THE CARLISLE MERCURY
Established 1867

Entered at the Carlisle Postoffice as second class matter

In Memory of
WARREN R. FISHER
Editor 1912-1937

Mrs. Warren Fisher, Publisher
Waller Boyd, News Editor
Warren Fisher, Jr., Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year (in advance) ---------- $2.00

MEMBER
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1941

Is There A Plan For Greendale?

During the past week politics at Greendale has again jumped into the headlines, which is not an unusual phenomena if one considers the age of the institution, but the time has come for a plan—call it two, three, or five years—by which improvements at the institution may be made step by step.

Periodic investigations have a tendency to explode suddenly, causing some improvements we will admit, but then they die just as quickly and the same old routine becomes the custom. That's why we ask, "Is there a plan for Greendale, a plan of improvement?"

We do not have at our disposal the facts of the present upheaval, the removal of the superintendent and the installation of a new one, or the investigation by the Fayette County Grand Jury or the Governor's committee. Whatever the motives behind the recent changes might be, we believe they are being made with a sincere effort for the betterment of the institution.

But that is not enough.

The operations of a state institution like Greendale which is not primarily a punitive institution, but one to rehabilitate future citizens of Kentucky, should have a scientific, as well as, common sense plan for its improvement. The work that should be done there, is too vital, too important, to be attempted in any sort of hit and miss plan.

Last, but not least, it should be remembered that the medieval days of torture and severe punishment have passed. It is now 1941 and we are supposed to be civilized, cultured, intelligent people, even though some barbaric instincts may linger beneath the tough hide of some of us.

Greendale needs a sound plan, not to be created by one administration and dropped by another, but one that will last.

Japanese Peace "Terms."

Japan dispatched week before last a trouble-shooting ambassador to negotiate for a resumption of normal relation between his country and ours, and, set forth upon the eve of his departure "terms" by which we could agree. If we are to meet those "terms," however, he may as well have stayed home.

Everything that the United States has protested against, was insisted upon in terms that Jonan says we must accept if there is to be peace in the Pacific.

The "terms" demanded that the United States cease all aid to Chiang Kai-Shek, that it advise the Chinese Republican Government to make peace with Japan, acknowledge the validity of Nippon's co-prosperity program, recognize Manchukuo, unfreeze Japan's assets, restore trade treaties, and end "encirclement" of Japan.

When one looks at that it takes your breath away, but those are the "terms" as announced in Tokio. It might be that those items of demands are not what the ambassador requested at the White House, but if it is he might as well go home.

One thing is certain. Japan has chosen the role of Hitler's terrier in the Orient. Her government is pursuing an active feature in the axis, was signed solely as America on the theory that if she could keep our fleet on guard in the Pacific, it could not go to the Atlantic to hamper the Nazi's submarine warfare in that ocean.

Hitler's program in Russia has gone awry, and Japan does not intend to move on to her so called "destiny" until she is dead sure that her axle partner is going to be in a position to deliver.

So possibly, the coming of the ambassador extraordinary is merely a device to gain time. She certainly would be left out on a limb if the United States suddenly called her bluff.

Seeing Her First.

America perhaps has been seen by more Americans during 1941 than ever previously. Grand Canyon National Park, as an instance, had more visitors in the 1941 season than in any former year, and the new attendance record exceeds the former one, made in 1936, by nearly 10 per cent.

Reasons are not hard to find for the increase in domestic travel. War's perils have closed off much of the world, of course, and at the same time have intensified patriotism and appreciation in this. Then, too, money is more plentiful.

Another factor is the population movement coming in response to new job demands of the defense program. Thousands of workers have been drawn to new areas in the last year.

The temper of the time prompts people to think of physical America—the United States —along lines of resources and production. Americans think of mines, wheat and cotton fields, river torrets dammed for power, mammoth factories, railroads and highways.

But when residents of the land of the free leave their homes and familiar surroundings the diversity of America's natural glories, in landscape and clime, elicits new appreciation. Her sweetly rolling New England countryside. Her imponderable Rockies, her valleys and canyons, her plains and deserts, her somnolent villages and throbbing cities, her tropic caresses and her ice-bearing lakes —these are America for the traveler.

Nor need anyone cross a continent to catch a share of America's beauty. It is, to some measure, in every state. These are times of production for a cause, when the crop seed must be flung wide, the ore scooped strongly from the hill and the furnace strained to pour out the white-hot fluid.

But thousands on thousands of Americans also have seen, for the first time, what scenic splendor the nation has. They have seen that she walks in beauty as well as might.

More Pop In Popcorn.

Scientists at Purdue University do not predict that an improved strain of popcorn will have such explosive qualities that when one grain bursts it will be virtually the size of a streamlined cream puff, but they are heading in that direction. In short, they are engaged in a project that will attract attention of popcorn devotees throughout the land.

The hybrid principle has been applied to yellow popcorn. Thus far the scientists have produced what they call a bigger ear from corn that has a more attractive flavor, to say nothing of the sturdiness of the stalk and the size of the ear. A Purdue bulletin says that the new strain of hybrid popcorn, whether buttered and salted or prepared in fats as it explodes, will increase commercial possibilities enormously. The new corn will fill four standard containers where the existing types will fill but three. Its popping expansion is given a maximum rating of 35, while the best of the old corn can do is 24—whatever that means.

Purdue explains, somewhat naively, that the increased popping expansion of the hybrid type "delights the vendor as it delights the customer of package corn, obtains from a 100-pound sack of shelled corn, and at the same time pleases the palate of the eventual consumer, for fortunately tenderness of the popped product increases as the popping ratio rises."

Who can forsee what the future holds? The day may come when stir or eight grains of hybrid popcorn will be sufficient for a hearty meal.

Rising Newspaper Costs.

Hit by the rising costs of newspaper production, three leading Vermont newspapers have announced an increase in their circulation rates. The papers are the Burlington Daily News, an afternoon paper, and the Burlington Free Press and the Rutland Herald, morning papers. The price was raised from three to four cents a copy.

This action indicates that the smaller newspapers will soon be following in the footsteps of the larger dailies, many of which now charge five cents per copy. In the South and the West, where costs are lower and advertising perhaps less abundant, most daily newspapers have always been five cents per copy and their price is not likely to go that price. In the East, before the World War, most newspapers sold for two cents. Today three cents is the average with many newspapers selling for more.

Weekly new papers are due to face with the same problem that besets the daily press —how to pay constantly rising prices for everything that goes into the making of a newspaper without raising the price of the finished product.

Publishers, apart from waste increases, have been forced to pay an increase of 15 per cent in newsprint paper, 25 per cent in ink and all other items entering into the making of a newspaper have shown a rising trend, prevailing for the last three months and with various syndicated features.

Paragraphs.

John Lewis may discover that organized coal mines is easier than keeping them operative.

Mussolini has arrested an American jeweler in Rome on suspicion of being a spy. Every time an American jeweler gets a visa from Rome he begins to wonder about what the RAF is waiting for.

Why is it there seems to be more room for laughter in small houses than in big ones?

Well, rather little room, when a good sob. An echo repeats what you really say.

Game is the easiest thing on earth to find. All you need is a dog and a rabbit or a gun.

Insurance company executive advises salesmen seven hours enough to sleep. We didn't know they ever slept.

Among the books with unhappy endings are check books.

Some people are like dictionaries—know a lot of words but can't say a thing.

Circumstances alter your opinion—unless your brain has ossified.

Almost all curiosity is strongly tainted with eavesdrop.

You'll never become a convincing liar until you learn to deceive yourself.

It's easy to hold down any job.—The hard thing to do is make it grow.

The Washington MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON & ROBERT ALLEN

Washington, D. C.

NAZI INTRUDER

There is a German smuggler operating in the Caribbean off the coast of Mexico.

This was the inside reason for the President's sudden invasion of the entire coast guard to the navy—the coast guard's ships and planes are needed to track down the Nazi intruder.

Sensational feature about the smuggler is that she is a former U. S. vessel—the 400-ton Diesel-engined yacht Avalon, once owned by A. Atwater Kent, Philadelphia radio magnate.

The one-time pleasure ship now is being operated under the Panamanian flag out of Vera Cruz, Mexico, by Nazi agents in that city, and is being used to transport high test gasoline and mercury to small Caribbean islands where Japanese ships collect the smuggled strategic supplies.

The yacht recently unloaded 1,000 flasks of mercury at an island where, for military reasons, must be nameless.

The former luxury craft came into possession of the Nazis by a circuitous route. Secret service experts uncovered only a few weeks ago. The purchase of the vessel by a shipping company whose main office is in New York, but which has a branch office in New Orleans, where the transfer of title took place. The price was $18,000.

Fortunately for intelligence the payment was made in U. S. bills of $1,000 denomination. From the serial numbers, the bills were traced back to a Vera Cruz bank. There it was learned the entire amount was withdrawn from the account of the trading Nazi Hamburg house in Mexico, and turned over to the shipping company that bought the yacht. Subsequent investigation revealed that all the stockholders of the company were Germans; also that the two top officers were Spanish nationals, a naturalized German and the other a naturalized American citizen.

Now, every movement of the yacht is watched, but there is nothing the United States can do as long as the ship unless she enters American waters. So far the vessel has been very careful to stay within Mexican territorial waters.

LENDL'S MILK EXPERT

The most novel type of lend-lease operation thus far was revealed by leasing of a Nazi named Adolph. Adolph Eichhorn went over to help the British against Adolf Hitler.

The British are suffering from insufficient production of milk, because of diseased cattle, and Eichhorn is the man who knows all the cow cures. He is director of the animal disease section under the department of agriculture.

Three principal diseases afflict British cattle—tuberculosis, which makes the cattle lean; Bang's disease, which results in the loss of the calf, and mastitis.

Eichhorn was ordered to tell the British that tuberculosis, which affects 25 per cent of British cattle, cannot be cured during the course of the war unless the cows die of another generation. It took the United States 22 years to get the disease under control.

Bang's disease is more readily cured, however, a calf can be immunized so that its adult life will not be affected by the disease.

Mastitis, the British are impressed, is of great importance to the dairy industry of the United States. It is known as "milk fever."

RETURNED FAVOR

When Ely Culbertson McCormick of Illinois-lands was elected Democratic floor leader of the House, state four leaders of the anti-war and anti-administration isolationists were Democrats. Only New Jersey's Hamilton Fish, Republican, was left.

Though the two men were poles apart on economic views, Colonel McCormick hailed McCormick and did yeoman work for him.

Recently McCormick returned the favor. Back from a trip to Guatemala, McCormick named Colonel Bertie McCormick to the board of directors of the Panama Canal. "There's one condition, however, Gene," he growled. "You've got to promise me those not-one-minute speeches on the floor. I don't want to be standing around waiting at the administration. It would look bad."

McCormick waited the Georgian lads and left the chamber. Hardly had he departed when Cox jumped up and asked permission to address the house for one minute. Fellow Dealers held their breath, expecting him to unroll one of his records of bluster.

But they relaxed with a sigh of relief when Cox launched into a terrific tirade against John L. Lewis.

CAPITAL CHAFF

Capt. Jules Lamon, commandant of the U. S. naval base at Bermuda, is a grandson of Secretary of War Stimson.

White House has received a barrage of letters and telegrams urging Maury Maverick as ambassador to Mexico.

Madame Maxim Litvinov was born Ivy Low, daughter of British historian Sidney Low, and niece of Sir A. Maurice Low, who was Washington correspondent of London's Morning Post.

Classified Ads Pay.

50 YEARS AGO

Thursday, December 3, 1891

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. John Pendle of Pindar Ferry, on November 28, a son.—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fosdick, of Craytor, a son.

Died—Mr. G. Brent Talbert, at the home of his brother-in-law, John D. Howell, in this city, on November 25th.—Mr. James Huffstetter, Jr., at his home in the colonty on the 28th.

Census report shows that Carlisle has a population of only 1,081. This shows an increase of only 200 in ten years. "We may not be so many, but what there is of us is good. This makes us contented."

Married—Mrs Sara J. Talbert and Mr. B. F. McCord, both of this city, on the 29th.—Miss Lee Williams, of Bethel, and Mr. W. H. Myers, of this county, at Aberdeen, Ohio, on the 25th.—Miss Nannie Blount and Mr. John W. Hunt, both of the county on the 25th.

Last Saturday evening while some children were playing "Ring Around Rosie" in the little daughter of William Mc-Clendon, of Ellisville, was quite dangerously wounded from the accidental discharge of a gun. The wound was supposed "to be unloaded. The bullet struck the little sufferer above and fractured her skull.

40 YEARS AGO

Thursday, December 5, 1901

Blue Lick Springs Company opens an office in the Deposit Bank building in this city.

Dudley Hoss buys the first crop of tobacco sold in the county this season, from Roy Snapp for five cents a pound.

At the Sulphur church Sunday night, Bob Kenney cut Charley Hanson's throat and Hanson met foe with a knife, inflicting severe wounds.

Board of health lifts quarantine against diphtheria, which has been in force for several weeks. Only one new case of prevalence of smallpox. The city school, as well as the county school, all opened Monday.

Married—Mrs. Emma E. Kerns and Mr. Harry T. Burgess, both of this county, at Owensville on November 28th.—Miss Mary Bowles and Mr. George Henry, both of the county, in this city on the 4th.—Miss Mary A. Shanklin and Mr. Luther B. Vice, both of the county, on the 4th.—Miss Effie McVey and Mr. Samuel T. Vice, both of the county, on the 5th.

Died—Mrs. Oscar Evans, 20, of her home near Antioch, on the 29th.—Mrs. Charnler Dinsmore, 21, at her home in this city on the 29th.—Mrs. Mary Reno, 86, formerly of Blue Lick Springs, at the home of Mrs. Mahala Reno, in this city on November 30th.

20 YEARS AGO

Thursday, December 1, 1921

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hutchison, of this city, on Monday, a son.—To Mr. and Mrs. John O'Connell, a son, on the 19th.

Died—J. C. McConnaughhay, 71, formerly of Carlisle.—Mrs. Archibald L. Scudder, 29, at her home in Covington Sunday night after a long illness.—Mrs. Martha Jane Biddle, at her home in Paris Monday.

Married—Mrs. Annie Daunohoy, of this city, and Mr. Delland D. Burge, of Porks Hill, last week.—Miss Maggie C. Clark and Mr. Wayne Rayner Burgess, both of Bedford, last Thursday.—Miss Myrtle Lee Hoss and Mr. William Andrew Price on Thursday, November 24.

Charles Mathias received pulmonary trouble, and died Monday morning when he attempted to remove a pan of kerosene from an oven at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mary Mathias.

Two aged colored men, both of whom served in the Union army in the Civil War, died at their home in Henryville the past week. Wayne Watson died Jan. Friday and Elijah Tyler died Sunday.

The oil fields of the Russian Caucasus have been producing for 80 years, the Department of Commerce reports.

"An Editor's Random Thoughts"

Editor's Note: For several years readers throughout the State have asked for reprints of the brilliant editorials upon Nations of the Day Wave. "An Editor's Random Thoughts." We will try to pick each week one editorial by Mr. Fisher which we believe you will read again with joy, one in which you will find all the beauty of Kentuckiana.

A strange Autumn, of fields blanketed with snow, with red and gold flame in field and woodland. Here and there still the leaves cling on tenaciously and yesterday I saw the sun transform two yellow poplars into veritable flowers, so that they flamed against the background of a field of young rye like Dutch tulips in the spring, when the grass shows its tenderest green . . . Only a few days left of this bounty, of painted leaves and tangy chrysanthemums, braving the black frost in some sheltered corner, ere late November rushes upon the lingering finery of departed October and tears all to tatters with her icy breath. Only a few days left of this lingering loveliness here and there a loveliness that has not the freshness of Spring, the fullness of Summer, but hints of the beauty of both seasons and a mellow completeness all its own. Autumn—at least when the sun shines—has ceased to be a season of sadness to me, and I think it will not be sad for anyone, who marks the grandeur of Nature's quiet retitude, the orderly assurance with which she sets about her preparations for winter. Quietly she wraps her infant buds against the cold, in the bleak fields her winged seeds are cast secretly to prepare for a resurrection in other pastures. Wingless germs of life are carried by birds, by animals, attach themselves to the clothing of the passerby, looking tenaciously to life beyond the wastes of Winter, to the blossoming of Spring.

"We lack but open eye and ear
To find the Orient's marvels here.
The still, sweet days of autumn's hush
Yon maple wood the burning bush."

What is this Nature, who moves in such never-ending cycles and with such certitude? If you may answer that to your own comfort. If an atheist—one who speaks for you in Autumn's hush, in the drifting of seed pods, the tight-wrapped buds of bare branches, the uprising of the birds of migrating bird, then are you doubly fortunate, for you are then

"Slave to no sect, who takes no private road, But looks through Nature up to Nature's God."

CULTIVATING HAPPINESS

Happiness can be built only on virtue, and must of necessity have truth for its foundation.—Coleridge

Human felicity is produced not so much by great pieces of good fortune that seldom happen, as by little advantages that occur every day.—Benjamin Franklin.

In every part and corner of our life, to lose oneself is to be found; to forget oneself is to be happy.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Self-ignorance, self-will, self-righteousness, lust, covetousness, envy, revenge, are foes to grace, peace, and progress; they must be set mutually and overcome, or they will uproot all happiness. —Mary Baker Eddy

Happiness is not a reward—it is a consequence.—Ingersoll.

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance against such there is no law.—New Testament: Galatians 5.22, 23.

New York City's unified transit system, for the year ending June 30, 1941, received revenue of $209,000,000 in excess of expenditures.

The way to SAVE RUBBER!

GET THE BEST TIRE YOU CAN AFFORD—

THEN GIVE IT THE BEST CARE YOU POSSIBLY CAN

In other words, buy ATLAS tires and then let Standard Oil Service men everywhere help you take good care of your tires. That's a combination which will give you most for your tire dollar—today and tomorrow.

BUY NOW—AND SAVE

Also let us check your battery today—to avoid battery failure at a critical time this winter. Atlas batteries are quality-built.

Smith's Service Station
"Service That Satisfies"
HEADQUARTERS for The Service

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Richard W. Bowling, 48, Pleasureville farmer, was found in his barn Wednesday, dead of a shotgun wound in his heart.

James A. McKenzie, 63, United States commissioner since 1933, died at his home in Hopkinsville Sunday night after an illness of severarl weeks.

Twenty-four Nicholasville high school students Monday morning took the oath of office as members of the school's unit of the Kentucky School Patrol.

The combined payroll of employes in Kentucky has passed $1,000,000 a day, an all-time high, it was reported last Wednesday, and is expected to go higher.

Distribution of food to 74,085 families and 1,100 schools during October was announced Thursday by the state agency for distribution agency which handles federal surplus commodities.

Raymond Ray, 28, of Poet's mouth, Ohio, was burned to death Wednesday when a truck he was driving crashed into a Roof 10 near Lewis county infirmary, overturned and caught fire.

The Court of Appeals removed Kenton County Clerk Sam Furste from office on a mandamus decision Thursday. He might resume it in six weeks for a new term.

More than 300 delegates are expected Friday for the annual twoday Kentucky Safety Council Press Association conference to be held on the University of Kentucky campus.

The 10th son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morris at their home near Beaver Monday morning. It is the 13th child in the home, 10 boys and three girls, all residing with their parents.

Alvin York Jr., 20, son of Sergeant York, War hero, suffered a fractured skull Monday near Jamestown, Tenn., when struck on the temple by a rock thrown by a friend during a playful scuffle.

Without incident, the 11,000 miners employed in the Big Sandy-Elkhorn bituminous field returned to work in the county mines of the district Monday after the shutdown which started with the captive mine strike.

Samuel M. Logan, Owensboro, a senior at the U. S. Naval Academy, will be awarded the Military Order of Foreign Wars prize, a service ornament pistol, on December 18 for standing highest in mathematics.

James F. Huddleston and William B. Kelly, representatives of the Surplus Marketing Administration, Monday conferred with city and county officials on details of establishment of the food stamp plan in Fayette county.

A total of $179,000 in Christmas savings fund checks will be ready for distribution to 4,000 depositors in Lexington and Fayette county on Dec. 2 officials of the three Lexington banks announced Monday.

Seven persons, six in one family, were killed Monday or Thursday afternoon when their automobile was struck by a train Nashville, Chattanooga & St Louis passenger train on a side road crossing about seven miles southeast of Paducah.

Fifty-three employees of the Hillenmeyer Nurseries, who went on strike November 13 seeking wage-hour provisions and recognition of their three-month-old union, returned to work Friday.

Norman Braden was removed as acting superintendent of the Kentucky Houses of Reform at Greendale, but retained in the post. Since then John R. (Frenchy) DeMoisey has been appointed to the post.

Mrs. Anna Paul Saturday became the first woman jailer in the history of Mason county Mrs. Paul, widow of Jailer Tom L. Paul, who died Tuesday following a two-week siege of pneumonia, was sworn in by Circuit Judge H. P. Purnell to serve until Jan. 5 to fill out the unexpired term of her husband.

The number of youths employed by N. Y. A. in Kentucky will be reduced by 6,300, Robert K. Salyers, state youth administrator, announced Monday, due to a reduction in the $32,000,000 appropriation for the current fiscal year available for expend iture.

Governor Keen Johnson in formed the Kentucky Legislative Council when it convened Monday that the state is now "back on the Constitution" for the first time in more than 25 years. He said a call has been issued for the payment of $500,000 in warrants which will make the state's total indebtedness approximately $495,000 when the legislature meets.

This Week In Defense.

President Roosevelt sent identical letters to UMW President Lewis and to the steel company representatives Benjamin Fairless, Eugene Grace and Frank Purnell stating "work in the captive mines must recommence . . . The issue in dispute . . . does not justify a stoppage of work in a grave national crisis . . ."

The President asked the four men to "allow the matter to rest" on the closed shop in the captive mines to remain in status quo for the period of the national emergency . . . and to accept final arbitration. He said any agreement reached would have effect on the UMW's closed shop agreement already in effect with regular commercial mines.

In a message to the CIO convention at Detroit, the President said unless democratic freedoms are protected from the "present scourge" of Hitlerism. "free trade unions and all other free institutions will vanish." To protect these freedoms, he wrote, "we must produce guns, tanks, planes and ships without delay and without interruption at once the American people and their Government are determined that we shall have them."

Agreement With Mexico

The State Department announced an agreement has been reached with Mexico providing: 1. The settling of a final fair price for petroleum properties taken over in 1933—the price to be $10,000,000 as a token payment. 2. Mexico to pay $40,000,000 in full settlement of claims against the government of Mexico, at a rate of $2,500,000 annually. 3 A reciprocal trade treaty to be negotiated at once. 4. The Export-Import Bank to provide a $40,000,000 stabilization fund to maintain the peso at 4.85 to the dollar. 5. The U. S. to purchase up to 6,000,000 ounces of silver mined in Mexico each month. 6. The Export-Import Bank to provide $10,000,000 to be made available for public works at the rate of $2,000 a year—to aid Mexico in developing its highways.

Lend-Lease Aid

The Department of Agriculture announced that 1,650,000 pounds of agricultural commodities costing almost $200,000, have been delivered to representatives of the British Government for lend-lease shipment from the beginning of operations in August to October 1. Animal protein products, including cheese, dried milk, evaporated milk, eggs, pork and lard made up the most important groups of commodities.

State Secretary Hull announced Lend-Lease agreements have been signed with Iceland.

Arming Of Merchant Ships

President Roosevelt signed the legislation to repeal the three key sections of the Neutrality Act. The President also signed the $4,000,000,000 naval $380,050,000 appropriation for the Navy, including $120,000,000 for "defense installations" on merchant ships. Navy Secretary Knox and Admiral Stark, U. S. merchant vessels will be armed "to the extent necessary" He said ships plying both the Atlantic and Pacific will be armed. The arming of the ships was hastened four days to six-ship training fleet to help turn out 15,000 trained seamen for the deck, engine and stewards department by June 1942.

Navy

The Navy announced capture by the U. S. cruiser Omaha in Atlantic equatorial waters of the German ship Odenwald which was sailing under U. S. colors. The dispatch said the voyage of 900 tons of raw rubber and American goods was interrupted. Secretary Knox told his press conference the Odenwald was one of a number of German vessels which had been chartered to Japanese interests.

Three destroyers, a submarine and the battleship Indiana were launched making a total of three battleships, seven cruisers and 11 submarines launched so far this year. The three destroyers were the Wasp, Hornet and Stevens.

Congress for a supplemental appropriation of $6,687,000,000 for the War Department, including $3,720,000,000 for Ordnance and $779,000,000 for the Air Corps Army Chief of Ordnance Wesson, speaking in Hartford, Conn., said U. S. light and medium tanks have greater fire power, maneuverability and speed than German tanks, as well as "many times the powers of enduring." He said the Ordnance Department has also developed light anti-tank weapons "fully capable of knocking out any known tank at very great range."

Army Health

The War Department announced the death rate in the Army has been reduced to the lowest one-tenth what it was in 1917-18, and the venereal disease rate is the lowest in the history of that time. Chief of Army Medical Services said 10,000 USO buildings will be in use by December 15, and that the enforced holiday furlough will be built in 37 cantonments with additional recreational facilities during winter months.

Civilian Supply

Director of Civilian Supply Nelson announced that the production during February, 1942, will be reduced by 20 per cent in comparison with production in February, 1941—from 200,000 cars to 174,000 cars. An OPM automotive committee recommended the reduction to avoid the order banning bright work. The reduction is postponed from December 15 to December 31. The OPM made tentative allocations of 112 airplanes to U. S. commercial airlines during 1942.

Subcontracting

The Maritime Commission announced that because it started 14 months ago to "farm out" contracts to small manufacturers, it is now receiving machinery at the rate of seven per day. Ship building is proceeding at the rate of 32 States. The Treasury Department issued a booklet on procurement of Army and Navy supplies with the Procurement Division. Copies are available from the Treasury Procurement Division, Washington, D. C. The Contract Distributor Division has established field offices to bring the total to 60.

Coke And Coal

Fuel Coordinator Ickes reported coke production during the first 10 months of the year was 16 per cent greater than during the corresponding period last year. A record production of 65,000,000 tons is indicated for the complete year. Mr. Ickes also said production of Pennsylvania anthracite for October, November, 1941, was nine per cent above the corresponding month of 1940. If the percentage is maintained, he said, total 1941 production will approximate 56,000,000 tons, the largest since 1934.

Newsboys To Sell

Defense Bonds

The Treasury Department announced plans have been completed with newspaper circulation managers for 500,000 newspaper carrier boys to sell Defense Savings Stamps direct to American homes.

Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture announced a substantial increase in the demand for farm products, indicated for the next few months as a result of increased consumer income and increased Government buying. Farm income from market ings increased 15 per cent more than the normal seasonal gain during the period from June to September. The Department also reported 10,420,000 persons employed in agriculture as of November 1, the lowest November level since 1925. Secretary Wickard announced establishment of a nation-wide organization of farmers and Department workers to make plans for the agriculture post-war program.

THE RED CROSS IT WAR OR PEACE

(Courier-Journal)

The Red Cross owes a debt of gratitude to Geneva and the Swiss Confederation. Its emblem is just the Swiss flag, a white cross on a red field, reversed.

Its principles are those for which all crosses stand, the bent cross, the Swastika of evil memory, excepted. To help and to heal, to succor and to shield, to practice all the sublimity and nobility and sacrifice implied in the phrase "brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God."

Before our War Between the States such activities as might be brought to fields of battle, were variously represented, not organized, not co-ordinated, not equipped, as today.

It is natural to think of the Red Cross as instigation of war and the sufferings wars bring. And it is highly effective in that role today. But all the world over, days of either war or peace are days of unremitting labor for the Red Cross. Famine and plague, "acts of God" as a volcano in some remote island of the Pacific, an earthquake in the Dutch East Indies, railroad conflagrations, these that go on a rampage, influenza taking a toll of thousands, call for the services and are not denied.

How can we stand aside?

WE OWE IT TO OURSELVES

The one thing that concerns us parents more than anything else is health. Not only our own health, which is important . . . but what is more important . . . the health of our children . . . the parents of to-morrow.

Children are so susceptible to every sort of disease we cannot be too much toward eradicating them with every possible safeguard. It is a well known fact that a child's greatest enemy is tuberculosis and rarely does a child reach maturity without being exposed . . . and more often than most of us realize . . . to becoming infected with this terrible disease.

It does no good for us to take it for granted that our children live properly, eat proper food and associate only with the right kind of people. We know about the conditions in our own homes, but we don't know about the trade unions and all the contact with outside our homes and in school. We must not overlook the great need for frequent check-ups by our physicians and on the first suggestion of danger we must take steps to see that the damage is promptly corrected . . . because it can be corrected if taken in time.

The job providing effective health protection is too big for us to cope with alone . . . particularly when tuberculosis is involved. That's the job of the tuberculosis associations in every community and we must help many of us owe our present health . . . and many of us our lives. They carry on a never-ending search for new cases and when they are found they take every proper precaution to see that the danger of spread of infection. The value of this life-saving service to humanity . . . it must not only go on uninterrupted . . . but we must help make its extension possible by providing the money which supports it.

These days postmen everywhere are beginning to bring to the simple means through which we can do our part in the fight against the disease. The Christmas Seals which at this season of the year are in the public eye. The money from them supports the Tuberculosis Associations and its year-round campaign against the disease. Here in this boy, the more work these organizations can do . . . and the more personally we are identified with the sooner they can drive out the disease. Purchase one of the Christmas Seals is a real duty we owe to ourselves and to the community of which we are a part.

No one need neglect to buy tuberculosis Christmas Seals because they can't afford them, because the amount you invest in them rests entirely with you. If everyone would recognize his duty and buy according to his means all would be well. Far too many folks fail to buy even a few Seals. Buy as liberally as possible and hard to understand as we are constantly reminded that no one will be safe from tuberculosis until everyone has come to benefit from this health protection without doing even a little bit to help maintaining it is a form of selfishness I'm sure we could care to admit.

Let's all get these Seals out right now and send in today a check such as our purses will allow. Anyone who didn't get a Seals in the mail from his local tuberculosis association at the local Health Department. So there's no excuse for failing to help. Here's welcome opportunity to become a partner in a great old American institution—the Christmas Seal Campaign to save lives.

ADVISORY BOARD FOR GREENDALE

(Lexington Herald)

If we had time we'd like to write a history of the Bi-Partisan Era in Kentucky's history. It's the kind of bi-partisan trafficking in jobs, favors and political control that brought that hated word into disrepute throughout the state but, nothing in the world to do with the type of advisory board suggested for Greendale. Such a board could actually be a superintendent not only by "advising," which sometimes isn't so helpful, but in gaining actual assistance from outside of governmental chambers, through contributions of time and material, and in other ways. Members of the Kentucky Marks Tuberculosis Sanatorium board which is one of the best run of any public institutions near make inspections now and shortly, yet there is absolutely no interference with the superintendent's direction and management of this hospital. Such a board would not require legislative action for its creation but it might be decidedly an asset in applying to the legislature for needed assistance.

In Magoffin county, rye grass and vetch are making excellent showings.

OTHER EDITORIALS

FINLAND'S ANSWER

(Richmond Daily Register)

Finland's restrained but firm rejection of Washington's suggestion that she make peace with Russia will not arouse much resentment in the United States.

Finland's position is fairly well understood in this country. Full sympathy supports the ex plination in the Finnish answer to the state department that Finland wants to push on until she has gained control of the houses from which Russia launched its unprovoked attack on the Finns.

That point should be particularly easy to understand in the United States because the same desire to take over outlying points from which a potential enemy might attack us is the very reason why the hemisphere defense waters and protective bases have been extended outward in the Atlantic.

Finland wants a buffer area. She does not want to leave convenient jumping off places in the hands of the Russians from which at some later date the Soviet might attempt another invasion.

Finland's rejection of the American proposal does not warrant a break in our friendship at this time.

What will warrant a sharp change in attitude toward Finland will be a continuation of Finnish aggression beyond the points the Finnish note defined as attack bases. If Finland gains control of Estonia, then keeps on the fighting beside Germany, the only conclusions possible are that she has lined up with the Nazis for the duration of the conflict, either voluntary or in surrender to Nazis pressure and threats.

If that came about, the United States would have to regard Finland as an enemy. That decision would be reached with great reluctance by the United States, but there would be no other realistic view regardless of Finland's association with the Nazis were voluntary or enforced. In either event, she would be standing on the side of the forces of tyranny.

However, Finland has not taken up that position yet.

A MYSTERY THAT'S NOT A MYSTERY

(Courier-Journal)

Prime Minister Churchill raises the curtain on the Rudolph Hess mystery to reveal what seems to be no mystery at all—"that Hitler originally counted more on starvation of the British than on invasion." Events of the last fourteen months have made this amply clear.

It was both logical and traditional that Hitler should decide on the counter-blockade. Invasion was a desperate hazard. In 1917 unrestricted submarine warfare resulted in the destruction of so many British ships that a German victory was almost in sight. Every military expedition against the British Isles in nearly 900 years had failed. The U-boat, aided by the airplane, had become a highly dangerous weapon. Hitler, no doubt, thought that he could succeed where von Tirpitz was almost successful.

That invasion was also contemplated there seems little doubt. A recent publication of the Bomber Command indicated that a number of barges on the French coast were destroyed several weeks after the fall of France. It may have been an attempt to cross the Channel or a mere rehearsal. Another attempt may perhaps be expected. But that Hitler abandoned the line of least resistance is hardly surprising.

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