestone pike in the Bluegrass region of Kentucky with the author of "Back Home". It was in a section of the State that he had known intimately and had not seen for many years. When we arrived at the the county seat, the car pulled up to the curb on Main Street and Cobb got out. His feet had hardly found the pavement before men seemingly rose right out of the street on all sides of him, while others ran from four directions, calling: "Hello, Cobb! Who's winning the war?"

The hand-shaking session concluded, Cobb came back to the car and said: "Can we go down that pike, now, I was telling you about?"

As we drove down that pike he was telling me about, he looked across a snow-covered field and saw a farmer foddering his stock—horses, cows, cattle, sheep. "Young

Black Joe"—he was a hero in France two years from that day—pulled the big touring car around a quick-breaking bend in the road and headed toward one of those fast-disappearing covered bridges, famous in the annals of Kentucky. "This is far enough—I've exhausted romance," Cobb remarked.

As the car turned and picked up speed, he saw the Kentucky farmer far out across the frozen fields. A sigh of satisfaction, starting down deep and rumbling up like thunder, said: "Kentucky, old Kentucky, the only place in all the world that looks like heaven, and where all the people believe in God Almighty!"

So it is not surprising that the chief characters of his first longish novel came from the land of his birth, the land of his best short stories and humorous articles, the land of his people, his long-loved Kentucky.

### BACK HOME

The field-flowers choke the cannon's mouth;  
Revered, but rusted, hang the sabres;  
But still the South remains the South—  
The kindly South where folks are neighbors.

Where still abide in peace, at least  
A few old heroes, shrewd and plucky;  
Of such is William Pitman Priest,  
A district judge in West Kentucky.

He knows his people's ways and needs,  
And when upon the bench he sits him  
Prefers to scatter little seeds  
Of kindness—when the Law permits him.

He'll even twist the legal code  
To serve the Right in special cases,  
To ease the sinner's heavy load,  
And help the weak o'er rugged places.

By him the widow's tears are dried.  
He casts benign, indulgent glances  
On petty slips like Homicide  
With Mitigating Circumstances.

When one who well deserves the same,  
Receives a thrashing, no compunction  
Can move our judge to spoil the game  
By putting forth a high injunction.

And yet you'll learn from Mr. Cobb  
How, gun in hand, alone, unflinching,  
This valiant jurist braved a mob  
Before a jail and stopped a lynching.

From cowboys gay, from bandits stern,  
Or gamblers quick at dice and wagers,  
Our northern fancies lightly turn  
To southern Colonels, Judges, Majors.

Who once beneath the Stars and Bars  
Spurred battle-steeds with eager rowels,  
Who sip their julips, slur their "r's"  
And softly drawl their liquid vowels.

To grizzled servitors as well  
And little niggers, quaint and tricky;  
So kindly give the Rebel yell  
And Irvin Cobb will render "Dixie".

—Arthur Guiterman.

From "Life" (April 3, 1913).

THE END



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