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Labor And High Treason

Newspapers throughout the United States within the last few weeks have been making strong editorial comment about the labor strikes in the nation that have, to a great extent, impeded the Nation Defense program. Some time a few isolated instances, all comment has been in the form of criticism. This editorial is no exception.

Of all the million words written and spoken; of all the facts pointed out; of all the pleading and threatening, the facts have not lost one vital question. What is the American citizen willing to sacrifice for the continuance of the way of life and democracy for which men have died for by the thousands? Just what will you sacrifice for your country?

It is the right of the laboring man, even when his living conditions and wages are higher than anywhere in the world, to strike, to organize, and to bargain. But is it not his right, now or ever, to impede the defense of his country when he knows his demands are unjust, when he knows he can put his demands before the mediation board and receive judgment in all fairness. For the laboring man to strike now is nothing short of high treason.

Those men who have been striking should remember that true Americans will not forget your behavior. When this war is over and the world again settles into peace, Americans are not going to forget what labor died in the year 1941.

To those mothers and fathers, and, to those men in camps, Americans will not forget what you have sacrificed for your country. Americans will not forget that many of you have given jobs to go into the army at $21 per month, and then laboring men making from $4 to $10 per day strike for more money.

Democracy works for the benefit of all, and to exist, must have the teamwork of all. Labor has been the pet social reform of the nation for twenty years, but even reform can be run into the ground. It can become a hindrance. Labor has made a nuisance of itself in the last few months. Labor is practicing high treason. The vast multitude that makes America will not stand for treason.

Gigantic Program.

That respect of nearly $10,000,000,000 for the United States Army alone during the next fiscal year not only will stir the public to a clearer realization of the extent involved in preparedness but to a better understanding of the broad scale of Uncle Sam's military set up.

There was an initial blueprint of an Army of fewer than 2,000,000 men with a guess that it might perhaps be expanded to 4,000,000 in case of belligerent involvement in the war. In the meantime the amateur militarists were seeing that what the country wants is not a big Army but a small one of great striking power. Apparently what the nation will have is a big Army of great striking power.

In the last war the Army grew to more than 4,000,000 men, but it was not completely mechanized. Much of the machinery and ordnance were supplied by the Allies. This time America is hurling toward a completely integrated machine stronger than any the world has ever known.

Add to that the most powerful Navy and the most powerful Air Force, all within the possibility of accomplishment by the world's leading industrial nation, and it adds up to a military program capable of meeting any threat to the Western Hemisphere.

Rolling Out The Tanks.

On the morning of September 15, 1916, Germans on the Somme were surprised to see strange monsters loom up out of the fog. There were British tanks, built along ideas developed by Lieutenant Colonel Swinton on the recommendation of Winston Churchill, then with the admiralty.

They were slow, cumberson vehicles, moving only four miles per hour. But before the war was over they had become a major factor.

Since then the tank has been developed amazingly. It moves at high speeds over the roughest terrain. It is heavily armored and bristles with machine guns and cannon. Without tanks any nation is doomed to defeat. Excepting only the airplane, the tank has been most responsible for Germany's crushing victories.

How is America coming with its tank production? One manufacturer has already delivered 500 tanks to the government and 5,000 additional are near production. American Car and Foundry, Baldwin Locomotive, American Locomotive, Pressed Steel Car Company, the Pullman Company and others are hard at it and before long will be delivering a dozen or so a day each.

This is an amazing accomplishment. Each tank, exclusive of engine and guns, has 2,865 different kinds of parts—these' for each tank totaling 14,318. Five hundred machine tools have to be installed and 2,700 different machine operations are required per tank. But the complexity of a job has never yet fazed American industrial genius.

Americans Will Breathe Easier.

Americans in general, we believe, will breathe easier now that the government has clamped down upon German consulates and their propaganda activities. Especially gratifying is the fact that the German Library of Information in New York was one of the organizations banned by the United States Government.

The Mercury expressed itself last April 17th about this organization in an editorial entitled, "Propaganda Entitled. Facts In Review." "Facts in Review" was the title of the magazine published by this organization to spread the Nazi doctrine. Up until the time that we published our editorial we had been receiving regular issues of the magazine. Afterwards, however, we received no more, and it is especially gratifying to know that now it will be discontinued in the United States.

Fifth column activities will now be reduced by three-fourths, it is our belief.

Wandering Thoughts Of An Editor.

Ladies and gentlemen and little children, today I wish to tell you about my hunting trip, or otherwise a melodrama entitled, "The Urge To Kill." But first, let me reassure you I am still the meek little person as before, now that my hunting trip is completed, and incidentally when you meet me on the street you need no fear there will be further impulses to kill. Ah, sweet revenge, I have it. I returned from my hunting trip with 61 specimens to add to my collection.

Like all great hunters (Roosevelt, Johnson, etc.) I took the greatest, perhaps I should say the most minute, care in the selection of my equipment for my safari. Tropic bright green pajamas and armed with a double roll of a popular weekly magazine, I was ready. They began the long waiting, those tense, exciting, thrilling moments when one stalks their game. I could hear them plainly, as I lay there very too far in the distant haze for me to distinguish, and pick a victim, but I knew they were approaching. They came closer and closer. Their angry, vicious roar could be distinguished above all other noises. Ah, for the life of a big game hunter.

Then, much to my joy they were all around. There was my game.

I picked a victim; I watched his movements and observed his habits. I wanted to be sure that my first attack would be successful, or otherwise he would turn upon me like a wild beast in vicious attack. He came closer and seemed quite unaware of my presence. I let him have both rolls and he fell dead at my feet. I had the first specimen for my collection.

Suddenly to my great horror, the others turned upon me, 60 rushed to me in revenge for the death of their comrade. The battle was terrific. And, I might say with due modesty, I proved myself a great hunter in the next hour. I am expecting at any moment an invitation to join the "Hunters Club," now that my achievement is known.

Naturally I won the battle, or how would I be here telling you about it, but my scars are many. If you will visit me I will take you to my trophy room and show you the 61 specimens. I have added to my collection. I have them mounted in neat little rows, ten in each row, and one, the first I killed, mounted by himself, because I believe he was the leader of the mosquito squadron.

Youth In Camp.

Reports from all parts of the nation indicate that there is an unprecedented number of boys and girls in summer camps. This is the best of news for the boys and girls, their fathers and mothers, and for the future of the country. This is evidence that young people are not being deprived of one of the most important of all of life's assets—a knowledge of the outdoors and a love of its wonders.

This great army of youngsters, whose everyday lives are lived, for the most part, remote from the great manifestations of nature are going into the heart of the woods, or along the shores of a river or a crystal clear lake and they are learning how to hull a boat, handle a canoe, to recognize a maple and an oak and a pine, to identify birds and fish and the children of the woods and to fathom many of the other secrets of the outdoors.

And when, their two or three weeks in a tent or a cabin ended, they return home brown, strong and self-reliant they possess greatly increased potentialities of good citizenship. These camps, which are universally conducted by those who are cognizant of their responsibilities and their opportunities for the development of robust and clean-minded young men and women, are vital assets to the nation's life.

In Case You Don't Know.

Next Saturday will be the longest day of the year. Most schoolboys know that days grow longer on that day because the sun is at its highest point. Did you ever wonder why, because of this nearness of the sun, the longest day is not the hottest and why hotter weather comes later?

The U. S. government weather man is very accommodating and explains that it is due to the difference in travel of light and heat, the slant of the rays and delayed heat-absorbing qualities of the atmosphere around the earth. There's more to it but, just in case you didn't know, there's the answer in simple language. The weather man also exhibited his good manners by saying that the question wasn't such a dumb one.

The Washington MERRY-GO-ROUND

As Drew Pearson & Robert Allen Conclude

Washington, D. C.

GASLESS SUNDAYS

It begins to look as if gasless Sundays might not be so necessary after all—if certain bare-knuckle reforms in the oil industry are put through now that National Oil administrator Ickes. For instance, the tanker system.

When an oil tanker comes from the Gulf of Mexico to the East coast, it may stop at Charleston to discharge part of its oil, then at Norfolk, then at Baltimore. It discharges a little more amount at each port where its company distributes or refines oil.

Simultaneously, a tanker belonging to another company will stop off at exactly the same ports. Thus the tankers of three or even four different companies may be feeding the same cities at the same time.

Yet on the other hand, one company served one section of the country, or if one tanker delivered oil to all the companies in each port instead of only to its own, distribution would be measurably speeded.

Also, there are four different types of high octane gasoline being refined in the United States. All these types are not interchangeable. Necessarily, one type being sufficient during the emergency. Concentration on only one type of high octane gas also would certainly speed up gasoline output and distribution.

There is plenty of oil in the U. S. A.; it is only a matter of refining and distribution.

Note—The national laws have prevented the oil companies from taking corrective action in this kind, but the government oil administrator should be able to do what the oil companies can't.

But LaGuardia, who made his own terms when he took his defense job, is still in charge of national morale.

SECRET OF CONVOYS

Most people don't realize it, but the secret of safe convoys of ship leaving the United States for England is known to Nazi Germany. However, learning just when and where the convoys will leave and the route it will take, is another matter.

Getting information regarding the departure of supply ships in Britain land is relatively simple. All Nazi agents have to do is go down to the waterfront to watch the loading of British ships. The type of goods being loaded cannot be readily concealed.

Or if an American vessel is loading for the Red Sea, the papers signed by the crew must disclose the port of destination. This is required by law, so that a seaman may know where he is going, and because extra insurance and sometimes extra wages are paid if the ship enters certain areas.

Once a British ship is loaded, however, the utmost secrecy is imposed on its route and time of departure. Usually the ship hugs the shore as far north as the Canadian port of Halifax. There it may wait for days or even two or three weeks for a convoy to be made up.

When it finally leaves for the hazardous voyage across the Atlantic, orders are given to the ship's master by hand. Nothing is trusted to radio. A small boat puts out from the convoy and delivers the master of each vessel.

No other orders are given, and no radio messages are exchanged during the trip except in case of attack, because such messages might be picked up by Nazi patrol planes.

Note—American ships, on the other hand, follow a regular, well-advertised course and constantly send out radio messages informing the world of their position.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Supporting the plan of Chief of Staff Marshall to lower the age of army commanders, war department officials quote the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, who fought in the Civil war. To Lady Pollock, during the Spanish-American war, he wrote: "A general of 45 and a private of 20 are old men."

The commerce department has set up a separate British empire unit, headed by W. Walton Butterworth, former state department official in London. His job is to establish closer commercial ties with British dominions and colonies.

Actor Gen. Allen Gullion, the army's efficient judge advocate general, appeared in the comic strip "Hap Hopper," he received a letter from an old boyhood chum saying: "I have been wondering where you were for 40 years, and now at last I've located you through the funny papers."

Twenty-six years ago Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin Roosevelt toted a friend's baby son around the old Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Savings bank, much to the amusement of Judge John E. Mack, who later nominated FDR for President. The other day, on the anniversary of the incident, the baby—Charles Durant Maines of Flint, Mich.—was inducted into the army.

Rural Electrification Administrator Harry Slattery is proud of having strung up wires in Alaska and the Virgin Islands. Also, he is making a survey in Puerto Rico.

Patronize Mercury Advertisers

50 YEARS AGO

Thursday, June 25, 1891

Died—Mr. J. Harvey Cheatham, at his home in Olin city on the 20th.—Mrs. Samuel Hollar, at her home in the county on the 22nd.

Married—Miss Sallie Watkins and Mr. John Snapp, both of the county, at Aberdeen, Ohio, on the 17th.—Miss Mollie Matton and Mrs. W. H. Earlywine, both of the county, on the 17th.

Residence of Isaiah Parsons, in the Myers section, totally destroyed by fire, together with most of its contents, last Wednesday morning.

Mr. Joseph F. Tureman, founder of the City Store and one of the pioneer business men of Carlisle, died at his home in this city on the 20th, aged 83.

10 YEARS AGO

Thursday, June 27, 1901

Married—Miss Ada Myers, of East Union, and Mr. Benedict, of Michigan, at Lexington on the 20th.—Miss Ella E. Steele Campbell, of this city, and Mr. A. B. Deavers, of Paris, at Maysville, on the 20th.

Died—Mrs. Francis Holten Keller, 58, wife of Green B. Keller, at her home in this city on the 21st.—Mr. David Staples, aged about 60, at his home on the 20th.—Mrs. Susan Grimes, wife of James Grimes, at her home near Miller-burg on the 17th.—Mr. William Bell, aged 22, at the home of his parents on Goose Creek.

W. I. Dorsey & Bros. will sell at public auction stock, farm and Davis coal land to Jim Lewis Saturday, June 29. The Dorsey company will erect a warehouse upon it.

E. H. Harris of Winchester, and Miss Lucy Ewing of Nicholas County, Ky., were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 17th, by the paper July 1.

During the past few weeks contracts for the construction of over 1 mile of gas pipe line in Carlisle have been let.

20 YEARS AGO

Thursday, June 23, 1921

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. T. G. McIlhinney, of this city, on Sunday, June 19, a son.

Died—Mr. Charles Coy, 71, at his home near Rose Hill last Friday after a several weeks illness.—Mrs. Joe S. Wiggins, 37, at her home near Flora last Wednesday.—Mr. Montgomery Boyd, at his home in Cynthiana last Thursday.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bradley, 70, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mark Kenton near Blue Lick.—Thursday.—Mr. Henry Clay Wilson, 31, at his home on East Main street.—Monday.—Mr. James Carrington, 36, at his home in this city early last Friday.

Married—Miss Nellie Mann and Mr. Jesse Crawford, at Maysville, Saturday.—A marriage license was issued Monday to Miss Sarah Allen Lanter, 20, and Mr. William Marcus Hollar, 23, both of Clark county.

A thief entered the hardware store of Fulton & Roberts last Saturday night. The cash drawer was pried open but there was no money in it. Nothing appeared to have been taken.

Up until noon Wednesday thirty-eight Democrats and three Republicans had filed notice in the clerk's office that they will have their names placed on the primary ballots.

OTHER EDITORIALS

COMIN' HOME FROM CAMP

(The Lexington Herald)

The reason for the USO drive that is being conducted this week is to provide recreational facilities, religious services and social advantages for boys in the training camps of the United States who are unable to go to their homes over week ends.

One of the principal purposes of training is to harden the young men in camps to the hardships of military service and one of the great hardships is being deprived of customary home surroundings. One of the best things that we have seen recently concerning the young men in uniform is a poem written by F. Hay Phillips and published first in the Wilmington, Del., Suburban News. It follows:

(From the Wilmington (Del.) Suburban News of May 29, 1941)

COMIN' HOME FROM CAMP

(By F. Hay Phillips, May 27, 1941)

Of course my hands are trembling in

As I know my eyes are damp;
We get a letter from our boy—
He's comin' home from camp

Perhaps it does look foolish
To be makin' such a fuss,
But when the boy is comin
home
It's a great event for us.

Sure, it is a trifle hard
For you t' understand
The hours a-plodding in my every
thought—
The thrill of my hand

Well, mister, that's a sign of
pride
In my heart there's joy
I think that can well welcome
Home our soldier boy.

Yes, we know that will soon
Be over, but we know
That it comes to us from
Our boys in camp, we pray
Yes, we know that we owe
Our boys in camp a debt

One of thousands in th' nation
But they're th' boys my friends
I did see
On whom this country banks

Why every time I see him,
I feel as if I'm with pride;
Yes I feel that I'm important
When I'm walking by his side

Of course, it was a trifle tough
At first to see
An our thoughts are always of
him
Every hour of th' day.

Th' mornin' that he left us,
We stood there, side by side;
We knew that th' rest of us
Agrievin' deep inside.

No longer is he just our boy;
We've shared him since this
day
With th' greatest country on
God's earth,
Th' good ol' U. S. A.

An' every night before we sleep
We say a silent prayer
For him to our Almighty God
An' plane him in His care.

So mister, that's th' way it is
There's sorrow an' there's joy
In th' hearts of every parent
When they have a soldier
boy

An' that is why I'm tremblin'
An' why my eyes are damp;
I'm just as full of joy, sir,
He's comin' home from camp

SHAVING BETWEEN TWO WORLDS

(Christian Science Monitor)

The tin that has been used to make shaving for your shave cream is going into armaments. The United Press dispatch says. Poetic justice was bound to catch up with the razor sooner or later. Now it is he who will feel the squeeze. This is typical of the "new order" era. It would send civilization back to the woods, international relations back to the jungle, shavers back to the brush.

Of course this will not affect men who have already adopted the tactics of mechanized warfare against beards. They will "plug in" the electric shaver and let it drown out the sound of airplane maneuvering overhead. Mug shavers also can afford to smile at the predicament of the tube enthusiasts.

Thus the shaving crisis is typical of the world crisis. It does not impede the shaver who has sold his manual independence to a robot, who has surrendered his physiognomical individuality in the regimentation of the machine age. Nor does it frighten the complacent fictionary who imagines himself secure in his cake-soap prerogatives. But the moderate, the liberal, the law-abiding progressive — he finds himself on the front line of battle, simultaneously faced with confiscation of his shaver, cream tube and the same old problem of what to do with used blades.

A DEFIANT TOW FROM LONDON

(The Courier Journal)

Men of fifteen nations, some now enslaved, some still free, but all beleaguered, all defiant, vowed on Thursday in London to continue the fight for the freedom with "no peace, no rest, no halting place, no parley . . . till life is gone or victory won."

The ringing phrase of courage that of Winston Churchill, broadcast to the world of continents fitted to captain the brave spirits who will meet the onslaught. And it should if any words could, strengthen in every the creeping and moldy peace rumors of the past few weeks—the rumors of one of the amateur negotiators who can see no reason why Hitler bit Churchill and his kind that the grounds of freedom really is just fever.

The peace rumors of course with the Nazis are fake news. They will always remain fake news. There are men to whom such a pledge as Churchill's is dangerous nonsense: likely to prolong the war beyond the bounds of comfort, to upset the possibility of peaceful trade with whichever side comes out on top and, worst of all, to implant insidious notions of a brave new world for all free men.

But their counsels must sound strangely remote and unreal to the group which met this week in London. These are men who stand ready to purchase their beliefs with life and all else they hold most dear. Stripped of all non-essentials they see all of the future now in terms of freedom or death. The little men on the other side of the world, preoccupied with trade strategies and markets, must seem to them people of another planet. They know to be true a fact that the worried men have forgotten—that nobody ever died for markets or a trade advantage but that men do die for every day for freedom, die with "sweetness and glory" knowing that in the end their cause will prevail, as never happens to the trade and the markets.

WORDS THEIR POWER AND BEAUTY

He sent his word, and healed them, and delivered them from their destructions—Psalms 107: 20.

Among the sources of those innumerable calamities which afflict mankind, may be reckoned as one of the principal, the abuse of words.—Georg Hornie.

Without knowing the force of words it is impossible to know men.—Confucius.

ATLAS TIRE SALE!

Trade Now!

Smith's Service Station
"Service That Satisfies"

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Dr. Richard A. Riggs, 49, Lexington, owner of the Riggs-Health Clinic, died Monday.

Organized scouting was launched at the Greendale Houses of Reform Monday.

The county's third weekly newspaper, The Merrar Democrat, started publication Thursday at Murray, Kentucky.

A hail storm struck Mason county Saturday afternoon causing damage estimated at thousands of dollars.

The University of Kentucky Summer School opened Tuesday with 400 fewer students registered than last year.

The first June oil-lease assistance payments will go to 56,345 persons, totaling $565,583, and will be mailed Tuesday.

Rev. William C. Reed, 71, retired Baptist minister and Montgomery county farmer, died Sunday night.

Mrs. Samuel Pollitt, 78, member of a prominent Lewis County family, died Saturday night after a brief illness.

While sitting on the tracks, Turner Haley, 44, Madisonville, was killed Sunday by a Louisville & Nashville train.

Frank Hutchinson, 17, of near Lone Oak, was killed Wednesday when a truck in which he was riding overturned.

J. O. Crawford, Stanton, was appointed Powell County Judge to fill out the unexpired term. He succeeds Con Bowen, resigned.

Jefferson Fiscal Court Monday adopted a 40 cent—tax rate of $2.365.94 61 for the fiscal year 1941-42.

Wayne Stewart, Rockcastle County, was elected President of the Kentucky Association of 4-H Clubs Tuesday at the University of Kentucky.

Accidents over the week-end in Kentucky claimed ten lives and injured seven persons for one of the heaviest toll for a week-end in the state.

A large horse barn on Woodvale Farm, owned by Hayse Martin, seven miles from Paris on the Georgetown pike, was destroyed by fire Monday.

Ground for forty-nine semi-permanent buildings to be erected on the site of the $2,500,000 Army Signal Corps depot at Avon was broken Monday.

Louisville police Thursday night were searching for Charles Love, 62, night watchman at the S. S. Kresge Company store, who killed Thomas E. Clark, 31, assistant store manager.

Herman Stacy, 18, was convicted in Hazard Circuit Court Monday of a manslaughter charge in the slaying of Elvin Jones and sentenced to 21 years in prison.

J. S. Harris, 65, Woodford county tobacco farmer, was found shot to death in the front room of his home near Versailles Monday. Evidence pointed to suicide.

Miss Iris Shannon, 16, La Grange, was highest honor in the annual 4-H Club style show at the University of Kentucky Wednesday.

Harry Jenkins, 40, Greenup, was charged with murder Wednesday after a coroner's jury returned a verdict that Stanford Oney, 40, died of a wound from a bullet fired by Jenkins.

A Breathitt Circuit Court jury Friday convicted Rufus Roberts, 22, of a charge of killing Roy Chapman, 33, at a roadhouse on the night of March 17 and gave him life imprisonment.

The Lexington Herald said Wednesday night in a dispatch from Danville that a Boyle county site surveyed by the War Department for possible use as a balloon barrage training camp lies just outside of Danville city limits.

T. T. Eikins, secretary of the Mayfield Chamber of Commerce barbed a plane Tuesday in Washington, where he will ask War Department approval of a Graves county site for a $3,000,000 munitions plant.

Percy Perkins, 10, son of Percy Perkins of the Knob section of Franklin county, was drowned Thursday when a boat from which he was fishing sank in a large pond the Robert Harris farm.

THIS WEEK IN DEFENSE

President Roosevelt, declaring a strike at the North American Aviation plant in Inglewood, Calif., was impeding the defense program, ordered the Army to operate the plant and workers who rejected Mediation Board terms for settlement. Two days after taking over, the Army reported "100 per cent efficiency" with all employees returned to work. The President said plants which he might be forced to place under Federal control will be managed by the War Department as soon as possible.

The House voted for an amendment to the 1942 Army appropriation bill to prohibit the payment of funds to any individual or company failing within 10 days to abide by Mediation Board recommendations for settlement of disputes. The Senate approved a declaration that strikes or lockouts in defense industries are "contrary to sound public policy."

The Defense Board announced settlement of three labor disputes, including that affecting the soft coal industry. The U. S. Conciliation Service announced settlement of 34 additional disputes.

Selective Service

Selective Service Headquarters ordered registrars to classify all registrants "impeding the defense program." The order said the citizen who has been deferred because of the job he is performing in the national defense program cannot expect to retain the status of deferment when he ceases to work on the job for which he was deferred.

The Senate approved a bill to defer men who reach their 28th birthdays before June 30 next year, "are engaged in a place of employment deemed necessary in the interest of the national defense."

Foreign Affairs

The State Department announced sinking of the American freighter Robin Moor in the South Atlantic Friday. It announced programs to allocate sufficient quantities of these materials for essential civilian needs.

New England's early prosperity, the result of the money invested in her factories and industries today, is based on the cod fishery.

Power

The Federal Power Commission reported "many areas of the country are now . . . facing power shortages . . . Unless orders are placed immediately for large amounts of additional capacity for 1943, serious shortages will develop. . . ."

OPM Director General Knudsen announced OPM has formally approved the St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Project "as part of the all-out defense effort." The President allotted $200,000 for construction of a cooperative transmission system to carry power from the Pensacola Dam to 15 REA cooperatives in Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma to provide for development of zinc deposits for defense.

Coal

The Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel announced a campaign—endorsed by defense consumer, price and transportation officials—to promote buying and storing of next winter's coal this summer to lighten the load that movement of crops and defense materials will place upon the transport system beginning next fall. The office warned consumers against "panicky" buying at high prices and said the supply of bituminous coal is ample for all needs.

Prices

Administrator Henderson, of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, arranged with the industries concerned to prevent unjustified price increases in coffee, plywood, paper board, crude oil, gasoline and automobiles. Mr. Henderson told certain auto firms to withdraw recently announced price rises because they had not consulted with the Favorable earning position of the industry."

Priorities

OPM placed borax and boric acid, aluminum scrap, zinc, copper, and synthetic rubber under the priority control. OPACS announced programs to allocate these materials for essential civilian needs.

Ships

OPM Production Director Biggers, speaking at Quebec, said "almost every one now building in our rapidly expanding yards is ahead of schedule." The Maritime Commission directed the Southern Pacific Company to deliver for national defense purposes its entire fleet of 10 vessels (60,000 tons), formerly used in coastwise trade.

Lease-Lend Aid

President Roosevelt reported to Congress that $75,202,425 of war materials have been transferred to the democracies since enactment of the lease-lend law and $4,277,412,879 has been allocated for further aid out of the $7,000,000,000 provided by Congress. He said that work has started on agreements with foreign governments on the delivery and conditions of the aid they receive.

Civilian Defense

Civilian Defense Director La Guardia stated organization of medical units, air raid wardens, and fire units, sanitation, and first aid squads are the necessary basis for adequate home defense. He said panic is to be avoided in the defense activities and it will be necessary to educate the public to the absolute necessity of obeying instructions.

Mr. LaGuardia said firemen and policemen from 40 Eastern cities will be trained in combating poison gas and incendiary and high explosive bombs in 17, two-week courses at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., under the direction of the Army Chemical Warfare Service. Trainees will return home and instruct fellow townsmen.

OPM announced it will soon begin a nation-wide campaign to collect scrap aluminum from civilians. A test drive in Richmond, Va., and at Madison, Wis., it was said, produced enough of the metal to build 50 pursuit planes or two and one-half bombers.

Defense Petroleum Coordinator Ickes told a great conference that curbs on petroleum consumption along the Atlantic coast appear inevitable but the degree of restriction would depend on public cooperation in conserving oil and gasoline. He said the American Automobile Association has pledged a campaign to cut down consumption of gasoline by motorists by slower driving, elimination of hasty "getaways" in traffic, and proper engine adjustments. He said the Bureau of Standards tests showed a car which gets 18 miles to the gallon at 30 m. p. h. will get only 8.6 miles to the gallon at 50.

BAREFOOT

(Cecelia Coy, Cor.)

Paul Livengood spent the week end with Raymond Coy.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harney of near Frankfort, spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Wagoner.

Miss Dorothy Platt spent Saturday night with Mrs. Mary Shirl Wagoner and two children, and Leo Lemons were Sunday guests of Tom Wagoner.

Henry Livengood and son, Ervin, were Sunday guests of Willie Coy.

NEWS and FACTS . . . of Statewide Interest

First Year Results

of the Kentucky Beer Industry's "Clean Up or Close Up" Campaign

One year ago our Committee was organized to cooperate with law enforcement officials in eliminating the small minority of beer retailers permitting unlawful conditions or anti-social practices in their places of business.

Continuous activity on the part of our Committee, which included investigation of more than 1,300 retail beer outlets, has resulted in definite progress toward that objective.

To date, on our Committee's recommendation to state and local authorities, 18 beer retailers have lost their licenses, 2 others have had their outlets pulled off-sale and 6 have had their licenses suspended because they would not conduct their places of business in accord with public sentiment and with the high standards of Kentucky's $20,000,000 legalized beer industry.

As we enter our second year, we renew our pledge to the public and our offer of assistance to law-enforcement officials. We are determined that conditions in retail beer outlets shall be as wholesome as beer itself.

By restricting your patronage to reputable beer retailers, YOU can help to preserve the social and economic benefits of beer—a beverage of moderation—which provides 15,000 jobs for Kentuckians and pays State taxes totaling more than $1,000,000 a year.

KENTUCKY BREWERS & BEER DISTRIBUTORS COMMITTEE

FRANK E. DAUGHERTY, *State Director* 303 Martin Brown Bldg., *Louisville, Ky.*

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1938 Ford Deluxe Sedan.

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