

DAY SACRED TO LOVE MISSIVES

IT WAS an enterprising young girl who first captured the valentine trade for America. Her name was Esther Howland. After graduating from Mount Holyoke seminary she resided with her father, who was a stationer in Worcester, Mass. In 1849 she received from England a manufactured valentine, the first she had ever seen. It interested her so much that she decided to see whether she could make some of these valentines and find a sale for them.

She collected some lace paper, some printed verses and sentimental pictures, fixed up a few valentines and gave them to her brother, who was a traveling salesman for a grocery store. To her amazement her brother returned with orders for \$5,000 worth of valentines! Her astonishment knew no bounds. She quickly got together some girl friends, taught them what she knew about valentines and commenced a prosperous trade that was to reach the one hundred thousand dollar mark.

First Love Missives.

It was a Frenchman who first conceived the idea of composing valentines in verse. Charles, Duke of Orleans, was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415. He was consigned to the Tower of London, where he spent the next twenty-five years of his life. But the cold walls of his dungeon could not completely dampen his sentimental nature, and from his gloomy vault came sunny little verses to the number of sixty, which are still to be seen among the royal papers in the staid old British museum. One of them reads:

Will thou be mine? Dear love, reply
Sweetly consent or else deny.
Whisper softly, none shall know—
Will thou be mine, love? Aye or no?

Spite of fortune we may be
Happy by one word from thee.
Life flies swiftly, Ere it go,
Will thou be mine, love? Aye or no?

England at once adopted the fad which its royal prisoner had set, and Valentine's day found the conches more than usually laden with poetic pourings of lovers, friends and even slight acquaintances.

Old Romance Recalled.

One of the most romantic histories of Valentine children is that of Lady Sarah Lennox, born on February 14, 1745. In fact, she apparently inherited a romantic temperament, for her own story is usually prefaced with a sketch of her parents' romance—by way of driving home the story's admonition, perhaps.

Her father's marriage was no more nor less than a bargain to cancel a gambling debt between the couple's parents. The young duke, then Lord March, was brought home from college to wed the plain little girl-bridge just out of nursery. At the conclusion of the ceremony the indignant bridegroom fled to the continent with a tutor in tow, where he spent three years. On his return to London he carefully avoided going home, where he fancied a wrathful young woman was waiting to swoon at his arrival.

Instead, he went straight to the theatre and saw there a very handsome lady. He cursed his luck, but had breath left to ask who she might be. "Lady March, the toast of the season," informed his friends, to his utter astonishment. Then he blessed his luck, claimed his bride and, as it turned out, was very happy to the end. Her love was so great, too, that she died of grief for him after a year of widowhood.

Sentiment and Business.

Samuel Pepys has something to say in his famous diary about most of joys and disturbances, great and small, with which human nature is acquainted. Consequently one does not need to search very far to find allusions to Valentine's day and the customary pranks that it involved in the England of the seventeenth century.

On February 14, 1667, the following entry is made in the diary:

"This morning came up to my wife's

bedside (I being up dressing myself) little Will Mercer to be her valentine, and brought her name written upon blue paper in gold letters, done by himself, very pretty; and we were both well pleased with it. But I am also this year my wife's valentine, and it will cost me five pounds; but that I must have laid it out if we had not been valentines."

America's Noted Valentine.

America's most noted valentine was General Winfield Scott Hancock, born February 14, 1824. The witching influence of the saint's festival hovering about him manifested itself in the culmination of his romance. In her "Reminiscences," written in old age, Mrs. Hancock (who was Miss Almira Russell) tells of her strange wedding and proves that, after all, the American girl has determination to rise above superstitions.

To start with, her wedding day was one of the stormiest of the winter. It hailed violently, thundered and blew a perfect gale. During the ceremony, which was held at her father's home in St. Louis, the lights went out three times and repeated the performance at the wedding reception. The guests were filled with terror for the young bride who was beginning life under such suggestively evil omens. And by way of enhancing the evil influences that appeared to be abroad the crowd outside the house got the word that the bride was wearing a spun glass dress, and their curiosity reached the point of mob violence before the police could beat them back to make room for the passage of guests.

But the bride laughed in the face of these witches' pranks and lived to share the honors that her husband's career brought him.

CUPID'S OWN DAY

Fourteenth of February Belongs to Him Alone.

Anniversary Brightens the Drab Month With Memories of the Past and Joy of the Present.

Brightening the dull, drab month of February and doing their very best to cheer up and bring love into our hearts, the valentines—the valentines smile at us with their lace-and-forget-me-not daintiness from the shop windows.

There are elaborate "millionaire" valentines of celluloid and blue ribbons that come in big lace boxes, like French dolls; there are valentines that when pulled out like an accordion become Cinderella conches of cardboard, laden with Loves and Vegueses and Cupids. Others resolve themselves into airy pink-and-blue palaces—yours never know—peopled with delightful goddesses and doves.

But the best and most sincere, perhaps, are the old-fashioned valentines—vistas of foamy paper lace, through which you look upon hearts redder than lovers' lips, in a prospect of violets and forget-me-nots. And hidden away, like a billet doux in a bouquet, a little verse:

This heart, sweet love, I send to you,
Together with these violets blue.
And if you like this heart of mine,
I pray you be my valentine.

Could anything be more simple or direct to the point? As unerringly as Cupid's darts or a beau's rapier, the verse carries its message home. It may be that the Elizabethan lyrics, the love songs of Herrick and Lovelace and Suckling, survive today only in the valentine.

And, ah, what memories these harbingers of love bring with them! They lead us back along the columbine-bordered road to yesterday, over the asphodel meadows of Youth and First Love and Childhood Fancies, and we meet and kiss our first sweethearts again—alas, they have gone out of our lives these many years.

And so, dear little Valentine, accept these violets and forget-me-nots, and hug this message close to your heart—for surely a sweetheart is the sweeter for a valentine, and, as all wise men know, 'tis love that makes the world go round.

PLAN TO REFUND THE FOREIGN DEBT

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE SENATE BELIEVES IT HAS THE RIGHT SCHEME.

IS DEVISED IN CONFERENCES

Cash for Payments to Former Service Men Probably Will Be Derived From Our European Debtors—Smoot Still Urging Sales Tax.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Washington.—The Republican majority in the senate is hammering out the prospective gold of the foreign debt funding bill into a glittering legislative sheet which will be warranted to hold water. Of course this thing is a financial matter, and in finance east is east and west is west, though why it should be a geographical matter, an affair of latitude and longitude, so to speak, no layman in Washington seems thoroughly to understand. Such is the fact, however, and what the bases should be to make finances stable are matters of varying prairie and ocean-side opinion.

The Republicans in the senate, having a large majority over the Democratic brethren, have been holding conferences. Apparently today no party which happens to be in the majority in the senate feels safe in calling an old-time caucus in which each man who entered virtually pledges himself to abide by a majority decision. Today they confer and come to partial agreements which are to be kept only in case some of the gentlemen present do not discover afterward that there is ample reason to change their minds about the legislative program projected, and elect, after explanation, to stand in opposition.

Apparently it is now definitely assured that the senate will face some kind of a veterans' adjusted compensation bill containing a cash payment provision. It is not, however, definitely known whence is to come the money to pay the bills. Eventually, probably, the cash payments to the former soldiers will be made from funds collected from foreign debtors of Uncle Sam. Even if a proper bill for funding the foreign debt is passed by congress, there is no final assurance today when these funds will be available.

Sales Tax Still Opposed.

Senator McCumber has assumed the leadership of the finance committee. He probably will be held in part personally responsible by the country for the final form which the bill for the funding of the foreign debt shall assume. Of course, the Republican majority will be responsible, but the President must take some of the burden, whether it be praise or blame because in a way he is the director-in-chief of the party's legislative activities.

When the taxation measures first were given consideration, Senator Smoot of Utah, who in a way is the real leader of the Republican majority in the senate, stood as the advocate of a sales tax. There was great opposition, and, appreciating its force and probably final effect, Mr. Smoot made changes in his proposal. He won some few senators to his side, but he could not get enough of them to carry the day.

There is still great opposition to the sales tax as a means of raising additional revenue. This kind of a tax has been advocated, opposed, praised and damned alternately. Certain elements in the manufacturing communities are opposed to it, and certain elements in them are in favor of it, and identically the same words can be used to describe the feelings of the consuming masses.

Want to Try Something, Anyhow.

Who knows? Mr. Smoot says he knows, and other men in the senate say they know. The non-legislator is convinced by one argument and then unconvinced by the rebuttal, and there you go. Sometimes the wish is expressed that "any old thing" might be tried out in order to see how it will work. Such is the yearning for relief of some kind from those elements in the American communities who happen to be represented in one way or another in Washington when hearings are being held by the committees having charge of finances.

The Republican majority in the senate seems finally to believe that it sees the fixed light of agreement among its members and that the fractional ship now can steer a clear course into the harbor of harmony. When the senate convened last spring the Republicans had such a great majority that there was rejoicing among them because they believed the way was clear and no troubles could beset their helmsman or crew. Some storms came, rocks and sandbars were encountered and the supposedly staunch vessel has been several times near to the point of foundering. Now the Republicans say, although the Democrats strongly deny it, that the seams and holes in the hull have been closed and that the craft is as good as new. The Democrats believe that the Republican majority is likely again to break into factions at any moment.

District Hit by Economy Spasm.

In the name of economy a good deal of scripping seems to be the order of the congressional day. The expenses of government are simply enormous, and congress, in its effort to

make a showing, is cutting governmental expenses here, there and everywhere, but the inevitable question is, is the cutting in every case being directed wisely?

Something like \$10,000,000 has just been cut from the estimates of the Treasury department for the support of the municipal and other activities of the District of Columbia, which means the city of Washington, for the next fiscal year. Economy, like charity, therefore, in this case seems to begin at home, for while Washington perhaps cannot be called the home of senators and representatives, it is the home of the United States government.

It is urged here that it is a dubious economy which would cripple the proper activities of the capital of the United States which just now in a large way is the capital of the world. However, the decrease in the estimates probably will be indorsed by both houses of congress, and police, fire and general improvement matters in the capital may have to get along as well as they can on an amount about one-third less than that proposed by the Treasury department after an economic minded budget director had reduced the estimates to what he considered to be the limit.

Record Offers Chance for Economy.

It may seem strange for men who "write for print" to suggest that the printing bills of congress might be cut down with advantage to the treasury and to the public, and perhaps with advantage to some of the members themselves, for it is inconceivable that more than a few of the congressmen gain anything by having their speeches "extended in the Record."

The United States pays a large sum of money each year to print and to circulate speeches of members of congress which were never made. A member rises to speak as many words as he can in the few minutes allotted to him, and then asks permission to extend his remarks in the Record. He always gets permission, and frequently page after page of printed matter appears with the enlightening information that it is the speech of Hon. So and So delivered in the senate or the house of representatives on the great subject of this or that.

Some of these never-delivered speeches which appear in printed form in the Record are interesting because they are amusing.

War With Spain Not Forgotten.

As wars are viewed, the conflict between the United States and Spain looks like a minor engagement when compared with the titanic battles of the recent great struggle between the nations of the earth, but nevertheless the soldiers and sailors who took part in the struggles of 1898 are not forgotten in the capital of the country.

Shortly there will take place the twenty-fourth anniversary of the sinking of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, Cuba. Preparations are being made in this city to commemorate the disaster and to pay tribute to the memory of the men who lost their lives on that stanch new ship when it went to destruction on a dark February night in the year 1898.

It was in 1910 that congress made provision for the raising of the wreck of the Maine. There always has been some dispute as to whether or not the vessel was destroyed by an internal explosion, or by one from without, although a board of investigation decided that the ship was destroyed maliciously by a torpedo launched either by enemies of this country or by men who desired to see the United States enter the war in behalf of Cuba and believed that such a horrible act of destruction would bring about the end they sought. When the Maine was raised evidences were found to prove that the finding of the first board of investigation had been correct in every detail.

Main Mast in Arlington.

It was determined to bring to the United States for erection in Arlington cemetery for memorial purposes the steel main mast of the Maine. The Collier Leonidas was assigned to the duty of bringing the mast to Washington. It was just ten years ago that the Leonidas tied up at the Washington navy yard dock after a hard fight with the ice in Chesapeake bay and the Potomac river.

It was found that the main mast was in good condition and that what is known as the "fighting top," used for the accommodation of six gunners using rapid fire guns, was intact. The weight of the main mast with its appurtenances is something over four tons. This relic of the Maine was taken to Arlington cemetery where it was erected over the graves of the men who lost their lives on the ship and whose bones, taken from the hold of the vessel, were brought to Washington on a battleship for interment in the national cemetery.

Prior to the placing of the main mast in Arlington a beautiful memorial already had been erected. The main mast supplements the original monument and in a way is a more fitting one to the memory of the sailors who died.

There is an organization in Washington which has for its object the keeping green of the memory of the men who died in the Spanish war and for aiding the veterans of the service who took part in the battles in Cuba. This organization has not been disrupted by the greater demands made upon the time of men and women which have come as a result of the great war. Soon there will be a service in Arlington cemetery in memory of the Spanish war dead, and taking part in it there will be hundreds of veterans of that war and many representatives of the families of service men, dead and living.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by the Home Economics Department of Berea College

CHILD HEALTH—I.

Malnutrition

Should the daily paper reach your door tomorrow morning with the headline, "Fire! All children in danger of death! Hundreds crippled for life!"—every parent would be horror-stricken and every means employed to prevent another such catastrophe. It is to prevent the spread of an evil more destructive and far-reaching than fire to the lives of children that has forced our attention on this sinister word "malnutrition." Malnutrition has caused the death of more children than any known contagious disease. Malnutrition is the cause of most, if indeed not all, cases of child delinquency, and moral weakness. It is a foe that strikes at the lives of helpless children, silently, secretly, destructively.

There are five recognized causes for malnutrition:

1. Physical defects
2. Wrong diet
3. Wrong health habits
4. Lack of home control
5. Over fatigue

One of these causes alone may cause a state of malnutrition, or all five cases may be found in the same child.

We will consider Physical defects this week. Look at your child. Undressed the child, or watch the child at play or at work, but examine your own child. Do you know when your child is sick or healthy? You know when your child is sick with cold, fever or pain, but do you know when your child is really well, with a bank account of good health to draw upon when the cold epidemics, chicken pox, etc. come around? Has he any of the signs of malnutrition? If so, your child is not really well.

To begin the examination of your child, you should find out first how much he should weigh for his height—not how much he should weigh for his age, but for his height. Consult a reliable standard for weights and heights, use reliable scales that will gauge tenths of pounds, use an accurate measure and find out for yourself what the correct weight for your child should be. If he is as much as five percent under-weight, he is considered malnourished. We will con-

sider the problem of gaining weight next week.

Continuing the examination, you look at your child as he sits down. Does he sit on the small of his back, shoulders stooped, chest hollowed? Are his shoulder blades prominent? Is his backbone perfectly straight, or do you feel a light curvature as you run your finger down the spine? Does your child breathe with his mouth open? Does he breathe thru only one side of his nose? Have you looked to see what your child's tonsils look like? If your child sits and breathes properly, you are ready to look farther.

Bad teeth, teeth with unfilled cavities, even in first teeth, may cause stomach trouble, rheumatism and serious heart trouble from the formation of pus. Are your child's teeth clean? Is there no bad odor in the breath? Are the teeth regular? Irregular teeth lead to poor mastication, and that, in turn, leads to all sorts of digestive troubles.

Does your child see and hear perfectly? Watch your child read. How near must be held the book? How long can he read before becoming fidgety? If your child does not hear well, is it because of wax in the ear, or some deeper cause?

Is your child's skin clean? Soap and water are great friends to health, but after they have done their work, are there spots, eruptions, or discolorations on the skin that don't come off?

After you have gone as far as this in your examination and find your child satisfactory in every way, examine the child's disposition. Is he irritable, willful, unreasonable? Is he nervous, a poor sleeper, and the possessor of an uncertain appetite. In other words, is he hard to control? Ask his teacher about his school work. Take account of his grade card. He may be making high grades at the expense of his nervous energy. He may be making low grades because of physical defects for which he is not to blame.

Take your child to a doctor or a dentist. Assure yourself that he is physically as sound as you can make him; and if he belongs in the under-weight class, read the article in this space next week.

EASTERN KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued from page 3)

Robert Bowman are clearing some brush land—Frank Croucher has gone back to housekeeping since his house burned—Scaffold Cane is furnishing a part of the grand jury for the February term of court. It seems that some of the boys are very restless. Guess they are uneasy—Tom Croucher has been very sick with throat trouble. Our neighborhood has had the worst colds since the flu year.—Clint Northern's family is on the sick list.—J. W. McCullons entire family is down with flu.—Some unthoughtful parties are still trying to moonshine, but Felix Lays says they must stop.—Chris Wood is out again selling groceries.—Little Violette Todd is on the sick list.—J. W. Todd has rheumatism.—Preparations are being made for a ten-day singing school at Walnut Grove schoolhouse.

ThreeLinks

ThreeLinks, Feb. 6.—The pie supper conducted by Jr. O. U. A. M. at the Odd Fellow Hall in ThreeLinks passed off quietly Saturday night. On account of the bad weather only ten pies and boxes were present, but the boys bid generously and forty dollars was raised. Thank you, boys!

—Pete Gabbard of Goehland, who is salesman for a grocery in Lexington, passed thru here first of the week.—Hardin Moore was visiting at Bert Phillips' Saturday night.—W. A. Phillips was in Mt. Vernon first of the week.—Circuit court begins at Mt. Vernon today, February 6th, and several of the boys are attending.—Oscar Owen of Disputanta was in ThreeLinks Saturday and Sunday.—Casius Hurst of Cooksburg has moved to ThreeLinks and contemplates making this his future home.—Aetha Rice of Detroit, Mich., is visiting at this place.—W. J. Simpson of Berea was in town last week calling on merchants.—Lou Phillips is very low with the gripe at this writing.—J. W. Marcum of Sand Gap passed thru here last week on his way to Copper Creek, where he has purchased a farm.—Robert Tankersley and Estill Vansant of Crooked Creek neighborhood passed thru on their way to Richmond, Monday.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, Feb. 6.—Harlan Hudson is on the decline, being troubled with bronchitis.—The Rev. Middleton, pastor of the Baptist church, preached at Walnut Grove Saturday night and Sunday.—The report is

that W. T. Bowman arrived in the neighborhood on the evening of the 4th with two of his children.—Willard Becknell, who has been at Lexington for some time, has returned.—Mrs. Mary Carroll and Recus Becknell, who went to Lexington some few weeks back visiting relatives, have returned.—Frank Campbell has moved to Beattyville.—William Rains got a barn burnt down at the upper end of his farm recently, accidentally caught on fire.—F. G. Peters sold his tract of land at Island City to his brother, Sheridan.—The farmers here are busy plowing, clearing and repairing.—We congratulate The Citizen on the idea of "Bad Legislation," and good citizenship; one tends to destroy, the other to build up.

Conway, Ky.,
Feb. 7, 1922

The Berea Citizen:

Conway Club News

The County Agent, Robert F. Spence, visited Conway school, February 1, 1922, and gave a very inspiring talk. When Mr. Spence was thru speaking everyone was convinced that Junior Agricultural Clubs were worth-while. A club was then organized with a membership of 14 members, and the following officers were elected: Local Leader, Miss Rosa E. Dalton; President, Maggie McKnight; Vice President, Millard Boggs; Secretary, Phamy Wood. The club was named "Hustlers," and its motto, "Never Idle." The club hopes to abide by its motto.

—Sec. of Club, Phamy Wood

Cincinnati Markets

Butter, Eggs and Poultry
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 40c; centralized extras 37c; brats 32c; fancy dairy 25c.
Eggs—Extra Brats 30c; Brats 37 1/2c; ordinary Brats 35c.
Live Poultry—Fryers 2 lbs and over 28c; fowls 4 lbs and over 23c; under 4 lbs 21c; roosters 15c.
Live Stock
Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$6.50 @7.50; fair to good \$5.50 @6.50; common to fair \$4.50 @5.50; butchers good to choice \$6 @7; fair to good \$5 @6; common to fair \$4 @5; canners \$2 @2.50; stock heifers \$4 @4.50; stock steers \$5 @6.
Calves—Good to choice \$13 @13.50 fair to good \$9 @13; common and large \$8 @8.
Sheep—Good to choice \$5 @6; fair to good \$2.50 @3.00; common \$1 @2; lambs good to choice \$13 @13.50; fair to good \$10 @13.
Hogs—Heavy \$9 @9.50; choice packers and butchers \$9.50 @9.75; medium \$9.75; common to choice heavy fat sows \$5 @7.25; light shippers \$9.75; pigs (110 lbs and less) \$7.50 @9.75.

Southern Agriculturist

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Giant of the South

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