

## NOTHING FOR

NOTHING
nothing," wrote Shakespeare. The Bard of Avon died some three centuries ago, but his addice seems more necessary tofirst time, in our American history at least, a substantial group of citizens have come to believe that they are entitled to some-
thing for nothing. They feel hat the world, as exemplified a living. They are quite convinced that no responsibility devolves upon them to save, to work, to think, to plan.
Well, it is time they learned otherwise. For the country has spent billions providing some-
thing for nothing, and about the only result is a tax and debt burden that is throttling our "croductiveness, and a new "class" holding out their hands for more money they did nothgreat deal more than we can af frrd already, to learn that "Nothing comes from doing nothing.

SOME GROUNDS
FOR OPTIMISM
A glance at the various bus reading of the more experienced annalists and forecastersproduces some grounds for optimism. For several months in dustrial conditions have been
improving. And the "conservative" tendency shown by the last rebellious Congress in its closing week has proven to be an excellent psychological fac tor. Congress didn't do what business asked-the fact is that
it left an unusual number of major problems untouchedbut most business men thin there has been a healthy change in attitude on the part of many Senators and Representatives.
Most significant recent event in the business world has ben a fairly sharp rise in the inde: of durable goods productior Heavy industry almost always goes down first when a "depres
sion" or a "recession" is pendin sion" or a "recession" is pendin
and almost always goes up last when we are on the verge of a "recovery" movement. In June durable goods production jump

## THE POCKETBOOK

 of KNOWLEDGE rofps

GRAINS OI SANI

$\qquad$ ocratic voters of Lexington and vi-
cinity last week. They also endorsed the administration of President
Roosevelt, the New Deal, and State
and county arministrations. Slot machines are back and doing

## Coincidence Note: The printed vol-

 That volume represents what ounces.ministration is asking for to run the volume of the Federal tax laws,
which rinted

## igures indicate that

Production of consumers "light industries," started up wards several months ago, by and large, has held its course.
As retail sales figures show consumer purchasing power in most areas is relatively good. Improvement is also evident oloyment- According field-emness Week According to Busi400,000 in a recent month-bigest increase for that month in ten years. This upward trend in
obs, say should continue the economists, and perhaps longer Looking at specific industries, spots. Home building has finally tended downward, by comparison with last year, but the reduction in interest rates put into offect by FHA is expected to
slow and possibly change the slow and possibly change the
downward trend. Automobile production is low just now, but a sharp rise in output will set n soon, as the new models flow of the assembly lines. Retail inventories in most lines are low,
which is always a good sign. There has been a fairly substantial amount of new security financing. And electric power output, in the light of the season, is at an excellent level.
Big question mark is whether priations (from $\$ 2,200,000,000$, the amount spent in the year ending June 30, to about \$1,570, 000,000 , the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year)
and the consequent cut in WPA employment will have a seriou Jeleterious effect on business
Hope is that private capital, en Hope is that private by the relative econ omv-spirit shown bv Congress
will take up the slack. Many feel that, for the first time, industry has a chance to prove that large-scale deficit-spending



## \$2,026,346is a lot of money

Sure, it's a lot of money - yet, our taxes of all kinds amounted to that sum for 1938.

We're not fussing about taxes - you couldn't run a city, state or government without them. But the higher they mount, the less able we are to reduce the cost of our service to you, because a large part of the money you pay us for electric service is paid right out in taxes,

In 1938 our taxes were
Equal to $\$ 1,574$ per average employe.

## Equal to $\$ 20$ per average customer served.

## Equal to $\$ 5,550$ for every day in the year.

Yes, Any Way You Look At It
$\$ 2,026,346$ is a lot of money
CAROIINAPOWER \& LIGHTCOMPANX

