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MEMBER KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1941

Where We Stand.

The city council Monday night squarely faced the problem of obtaining a sewer disposal system for the city of Carlisle. The attitude and manner in which the project was approached is commendable, and, before anything further is said upon the subject, it is the opinion of the Mercury that the project is in competent hands and will receive fair treatment.

After weeks of bitter discussion we know where we stand concerning cost. The total estimate amounts to $119,651.37, the city's portion being $63,209.30.

Financing, however, is not the outstanding problem concerning the project, but the innumerable details that must be worked out before this sort of project can be started.

The need of a sewer in this city is realized by everyone, but within the next few days the cost is going to overrule our needs in the minds of many citizens, even though 90 per cent of the population was for the project.

To those that will kick about the cost of the sewer there are several important things to remember. (1) Building the sewer will not increase taxation in the city one cent. (2) The city is practically free of debt, outstanding obligations at present amounting to only approximately $8,000. (3) A plan of financing the project is being worked out whereby the sewer can be built and free of debt in a period of about 30 years.

These three points will be discussed at length at the coming meeting of the council, which has been set for Monday night, September 29, by competent men who have investigated the entire project.

We have within our reach the opportunity of building a sewer. We have only to reach out and take it. You can be sure, we shall never have another such chance.

Anyone having any objection or any suggestion to make about the project is invited to attend the coming meeting and express their viewpoint.

We know where we stand. We must take advantage of the opportunity.

Russian Autumn.

Pushkin wrote a poem which he called "Autumn." It breathes the atmosphere of the Russian fall and winter—much stronger than our autumn—and touching upon the fading days that in the past, if not now, held such beauty for that country. I like the first few lines especially—

"October at last has come. The thicket has shaken
The last leaf lingering down from the naked branch.
Autumn is breathing cold, the road is frozen—
The brook still runs with a murmur behind the mill,
But the pond is still; my neighbor is up and away
With a hunt, away to the farthest dreaming field,
Where the winter wheat will suffer from his mad sport,
And the barking of dogs will startle the forest oaks.

"It is my time now! I never could love the spring.
The dragging thaw, the mud, the stench—I am sick
In spring: my blood's astray, my mind is oppressed
With a yearning pain. Winter is better for me.
I love the serious snow-fields under the moon!
How the light run of the sled is swift and free . . ."

I wonder if the Italians and the Germans if they should read these lines, would see in them a prophesy for their future. I wonder if they see the Russian winter, the snow, and cold and misery? I wonder if they see the "dragging thaw, the mud, the stench?"

After The War.

A greater technological advance in the design of machinery now deemed necessary to civilized living may be expected after this war ends than occurred following the war of twenty-five years ago. Automobiles may be changed so radically in appearance and in mechanical specifications five years from now that today's latest creation will, by comparison, resemble a relic of a past age.

Similar advances may be expected in radios, in electric refrigerators, in heating plants and, in fact, in every product of post-war industry. Mechanical genius has not been stopped by the needs of war to which a major part of industry is now devoted—it has merely been given a holiday which it is utilizing to prepare for the big job it will face when the war ends.

There was unparalleled improvement in what may be termed the mechanics of living following the last war. A relentless year-by-year improvement in motor cars soon made the wartime vehicles as obsolete as the dodo. The electric refrigerator, the radio, oil burner and stoker, even the electric light came into their own in the years immediately following the war. Almost each new house that was built had incorporated in it improvements of design and of fixtures.

But that was a pioneer age, relatively, and industry's methods were incomparably crude compared to those of this day. What industry will be able to do to advance civilization following the end of the present war will far surpass former achievements.

The present hiatus in improvements to consumer goods and restrictions on their manufacture will help to build up a latent market that will be a spur to mechanical genius to do its utmost. Also, the growing conviction that this may not be the opportune time to replace automobiles or other aids to modern living unless they are worn out will help to dam up demand which will be unloosed like a flood when the signal is given for factories to switch to normal civilian production. Eagerness of the manufacturers to book large segments of this business will provide the incentive for producing a greatly improved product.

Cold-Shouldering Colds.

With a wheezy "blow, blow, breathe and blow" enters the great American demoralizer—the common cold. Early autumn days are especially inviting to the cold because homes and other buildings frequently remain unheated during the first few weeks of chilly weather.

More to be avoided than rumor mongers are the sneezers and snifflers, since one is almost certain to be infected by the latter virus, while gossip can always be laughed off or ignored.

It should be the goal of every citizen, when afflicted with a cold, to isolate himself for a few days and thus help reduce the staggering toll of respiratory ailments brought about each year, at tremendous cost to business and industry, by those who thoughtlessly subject others to infection.

The "good neighbor" policy was never more imperatively needed than at the outset of the season of head colds, because epidemics of major proportions may easily be developed as a result of the careless procedure of mingling socially when one should be in bed.

But in lieu of health cooperation, it pays to cold-shoulder everyone with a cold, and, if infection nevertheless develops, to admit it and give in. Civilians should take a lesson from the Army in methods of fighting colds. When a soldier shows symptoms of sprouting a cold, he goes to the hospital.

How Far Are The Stars?

It may upset some of the "certainties" of science that Prof. Jan Schilt of Columbia University has called an error in the calculations of astronomical distances measured by parallax. He claims to have proved that rays of light coming from stars near the sun are bent slightly out of a straight line by air currents in the higher levels of the earth's atmosphere. These stars, he says, are two or three times closer to the earth than has been believed.

Whether other star-gazers will accept the professor's new theory is doubtful, though he takes in too much territory. Had he discovered one new star, or error in former calculations having to do with one old star, he could expect to be honored and sung. But to tell the scientific world of astronomy that it has been grossly fooled in everything—well, that is going too far.

And the correction will not make much difference to most persons. The nearest star is still an incredible distance away. Astronomical observations and measurements are made, after all, at very close range. All a telescope can do is to collect light from the sky on its lens or mirror, after which it is again reflected to a human eye. All the observer sees is what literally meets his eye.

Those who study the skies through the largest telescopes can see no farther than the end of their noses.

Paragraphs.

The Census Bureau can always be depended to come through with statistics, sooner or later. It announces that in 1919 more than 57 per cent of women's stockings were cotton; in 1939 only 9 per cent.

Constantly getting into hot water will eventually cook your goose.

The river is calling for men and every bottom that can move is laden, and you will remember when railroaders said, and many hearers believe, rivers won't get anywhere but to the sea.

The real neutral of this troubled world is the Louisiana redbug dividing his attachments between two opposed American armies.

Reza Shah Pahlevi's formally stated reason for abdicating the throne of Iran may be the Persian way of saying: "British and Russians make me ill."

You're more than middle-aged if you remember when metal cuff holders were important in a dressy young man's equipment.

The Washington MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON & ROBERT ALLEN

Washington, D. C.

SPIES IN CONSULATES

Vichy Ambassador Henry-Haye recently let out a loud wail about newspaper reports charging him and his staff with undercover pro-Axis activities.

It is possible that Henry-Haye knows nothing about it, but government authorities are in possession of evidence that Nazi agents are on Vichy consular staffs in this country. Also, that such agents have been installed in Hungarian consular offices.

It has been ascertained that several weeks before Axis consulates were ordered expelled, Berlin, either tipped off or anticipating the move, quietly began shifting some of its agents to Vichy and Hungarian consulates.

The Vichy consulate in Chicago, headed by Raymond Imbault-Huart, was one of those that suddenly had a mysterious staff expansion. Another was in the Hungarian consulate in Cleveland, directed by Louis Alexy.

Two "investigators" were added to Imbault-Huart's staff early in June. These men were in constant contact with the Nazi consulate in Chicago; in fact, they called there almost every day until the Nazi consul departed in July. This was definitely established by Dies committee agents and from a former member of the Vichy consular staff in Chicago, who resigned in disgust after many years of service.

* * *

THE PRESIDENT'S MOTHER

Sara Delano Roosevelt thought the man to whom she proudly referred to as "My son, the President" was capable of doing anything he set his mind to; and the President would have done anything he could to satisfy her wishes.

But one favor he could not grant, despite his high office. Because of its intimate character, the story was kept a secret by the few who knew it, but now that the gracious mistress of Hyde Park has passed on, it can be told.

During the Czechoslovak crisis in 1939, the President was conferring with advisers when a secretary interrupted with word that his mother was calling from New York. The President picked up the phone, inquired, "Yes, mother?"

Mrs. Roosevelt was in a state of high excitement. There was some difficulty over a friend who had come to this country from Europe. He wanted to remain until he was certain it would be safe for him to return, but the state department was refusing to grant an extension of his visa. Couldn't the President do something?

"I'm sorry, mother," he replied, "but I'm afraid I can't help you on this."

An excited buzz of conversation came through the phone. It might be dangerous for the friend to return. Wasn't the President the highest official of the government and couldn't he do something?

Roosevelt glanced helplessly at those about him. Then, with a patient smile, he again addressed the phone.

"Mother," he explained, "it's against the law."

This was one door even the President of the United States could not open for his mother or anybody.

* * *

NO SUGAR SHORTAGE

Don't get alarmed about those rumors of an impending sugar shortage. The department of agriculture, which should know, isn't.

Official statistics show that there is plenty of refined sugar for civilian needs. Production in the next few months, plus the reserve stocks of beet and cane sugar refiners—amounting to over 1,550,000 tons—will be more than enough to meet consumer demands until the next crop.

Only problem is what government experts term "mal-location." Due to consumer hoarding, stocks in the East are below normal, though rapidly being replenished from the top-heavy reserves of refineries in other sections, chiefly the Gulf states.

As a double precaution, the agriculture department has approved sharp increases in 1941 marketing quotas, which were stepped up to 9,002,976 tons. This is 2,386,000 tons more than the quotas announced at the beginning of the year and a million tons greater than those approved July 30.

Some sugar-producing areas, including Cuba, are not expected to supply their enlarged quotas, due to heavy drains on their raw stocks, but Puerto Rico and U. S. beet areas have plenty of supplies on hand to meet the new marketing allotments.

* * *

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Sen. Bob Reynolds' hopes to be the bridegroom of $80,000-a-year heiress Evalyn McLean did not keep the Raleigh, N. C., post of the American Legion from scorching him for his isolationism.

Friends of Jim Farley can always tell when he is traveling abroad. The genial ex-Democratic chairman keeps them posted with a trail of personally penned picture post-cards. He mails them by the hundreds. Farley visited Honolulu with two of his children.

Patronize Mercury Advertisers.

50 YEARS AGO

Thursday, October 1, 1891

About 75 colts shown here at the annual colt show day last Saturday. The show was the most successful one ever held.

—o—

W. H. Howe returns after a several weeks trip through Colorado, New Mexico and other Eastern States.

—o—

Over 3,000 colored people attend the closing session of the Colored Methodist Conference in Henryville Sunday night.

—o—

J. P. Steele, a former Carlisle merchant, fits up a floating tabernacle to be used by him in holding religious services on the Ohio river.

—o—

Miss Bessie Boyd, of this city, together with twenty other pupils of the Midway Orphan School, suffer from ptomaine poisoning after a meal at that place last week. They were all quite ill for several hours.

—o—

Died—Mr. Benjamin Dailey, 83, at his home near Bald Hill on September 26—Mr. Amos Swarts, 70, at his home near Myers on September 21—James Harris, at the home of his mother in this city on the 30th—Mr. Joseph McClelland, Sr., at his home near Millersburg on the 27th.

40 YEARS AGO

Thursday, October 3, 1901

W. B. Barbee purchases a lot in East End from the Carlisle Improvement Co. for $600.

—o—

T. C. Colliver and Miss Mattie Dudley leave for New York to buy fall and winter goods for Colliver's Cash Store.

The firm of Smith & Veach, after an existence of twenty years, is dissolved, Mr. Sam K Veach buying the interest of his partner, Gaither E. Smith.

—o—

Died—Infant of Mr. and Mrs. William Gallagher, at their home near Jackstown on September 28—Infant of Mr. and Mrs. James Setters at their home on Cane Run on Sept. 29th.

—o—

Married—Miss Ollie C. Wells and Mr. A. B. Lovell, both of the county, at the home of the bride's parents near town on the 2nd—Miss Zeltic Francis and Mr. Ezekiel Laughlin, both of the county.

—o—

At a special meeting of the school board last Friday night, it was decided to establish a new grade in the city school on account of the crowded condition, and Miss Sue Tuttle was selected as teacher.

20 YEARS AGO

Thursday, September 29, 1921

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. J. Roy Smith, of Eminence, on September 20, a daughter.

—o—

Jno. J. Larkin purchases the farm belonging to the estate of Martin Furlong at $60 per acre.

—o—

Married—Miss Nannie Lynam, 36, and Mr. A. B. Workman, 68, both of the county, at the county clerk's office Wednesday.—Miss Chlorine Howe Baldwin and Mr. Cassius Shelton Thompson, Friday, September 16.

—o—

Died—Carl, two weeks old son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Lynam, at their home near town early Monday morning.—Mrs. D. C. Yates, formerly of this county, at her home in Fayette county Monday night.—Mr. Frank Ingels, 74, at his home on the Maysville & Lexington road, Sunday morning.

PROGRESS

All that is human must retrograde if it do not advance.—Gibbon.

I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in which direction we are moving—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Intellectually, as well as politically, the direction of all true progress is toward greater freedom, and along an endless succession of ideas—Bovee.

Literary commercialism is lowering the intellectual standard to accommodate the purse and to meet a frivolous demand for amusement instead of for improvement. Incorrect views lower the standard of truth.—Mary Baker Eddy.

Let us labor for that larger comprehension of truth, and that more thorough repudiation of error, which shall make the history of mankind a series of ascending developments.—Horace Mann.

All growth that is not toward God, is growing to decay.—George Macdonald.

OTHER EDITORIALS

HAS LABOR GONE MAD?

(Richmond Daily Register)

The railway labor unions are now demanding wage increases averaging about 41 per cent. If those increases were granted in toto, the additional wage cost to the railroads would be $900,000,000 a year. F. J. Gavin, president of the Great Northern Railway, recently pointed out just how big a sum $900,000,000 is.

It is more than four times the sum that congress has authorized to be distributed to farmers this year in parity payments on the five basic crops.

It is more than the value of all the wheat and potatoes produced in the United States in 1939.

It is more than the total annual gross revenue of the United States postal department.

It would take every cent of the total railroad freight revenue for the first two and one-half months of this year.

This gives you an idea of what the railway labor unions are demanding. And railway labor is, generally speaking, the best paid on earth. A computation based on Social Security Board figures for 1939 (the latest statistics available) shows that the average annual earnings of railroad employes were approximately 50 per cent more than the earnings of employes of other industries. And railroad working conditions, hour provisions, etc., are extremely favorable to the worker.

Furthermore, the $900,000,000 demanded is more than 20 times the average net income of the railroad industry during the ten years which ended in 1940. If the demanded wages had been in effect last year, the railroads would actually have lost $600,000,000!

Granting of these astonishing wage demands would make absolutely unavoidable a tremendous increase in the rates the railroads charge for transportation. And that would be a long step toward ruinous general price inflation. Has the leadership of railroad labor gone absolutely mad?

NEGRO JURIES SHOULD PASS ON NEGRO CASES

(Courier-Journal)

A first step towards combating the serious problem of violent crime perpetrated by Negroes against members of their own race was taken in Louisville Wednesday when an all-Negro coroner's jury returned verdicts in five cases involving Negroes.

That this problem has grown to its present proportions is largely the fault of the white race. Negro criminals have for the most part been tried in white courts by white juries, and there has been a notorious tendency in the South to discuss as unimportant the crimes which Negroes have committed against other Negroes. Respectable Negroes, having no voice in the sentencing of the offenders, have been powerless to control the trend. They have been at the mercy of evildoers who have known that they could operate with impunity so long as their victims were of their own race.

The remedy lies in permitting Negroes themselves a voice in deciding the punishment to be given Negro offenders. It is one which responsible members of the race are only too anxious to be allowed to use. The few Negro juries which have been chosen to pass sentence in cases involving Negroes have shown almost without exception a disposition to exercise justice.

Louisville, having successfully experimented now with a coroner's jury and one which by all indications discharged its duties with dignity and common sense, could well afford to extend into other courts the practice of calling Negro juries whenever the cases to be passed upon deal with Negro problems. Louisville's Negroes have shown themselves capable of assuming responsibility for the actions of their race and they should be given every chance to extend that responsibility.

MUSINGS OF AN EDITORIAL WRITER

(Kentuckian-Citizen)

Sometimes an editorial writer reaches the point where he wonders just how many persons read his stuff . . . not how many agree with him, not how many like it but how many read them.

Of course, if a person's name is misspelled, or a typographical error creates and innuendo or a ridiculous meaning in a sentence . . . then he will get sarcastic phone calls and anonymous letters aplenty . . . if he steps on someone's toes he is sure to hear about it . . . but he never hears from the people who are not individually and distinctly effected.

A newspaper is a public trust, and in its columns the public may find the first line of defense against intolerance, bigotry, religious persecution and crooked politics . . . and the big guns of this defense are the editorial columns, for it is in these columns the editor can render his observations and opinions. In these columns he is not restricted to the mere presentation of facts . . . he can interpret them.

Study and research that will enable the editor to present logical, clear cut opinions of problems and questions, are of no avail when they bring no noticeable results.

If we could only devise some way to hear the opinions of the readers who have no axe to grind and are not merely seeking publicity, then perhaps we could get down to the roots of situations and promote the public welfare intelligently and accurately without guessing the situation and surprising needs.

If . . If . . If . . we'll just have to go along trying to hit the nail on head partially blindfolded and suffering the usual number of banged up thumbs.

CLEAR THINKING

(Editor & Publisher)

The intermittent campaign in some Canadian circles to prevent the use of Canadian pulpwood in the manufacture of newsprint for the Chicago Tribune, because of the Tribune's allegedly anti-British editorial policy, has flared again. And it has been editorally rebuked by the Toronto Globe & Mail in as sound an exposition of fundamental principles as we have ever seen.

"Canada would be unwise to prohibit the export of newsprint to American papers, whatever their editorial policy," reasons the Globe & Mail. "At a time when Britain and Canada are receiving very substantial assistance from the United States in the matter of war materials and aircraft of various types, an embargo against newsprint exports would be considered an unfriendly act.

"But there is something more. Canada would be interfering with the freedom of the press. United States newspapers are permitted to print anything they see fit to print within the limits of liberal laws. For Canada to attempt to dictate to them what they may or may not print would be presumptuous. . .

"It is important, in reaching a sound decision about he Chicago Tribune's importation of newsprint from Canada, to remember that its Canadian subsidiary, the Ontario Paper Company, does not compete with other Canadian newsprint mills in the open market; its full production is required by its publisher-owners and, in addition to taking the entire output of their own mill at Thorold, they have since 1920 bought from independent manufacturers in Canada $88,468,626 worth of newsprint, for which they have paid cash.

"To sell goods and then tell the purchaser he may not use them as he sees fit is, of course, preposterous. The Chicago paper's anti-British attitude is harmful to the cause for which we fight, but that cause involves the freedom we must concede even to the Tribune."

That is clear thinking which should appeal both to the super-patriots and the competitively minded foes of the Tribune. No more need be said.

SMITH'S SERVICE STA.
SERVICE that SATISFIES
CARLISLE PHONE 70

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

James Blades, 44, Providence, Ky., hanged himself at the Central state hospital, Lakeland, Saturday.

Jimmy Brock, Stanford, was held Saturday for the fatal shooting of Ray Hopkins, also of Stanford.

Four children were killed and three other persons critically injured in two traffic crashes Sunday at London, Ky.

Miss Gregory Lilly of Louisville has been appointed child welfare worker for Scott county, it was announced Tuesday.

Heads of state hospitals and clinical directors met Monday with Gov. Keen Johnson to discuss future plans for the institutions.

Lancaster City Council Sunday asked water users to cut their consumption to half to conserve the town's diminishing supply.

Good weather has made it possible that the U. S. 60 highway between Frankfort and Shelbyville may be reopened by Dec. 1, it was stated Sunday.

Vernice Polly, 27, was given a life sentence for the fatal stabbing of Herbert Campbelle, 20, last June 8, by the Perry circuit jury Thursday.

Bids for construction of a new steel and concrete bridge at Carrollton were asked for Wednesday by the State Highway Department.

Mrs. Ruth Hatton, 29, charged with the fatal shooting of her husband, Sherman Hatton, 30, was exonerated at her examining trial Friday at Winchester.

Five persons were fined $50 each Tuesday after conviction by a Whitley Circuit Court jury on a charge of handling snakes during a religious ceremony.

The new defense tax of $1 a gallon on whisky will go into effect October 1, George T. Stewart, distilled spirits administrator, said Thursday.

Lieut. Col. Charles M. Simpson Jr., arrived Monday to assume duties as executive officer of the army's signal corps depot at Avon, near Lexington.

Sale of H. McKenna, Incorporated, distillery, Fairfield, Nelson County, Kentucky, to Distillers Corporation-Segrams for $950,000 was announced Monday by the McKenna interests.

Mrs. Wannie Williams, 32, of Paris, was wounded fatally last Thursday while at a picnic near Paris. Coleman Williams, her husband, surrendered to police and admitted he shot her.

Mayor T. Ward Havely said Wednesday that a proposal to place Lexington back on central standard time September 28 instead of September 30 would be considered.

Coal contracts for the four Louisville housing projects for the 1941-42 season were awarded Wednesday, the price being more than a dollar a ton higher than last year.

A Floyd Circuit jury Wednesday convicted Dolliver Slone, 35, of manslaughter in the slaying of Levi Taylor at Drift July 25 and fixed his penalty at ten years in the State Reformatory.

Six persons were injured in automobile accidents in Lexington and Fayette county Tuesday, bringing the total number of persons injured so far this year to 329.

Charles L. Love, 62, Tuesday was sentenced to life imprisonment after he pleaded guilty to murder in the fatal shooting of a department store superior at Louisville.

E. G. Martin, the juror whose illness caused a recess of the federal tobacco anti-trust trial at Lexington from September 10 to the 22, plans to return to Kentucky from the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn., this week.

Huntington buses—as well as those usually running to Credo and Kenova, W. Va., and Catlettsburg and Ashland, Ky., stayed in the garage Wednesday morning and as a result hundreds of persons walked to work, due to the driver's strike.

The kidnaped mother of a Fort Knox selectee and her kidnaper, fleeing in a stolen car pursued by military police, and a young civilian driver of a second car, were killed early Sunday near Elizabethtown. The dead were Mrs. Ruth M. Bentz, E. J. Bean, the kidnaper, and Eugene Myers, driver of the second car.

Enrollment at the University of Kentucky was down approximately 15 per cent as compared with 1940 figures at the close of registration Wednesday.

Mrs. Elreda Hunt Johnson, 6-year-old bride of five days, died Wednesday night at the home of her mother, Mrs. Emma Hunt. Coroner reported he was told the girl died of poisoning.

Sheriff D. T. Keel of Pikeville, Ky., said Randy Jonson, 65, a farmer of the Shelby Creek section, was shot from ambush Wednesday as he worked in a corn field.

The North Central Regional Baptist Training Union convention was held Friday and Saturday at the Baptist church at Georgetown, with 300 persons from 15 counties attending.

Mrs. Lizzie Sexton, 52, charged with the shotgun slaying of Jordan Jones, 50, on August 22, was given five and a half years by the Barren Circuit Court Friday.

The nomination of Sheriff Ernest Thompson as Democratic candidate for Fayette County jailer was upheld by Circuit Judge Chester D. Adams Tuesday.

The Great Lakes-Gulf Coast defense super-highway was described in detail Wdnesday to the directors of the Bluegrass Automobile Club at a luncheon-meeting at the Lafayette hotel.

Substantial advance in the freedom dates of Kentucky toll bridges was for seen Friday if the unprecedented increase in toll receipts continue. $171,964 has been gained in the first 8 months of this year.

Brady White, 46, who confessed Wednesday to a 26-year-old slaying, was returned to Ashland to face trial. He confessed because his conscience would not let him keep still longer, he said.

Joe Hall, Prestonsburg, who was given a life sentence a few days ago in the slaying of Henry Hale, Monday was sentenced to serve twenty-one years for assaulting Deputy Jailer James Halbert, August 2.

A short time after an automobile belonging to Frank Hoppins, manager of the Newberry store at Versailles was wrecked late Wednesday on the Clifton pike, the vehicle was destroyed by fire.

Declines in registration, as compared with last year were reported Monday by Morehead State Teachers College and Transylvania College. School officials blamed the draft, defense work and decreased student aid.

Unable to reach a verdict after five and one-half hours of deliberation, the Warren Circuit Court jury was dismissed Thursday in the trial of Leland Campbell, 30, on a murder charge in the death of his wife June 1.

The Boyle county grand jury late Wednesday returned an indictment charging Eddie P. Reed, 25, with voluntary manslaughter in connection with the fatal shooting of Graneville Pittman, 50, near Junction City early the same day.

A coroner's jury investigated the death of Mrs. Wannie K. Williaims of Paris and returned a verdict Tuesday afternoon charging she came to her death by a gunshot wound by a gun in the hands of Coleman Williams, her husband.

A nation-wide registration of trucks and buses, to start Thursday at the request of the war department and the National Defense Advisory Commission, will show at least 75,000 trucks in Kentucky it was reported Monday.

The last alternate available for jury service in the tobacco anti-trust prosecution being tried at Lexington was substituted for an ailing member of the original jury as the trial entered its sixteenth week Monday.

Deputy Sheriffs Aubrey May and Banner Burchett made a written report Monday at Pikeville in which they stated they shot and killed Roland T. Tracker Sunday night after Thacker had seriously wounded a man and refused to surrender to the officers.

An effort to get a court ruling on legality of all state salaries that exceed 5,000 a year will be made, Attorney General Hubert Meredith said Monday, after suit had been filed in the Public Service Commission salary case.

Dispelling The Fug

By Charles Michelson Director of Publicity, Democratic National Committee

William Allen White, the Sage of Emporia, has long been one of the greatest Republican assets. He has been warning his party that if it does not get away from the policy of opposing the defense measures, the anti-isolationists will take the leadership away from the titular chiefs as Theodore Rosevelt took it away from the reactionaries in 1910.

Sage White adduces the voting record of the G. O. P. delegations in the Senate and House on the various steps taken in the progress of the national policy against the totalitarian world raids as evidence of the political stupidity of the course that has been followed. The urging of the Herbert Hoover wing to incite still more intense opposition to the defense program, quickly followed by the acquiescing Republican House caucus, indicates the purpose of making the minority party the party of isolationism.

Politically figuring, this is grand for the Democrats but it is hardly good service to the nation because of the encouragement it gives to the Nazi thesis that ours is a divided country. How closely the Hitler spokesmen abroad scan the American newspapers for anything that gives color to their contention of disunity in America, is manifest from the reproduction of every such story in Berlin and Rome.

Some of the columnists have printed a tale that because of the feeling against the foes of the American policy, there is forming some sort of movement to supplant the more virulent Congressmen with others more representative of their constituents' views. This is attributed in some cases to a dark Democratic plot. I confess that I never heard of the matter until I read about it—though I am supposed to know a little, at least, about our party policies and plans—and am inclined to believe that it is purely a G. O. P. maneuver to supplant one kind of Reublican with a different variety. If the resulting discord among the opposition replaces these with Democrats I will shed no tears, naturally, but actually the affiliation of the prospective new members is of vastly less importance than that their principles be directed less by partisan expediency than by concern for the peril that Nazi triumph would bring to our country.

It would be absurd, of course, to assume that every isolationist member of Congress is actuated by partisan motives. Some of them undoubtedly believe that in some mysterious fashion we can keep out of war if the Nazi powers prevail—that Hitler, and his accomplices, if they are successful in downing freedom over all Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceania, will not bother about the existence of liberty-loving democracy in the Western Hemisphere. Perhaps they figure that the brigand nations would be so glutted with loot that they would forego an attempt to include the biggest prize of all. It may be their idea that the conquerers might suddenly turn benignant, and forget and forgive our having delayed and made more difficult their conquests by becoming the arsenal of democracy.

Unquestionably, there were tories during our Revolutionary War, perfectly sincere in their theory that Britain's might would overcome Washington's forces, and that our future would be brighter as a British colony than if we went on our own, even if we were successful.

That sincere belief may have been as harmful to the cause of independenc as Benedict Arnold's deliberate treason, though the honest tory may have acted as he thought right, while the traitor sold out his country.

Hence the validity of the suggestion of a non-partisan rally to the defense of America.

"Now the country knows," wrote the Sage of Emporia, "that the President has been walking the only way to peace which America can follow. * * * These lines are written by one who has opposed President Roosevelt in three campaigns and felt his election for a third term a public calamity. Yet today we ask all American citizens to look back over the course he has charted in the last four years. Aren't you proud of your President? Why should partisanship cloud the glory of this day?"

The President's course has proceeded without deviation for two years, in the face of protests and prophecies of dire disaster from the isolationists. They were scared when he asked for and obtained the repeal of the neutrality law, which repeal enabled us to sell munitions and general supplies to Great Britiain, under certain restrictions. They were frightened when we passed the lend-lease bill, after England had exhausted her dollar exchange; they were panic-stricken when we established our naval patrol, and agonized when we occupied Iceland.

In each of these acts they saw a challenge to Hitler to begin hostilities against us; but if it were a challenge, it was never accepted, for the obvious reason that until he had completed his conquest of Europe he did not dare add the forces of the great Republic to his active enemies.

Instead, he tried to incite Japan to provoke us into a Pacific war. But Japan, a wiser Italy of the East, wouldn't move until she was sure the Fuehrer was going to win.

So here we are with the Eastern Hemisphere's war two years old, and we are not in it. Moreover, the chances of our becoming involved are less than they ever were—because of our defiant attitude, and the aid we have extended to the anti-Nazi nations—and, incidentally, because the two years respite has enabled us to prepare for any eventuality.

The British newspapers are complaining that we have not done enough, and are not doing enough. That is a perfectly natural reaction. Doubtless if the shoe were on the other foot, our newspapers would be just as critical and reproachful.

However, though the President has been spattered with epithets, of which "warmonger," is about the mildest, he has avoided our getting into the war—and that is perhaps the most skillful bit of statesmanship of the century.

This Week In Defense

The President asked Congress for nearly six billion dollars more for lend-lease materials. Lend-lease Administrator Stettinius was given power to approve aid requests; this with other changes is expected to cut from 30 to 15 days the period between receipt of a request and actual authorization for assistance.

Mr. Roosevelt told Congress that of the original seven billion appropriated six months ago, all but $720,000,000 is "now moving through the successive stages of allocation, obligation, production and delivery." He said $246,400,000 in materials and $78,170,000 in services has been given the anti-Axis nations.

The Defense Supplies Corporation, an RFC subsidiary, contracted with Amtorg Trading Corporation, a U. S. corporation owned by Russia, for the purchase of $100,000,000 of manganese, chromite, asbestos and platinum. The supplies agency arranged to pay Amtorg half of the amount in advance so Russia could use the money to buy war materials here. Treasury Secretary Morgenthau similarly advanced the Soviet Union $10,000,000 on future gold deliveries to the United States.

Navy Protecting Ships

Navy Secretary Knox told the American Legion convention the Navy is using all methods, including convoys, to protect vessels of all flags carrying aid to Britain. He said the Navy has orders to capture or destroy, by every means at their disposal, Axis-controlled submarines or surface raiders in the waters between the U. S. and Iceland.

Neutrality Act Interpretation

The State Department announced that as a result of an interpretation by the Attorney General that the "United Kingdom" is only England, Wales, Scotland and North Ireland, American ships may henceforth carry war supplies and passengers to parts of the British Empire not designated by the President to be in combat areas. Under this interpretation American ships are still barred from going to France, Poland, India, the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.

Navy Expansion Progress

The Navy reported it has contracted for 2,831 ships, including 332 fighting vessels—every ship authorized under the seven billion dollar program to create "the greatest array of fighting ships unde one flag the world has ever seen": 32 battleships, 18 aircraft carriers, 91 cruisers, 364 destroyers and 186 submarines, a total fighting fleet of 691 ships.

Ships

The Navy announced development of a 1,900-ton cargo vessel, the Sea Otter, so "light in weight simple in construction, relatively cheap in both original cost and upkeep . . . (it) will challenge the submarine and provide a new bridge to the free nations of the world." The vessel is so small it can be built in inland yards in two months. It will carry an anti-aircraft battery, be manned by only a few men, make 12 knots, and be capable of a 5,000 mile voyage.

The Maritime Commission took over ships of the Alcoa line after striking sailors refused to arbitrate their dispute. The ships will be operated by the Commission on their regular runs. The Commission announced that on September 1, 104 ships had been completed of a total 788 being built for all purposes under the Commission's auspices. The announcement said 14 ships will be launched September 27 in joint ceremonies on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts.

Production

OPM Director Knudsen, speaking on the radio, said "I would like to see every American decide to give . . . an extra hour or an extra half hour or even an extra fifteen minutes to his job from now on . . . If we get the work we'll get the guns . . ." The War Department reoprted all 10 machine-gun plants required for present estimated needs are now in operation and machine-gun production has increased 460 per cent since August, 1940.

Army Morale

Army Chief of Staff Marshall told the American Legion national convention at Milwaukee there is a difference between "free discussion" and "destructive measures to promote discontent and destroy confidence in the Army." He said "I submit . . . the impossibility of developing an efficient army if decisions which are purely military in nature are continuously subjected to investigation, cross-examination, debate, ridicule and public discussion by pressure groups, or by individuals with only a superficial knowledge of military matters, or of the actual facts in the particular case . . . Don't tear down what you are striving so hard to build up . . . this country must have the best Army in the world."

Defense Housing Priorities

OPM Priorities Director Nelson announced several hundred building materials such as steel, iron, nails, bolts, electrical fixtures, ranges, etc. have been placed on a "defense housing critical list." Priorities on them will be given to builders constructing 200,000 privately-financed housing units in 275 defense areas of the U. S. and territories. Mr. Nelson said the plan will apply to financed homes selling for up to $6,000 or renting for not more than $50 a month. First preference will be given to homes under construction on September 1 and for remodeling and rehabilitation work, and then for new homes for rent and new homes to be sold.

Oil, Gasoline

Defense Oil Coordinator Ickes said gasoline restrictions will not be lifted. Mr. Ickes said in the face of a 12¼ per cent drop in gasoline stocks compared to this time last year, there is a demand of 11 per cent more than last year. Deliveries to East coast filling stations were 11.4 per cent lower last week than the week before, and will have to be cut more, he said, unless the pipeline is built from Texas to New Jersey.

30-Day Mine Truce

Defense Mediation Board Chairman Davis announced an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America to reopen strike-bound "captive" mines for a period of 30 days beginning September 22. The agreement requires a three-day written notice by either side before operations can be halted. Negotiations on the union shop demand which led to the strike will be resumed September 24. The U. S. Conciliation Service announced settlement of 37 labor disputes.

Priority Unemployment

OPM Associate Director Hillman announced employers in Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., have agreed to hire 1,335 power-machine operators and 200 assistants from among the 3,509 workers forced out of employment in those two areas by the silk shortage. Mr. Hillman also announced a broad "model" program of State and local cooperation with OPM to alleviate unemployment in the silk, automobile and rubber industries in New Jersey.

Prices

A. C. Hoffman of the OPA Food Section, speaking in Philadelphia, said farm prices have risen more than 49 per cent since the outbreak of the war and stand now at 97 per cent of parity in terms of things farmers buy. Labor Secretary Perkins said living costs at August 15 this year were 7.5 per cent more than two years ago.

Nurses

Surgeon General Magee announced more than 10,000 nurses are needed for the Army Nurse Corps, including 4,000 Reserve nurses to care for men still to be inducted this year and an equal number to replace the estimated 40 per cent who will request discharge at the end of their one year enlistments. Information can be obtained from the War Department or the Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Taxation

Congress passed and sent to the White House the $3,533,400,000 tax bill for 1941, increasing the number of taxpayers by an estimated 2,275,000 persons. The bill increases corporation surtaxes and lowers present individual exemptions from $2,000 to $1,500 for married persons and from $800 to $750 for single taxpayers.

Burley Growers To Vote In Referendum

A referendum will be held October 2 through October 4 for 27 Burley tobacco markets in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Indiana and Missouri, to determine whether these markets shall be designated for free and mandatory inspection of all tobacco passing over the auction sales floor, the Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service announced this week.

The referendum will cover the following markets: Bloomfield, Camp Taylor, Carrollton, Covington, Glasgow, Greensburg, Harrodsburg, Hopkinsville, Lexington, Louisville, Owensboro and Richmond in Kentucky; Carthage, Fayetteville Franklkin, Gallatin, Greeneville, Hartsville, Johnson City, Morristown, New Tazewell, and Rogersville in Tennessee; Asheville and Boone in North Carolina; Madison and New Albany in Indiana; and Weston in Missouri.

Sixteen Burley markets are already designated in Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia. Tobacco marketing officials point out that if two-thirds of the growers voting in this referendum approve tobacco inspection, tobacco sold on all Burley markets in the United States will be graded at no cost to the grower. Official Government grades were used as a basis for making Government loans on the 1940 crop of Burley, and will be used as a basis for making loans on the 1941 crop.

STOPPING TO THINK

(By C. B. Riddle)

It has been 256 years since Richard Rumbold, an Englishman, stood on the scaffold ready to sacrifice his life for freedom, and exclaimed: "I never could believe that Providence sent a few men into the world, ready booted and spurred to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden."

Ninety years later Patrick Henry, speaking before the Virginia Convention assembled in St. John's Church, Richmond, said: "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

About the same time, in Woodstock, Virginia, Major General Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg preached his famous sermon based on Ecclesiastes 3, "A time for every purpose under heaven . . . a time of war and a time of peace." Dramatically casting aside his clerical robe at the close of the sermon, he stood revealed in the uniform of a Continental soldier.

Less than 50 years later came these words from Stephen Decatur: "Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be right; but our country right or wrong!"

Those who proclaim—wake up America;—and who are seeking to find a spirit for 1941, might well ponder the words of these four great men which have lived through the years with ever-increasing brightness and greater meaning.

Government proposes to devise a simpler form for making out income tax reports. Now if it would only make it easier to pay what the report calls for! moderation in all things.—Terence.

The 1940 census reported 13,521 tourist courts and camps in the United States.

APPLES AT PRESENT PRICES
Are The Top Food Value In The Market
Grimes, King David, Delicious—On Sale
Stayman, Rome, York, Winesap, Golden Delicious — Early October
At The Orchard And Most Local Stores
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Park Lake Fleming County

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