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**GOVERNMENT WAR RISK INSURANCE IMPORTANT**

As members of the Naval Section of the S. A. T. C. have just been mustered out, all who took out Government War Risk Insurance should give serious consideration to the privilege the Government accords of continuing it in peace time, if they have not yet done so.

True, the war is over so far as these men are concerned. The men were insured at a time when it seemed certain they were going to come in contact with the dangers of the seas that imperil men's lives. There are those who are asking themselves, "What is the use of continuing my payments when the sword is sheathed?" It is right here that the Government steps in and wants to convince them that it is an exercise of sound judgment to keep his insurance as the very best protection of its kind in existence. Once the insurance is allowed to lapse, right to benefit under the War Risk Insurance is finally surrendered.

**Why Should War Risk Insurance be Continued?**

One of the best and most timely reasons may be mentioned, the epidemic of Spanish influenza which was more deadly in its effect in the military camps of the United States than all the tons of steel and poisonous gases that were hurled against our men on the battle fronts. There is a recurrence of this disease this month and the toll of death is mounting. Scientists who are studying and investigating predict an even worse recurrence next March. The best authorities of the medical world state that influenza recurs every five years.

The average age of men in the college Naval Sections is 19 or 20 years. Again a question, "I am young; why should I bother with insurance now?" There are many forceful answers to this query.

First, they are just at the age when it is most opportune to have insurance under the attractive terms that the Government offers.

Second, it usually is not long after leaving college that a man enters the marriage state. No greater obligation devolves upon him than to secure his wife and children against possible contingency in life's uncertainties.

Third, suppose something happens to the insured today, tomorrow, a year from now. He may be physically disabled and think of insurance when it is too late.

Fourth, insurance ranks high as collateral. Any bank will lend money to insured men because insurance carries with it a borrowing power.

Fifth, young men owe their education and rearing to manhood to the financial sacrifices of their parents.

War Risk Insurance is annual renewable term insurance and may be continued in its present form for a period of five years after the termination of the war as determined by Presidential proclamation. Meantime a plan will be worked out whereby men may convert their insurance to 20-year endowment, 20-pay life or other well known forms of insurance.

Holders of this insurance have the Government's pledge that it will be from 30 to 40 per cent cheaper than any other similar insurance offered them.

If one hasn't the ready cash to meet one's payments after being released from the service, he should borrow it or have relatives make such payments until such time as he can reimburse them, and take care of future payments.

Until such time as the Bureau of War Risk Insurance definitely decides where premiums shall be paid by men out of the service, the premiums must be sent to the Insurance Department, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C. A whole year's premiums may be paid at one time if a man so desires. No notifications will be sent to men as to when premiums fall due. This is left to the man himself, as he knows exactly the day of his entry into the

**FIND WORK FOR BOYS RETURNING FROM FRONT**

To the County Councils of Defense: Referring to our Bulletin No. 51 relative to the establishment in each county of a bureau to find employment for returning soldiers and sailors and released war workers, please let us have the name of the Bureau Manager for your county as soon as he is selected, as the United States Employment Service desires to give him specific instructions as to his duties, and also to send him franked envelopes.

The Councils of Defense have never undertaken any work of greater importance than that of assisting the United States Employment Service in finding employment for our returning soldiers and sailors, and we trust that you will see that there is no delay in the organization of a Bureau of Management for this work.

In charge of each bureau will be a Bureau Manager, who will be selected by the Board of Management. Such manager will be sworn into the Federal service as a special agent of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor, and will be entitled to the franking privilege of that department and be subject to the instructions of the Director General of the Employment Service and of Mr. Dale, Federal Director of such service for Kentucky.

All opportunities for employment should be reported to the bureau so that all information about positions may be available to any returning soldier or sailor or released war worker on central office.

The Board of Management should bring to the attention of every possible employer in the community that it is his patriotic duty to register all positions which he has open with the bureau.

The Board of Management should secure the co-operation of all bodies within the community and bring to the attention of the public through the newspapers, churches, and in every other possible way.

Where there is a Community Labor Board, it will, under instructions from the State Director, proceed at once to invite the co-operation of the Community Council of Defense in calling a meeting of all organizations which are interested in co-operating in the movement. Such meeting should be presided over by the chairman of the Community Labor Board, who will explain the purpose of the organization. At such meeting a representative Board of Managers, constituted as hereinbefore indicated, should be chosen.

Where there is no Community Labor Board, the County or Community Council of Defense will perform for these purposes the functions of the Community Labor Board.

**KENTUCKY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE**  
Edward W. Hines, Chairman.  
Pendleton Beckley, Ex. Sec'y.

**BOOT AND SHOE PROGRAM FINALLY DECLARED OFF**

The Boot and Shoe Section of the War Industries Board sends out instructions that there is no longer any necessity for carrying out the shoe program of that section outlined in a recent letter, and that the distribution of pledge forms and window cards to the shoe dealers in various counties need not now be made.

service and that is the day when the premiums fall due.

The total number of men in the Navy applying for Government insurance was 426,112, or 90 per cent. of the entire Naval personnel. The grand total of insurance taken out by Navy men was \$3,823,073,000. The average amount per man applied for was \$8,972.

Men in doubt on any point relating to continuation of War Risk Insurance, or who desire more complete information on the subject, are urged to address their inquiries to the District Insurance Officer, Great Lakes, Ill.

**HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT ON**

The University of Kentucky adjourned classes December 19 for the Christmas holidays. Classes will be resumed the morning of January 6.

**TO CONTINUE COUNTY COUNCILS OF DEFENSE**

Now that the armistice has been signed and treaties of peace will probably be entered into within the next six months, the various County Councils of Defense are doubtless concerned with what is to become of this splendid organization throughout Kentucky, built upon the ideals of patriotism, self-sacrifice and service.

The Council of National Defense just passed a resolution to the effect that the Council of Defense system composed of State, County, Community and Municipal Councils and the State Divisions and local units of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense be continued in the national interest for the purpose of co-operating with and supplementing Federal agencies in meeting the exigencies and emergencies incident to post-war readjustment. State legislatures will be asked to pass legislative acts to effectuate this resolution.

**DELIVERY SERVICE NOW UP TO MERCHANTS**

The Conservation Division of the War Industries Board has discontinued its program for economy in retail delivery service, and holds that the future of this program is left to the discretion of each State Council. It holds that if this program is to be continued, it should be continued only by the voluntary agreement of the merchants of each community, unless the Community Labor Board of the community desires its continuance.

The War Industries Board expresses appreciation of the assistance rendered by the State Councils of Defense in handling delivery service, with which thousands of merchants have loyally complied.

**NEXT BIG JOB TO FIGHT THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC**

The Kentucky Council of Defense has received the following wire from Mr. Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Acting Director, Council of National Defense:

"Reappearance of epidemic influenza now threatened in many parts of country. Surgeon General of U. S. Public Health Service has issued warning. Original epidemic persists widely. Everywhere epidemic and other abnormal conditions created by war have left millions of people peculiarly susceptible to disease. Risks are aggravated by fact that medical and sanitary facilities have been depleted to meet war needs and cannot be restored to normal for some time nor without concerted effort. In view of emergency we recommend that entire forces of State Council and State Division of the Woman's Committee be thrown back of public health authorities. Intensive work locally with individuals especially called for to guard population during winter. Community Councils should, therefore, be instructed to bring together under definite working arrangement representatives of all local agencies touching health and to put at their joint disposal facilities for reaching entire community."

**CONSTRUCTION BAN IS OFF.**

County Councils of Defense have just been notified by the Non-War Construction Section of the War Industries Board that all restrictions upon construction projects of every kind have been removed. Publicity in each county is requested.

**BRITISH AUTHORITIES AFTER CAPTAIN O'BRIEN**

The Kentucky Council of Defense has sent this bulletin to the County Councils of Defense:

"We are informed that Captain O'Brien, who claims to be a Canadian aviator, has recently been lecturing in Kentucky and exhibiting moving pictures. As the British authorities desire to have him apprehended, you are requested to report to us by wire if you hear of Captain O'Brien.

"Edward W. Hines, Chairman.  
"Pendleton Beckley, Ex. Sec'y."

**BEST METHODS TO SAVE SPARERIBS AND BACKBONES**

Many requests have come for the best method of saving spareribs and backbones which country people have in large quantities at hog killing time. In Kentucky, weather is so variable that a few days of higher temperature may occur at any time during the winter, and even though spareribs and backbones have been well salted they acquire a bad flavor unless used promptly.

The temperate winter climate of Kentucky has heretofore occasioned great extravagance and waste, also much sickness from excessive use of fresh meat. For several weeks after hog killing country people eat fresh pork three times a day in order to use the supply before it spoils. The Food Administration now requires a conservation of meat and the following recipe is offered as a means of extending the family supply of spareribs and backbones throughout the year.

Use as large a roasting pan as will fit the oven and fill it with spareribs and backbones. Salt and pepper to taste and add a little water, basting frequently and evenly until they are thoroughly done and nicely browned as if for immediate use. Remove from oven and cut meat from the bones into small pieces and place it in quart glass jars that have been previously sterilized. Fill all spaces and to the brim of the pan with some of the liquid of the roasting pan. Place the rubber ring, lid and clamp in position, but do not close spring of clamp or screw Mason lid tight. Place jars in oven, either on the rack placed one or two inches from bottom of oven or else in a dripping pan with a cloth laid on the bottom and add two inches of water. Heat the oven to about 300 degrees F, or about as it should be for baking bread. Leave jars in forty-five minutes; remove from oven and tighten lids completely. Invert jars to rest scale and protect them from a cold draught. Let cool gradually. It is necessary to use a rubber ring that will stand this heat. The "Good Luck" or "Cold Packs" are recommended.

NOTE—Meat must be canned within three days after butchering; earlier if temperature is above freezing.

When ready to use, heat the meat in the jar and serve on a platter, surrounding the mold of meat with steamed rice or mashed potato.

Sausage may be saved by using the above method after the cakes or links have been fried.

HELEN B. WOLCOTT,  
State Home Demonstration Agent.

**CARE OF NURSERY STOCK INDICATED BY OLNEY**

The care of nursery stock from the time it arrives from the nursery until planted is of great importance. More trees and plants fail to grow because of improper handling at this time than from any other cause says A. J. Olney, of the Department of Horticulture at the University of Kentucky.

As soon as the nursery stock arrives, it should be opened and examined. First see that the order has been filled, noting omissions or substitutions. Second, note the character and grade of stock. The bark should be clean, bright, green and free from scale or cankers of any kind. A brown

appearance indicates heating in storage, which may prevent growing. All such stock should be rejected. Also examine the roots for wart-like growths or enlargements, which indicate disease known as crown gall. Trees with crown gall are worthless.

After looking the stock over, it should be taken at once to a well drained spot where the soil is mellow to be heeled-in. This is the best and most natural way of keeping plants until they may be planted. A sloping trench is made about 8 to 10 inches deep and as long as necessary to accommodate the nursery stock. The trees are laid in a slanting position rather close together with the roots in the trench. Fresh, moist soil is placed over the roots until the trench is filled. It is important that soil should be packed firmly about the roots. It is preferable to slant the trees to the north if they are to remain heeled-in for two or three weeks. Hardy plants heeled-in in the fall will keep safely until spring if protected from mice or rabbits, but should be planted in the spring before the buds burst into leaf.

When trees are taken to the field for planting, utmost care must be taken to protect the roots from the wind and sun. An old blanket or bur-lap sack is useful to wrap around them. A very satisfactory way is to put the trees in a barrel about half full of water. The trees may then be distributed where they are to be planted and a shovel full of moist earth thrown over the roots to protect them until planted.

**AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SETS SPEEDING UP EXAMPLE**

The idea of setting an example of hard work was in the mind of Dean Cooper of the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky when he undertook to solve the farm labor shortage in the early spring of the present year.

A study of the situation brought the conclusion that the solution of the problem rested primarily with the farmers themselves. The fact could not be escaped that farmers must take up the slack; must organize their work more carefully, and must work harder and more effectively if the call of the Government for increased food production was to be met successfully. The farm labor program of the College of course included, in addition to this idea, the promise that all possible means of supplementing the farmers' present labor supply would be called into requisition. Having formulated a farm labor program the College of Agriculture proceeded to give it out to the farmers. This was done with assurance and without apology for the reason that the members of the College staff were already doing what they were asking the farmers to do. Long hours and hard work had become a rule thruout the college departments, every one of which was overrun with emergency war work.

When the Emergency Farm Labor Reserve was formed as a result of the activities of the College Labor Office, practically every member of the College and Experiment Station staff signed the pledge to go out and help farmers of the local territory save their crops when the need arose.

These pledges were made good. A professor of the College of Agriculture capped the first shock that was set up by the members of the volunteer farm army. College men took the lead in the wheat and hay harvest and in the wheat threshing, working shoulder to shoulder with farmers and their regular help and with shop hands and business men who composed the volunteer force.

A number of the college faculty gave up their Fourth of July holiday and spent the day in helping farmers thresh their wheat. The Registrar of the University, E. L. Gillis, sacked fifteen hundred bushels of wheat, working from seven o'clock in the morning, until dark.