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
Warren Fisher, Jr., Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year (in advance) $2.00

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION 1942 Active Member

MEMBER KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1942

Behind The Man Behind The Gun.

Training young men for work in the industrial army needed to win the war is one of the major jobs of American industry. The man behind the man behind the gun is a vital cog in the Nation's war efforts.

To help meet this need for trained men, the General Motors Institute at Flint, Michigan is starting a new class in cooperative industrial and product engineering. It will open in March with one section entering the Institute for the first month of academic training and the alternate section starting the first work period in the plants at the same time.

High school graduates who finish their work at mid-year will be able to enter the training program almost immediately.

Preference will be given young men from cities in which General Motors plants are located, although men from any locality with good high school records and recommended by their school authorities will be given every consideration.

More than 1,100 students are now taking part in the cooperative program. Students spend one month in school and one month in the plant, alternately.

General Motors Institute has been the central training agency of General Motors for 22 years. It has a faculty of 78 members, and has trained more than 90,000 General Motors workers and supervisors. The position which the Institute holds in the war production program was typified recently when it was referred to as the "West Point of the General Motors arsenal."

A total of 15,909 men and women were reached in training during 1941 in programs conducted by the Institute staff, involving 1,485,000 man-hours of instruction. In addition, 6,473 individuals were reached in training conducted by the plants but related to and centralized through the Institute program. This does not include the operators trained for specialized production jobs in the plants—upwards of 50,000—most of whom, however, were instructed by "trainers" trained in this program centralized through the Institute.

Books Or Battle.

Today's young man in college is in quite a fix. His quandary stems from the fact that he is beset on all sides by advice, coming from both the president of his university or college and defense officials, not to enlist but to wait until he is called by the draft.

Against that advice is opposed a young man's understandable eagerness to "get it over with" as soon as possible by enlisting right away. As if in support of this line of thought on the student's part, comes the announcement by education heads of plans for streamlining college and university courses so that it will be possible to graduate in three years instead of the usual four.

The military has decided to obtain as many college-educated men as it can because from that group will come candidates for officers' training to produce 14000 commissions a year. This was disclosed to 1,000 college and university heads at a recent meeting in Baltimore. The educators' conference adopted a policy of discouraging voluntary enlistments by students on a theory that higher learning might serve the country better than more violent pursuits.

Is higher learning possible, the student asks, when his teachers announce that the whole curriculum is being geared "to the war effort? What should be his decision in this quandary. Wait, or join up now? The need of the nation after the war for intelligent leaders counsels caution, but a redblooded desire for action may cast caution to the winds.

Paragraphs.

If electricity used in the home is rationed, will the title of the song be changed to "Ohm, Sweet Ohm?"

The automobile was not banished summarily and without warning, as some persons think. Running boards were taken off several years ago.

The back-to-the-horse movement gets a setback in the announcement that a new bonny with red wheels—quoted at $50 in the good old days—now costs $150, and this doesn't include the horse.

"An Editor's Random Thoughts"

Editor's Note: For several years readers throughout the State have asked for reprints of the brilliant editorials upon Nature by the late Warren R. Fisher. With this in mind, and, believing that many would enjoy again his editorials, we are presenting reprints under the head used by Mr. Fisher on many times, "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 Seduced Verb.

Have you a pet word-aversion? Is there some word in common usage or bit of slang that gives you the cold shivers and fills you with the desire to commit murder, manslaughter or mayhem? Ours is "Eats."

Now there's a perfectly good verb, as witness "he eats, she eats" and sometimes (save the mark!) "they eats," under certain condition of case, color or previous condition of servitude. But as a noun, as meant to convey the meaning of food—from a rich 4 word good Lord deliver us! It must have been in one of these "eats" emporiums that the famous pie colloquy occurred.

"Apple, peach, mince and raisin," quoth the servitor.

"Raisin it is," said the customer.

"Wait a minute—shoot" shouted the waiter, making a few freehand passes over the pie.

"Excuse me, mister. That ain't raisin, it's apple!"

First thing we know this mongrel noun will be creeping into announcements of picnic suppers and basket dinners. With the effrontery of a half-breed we may expect it to nose its way into high social functions and church suppers. But if ever we corral that misbegotten son of a seduced verb in the columns of this old family journal, we shall murder it where it stands with the bluest pencil procurable.

For to us this "eats" is one of the "unpleasantest words that ever blotted paper." It is a veritable jackass of a word and one may be sure that in common with the ignoble animal of the long ears and loud bray, it has no pride of ancestry nor (the Lord grant!) hope of posterity.

Kitchen Defense.

Once upon a time there were housewives who knew enough of everything else to provide for their families. But with the advent of tin cans, and with an abundance of attractively prepared packaged products on the market, it was only a matter of time until the wife began slipping in tinned foods with her meals. Then matters progressed until she even became ambidextrous, actually able to open two cans at a time.

Now there are priorities and tin is included. It may be that if commercial canned goods become scarce, housewives will be compelled to delve anew into the intricacies of home canning—if they can get the sugar—and will once more solve the problem of pickles, preserves, sauces and relishes. The housewife's new position of string beans will include snapping and stringing, not just popping off the top of a tin can. Her ambition not to serve her country may lead her to cultivate a war garden, and that—if it turns out all right—will be an incentive to home canning.

The time-saving and work-saving advantages of commercial canned products converted the American housewife to their use, but she is as resourceful and ingenious as ever. If shortages and priorities deprive her of her normal supply of canned goods, she will take up where her mother left off and contrive to provide food for the family from whatever the demands of war leave at hand for the exercise of her genius for making a home.

Baa, Baa, Black Sheep.

Wool gathering once had a definitely derogatory connotation. Now the term may become the equivalent of a decoration for distinguished merit. A shortage of wool is an immediate possibility.

Remembering the serious consequences of Germany's lack of this basic textile, Americans will do well to conserve the staple. Even last year the United States used twice as much wool as it produced. This year, with the increasing demand for uniforms and knitted goods, the differential may be even greater.

An official of the Red Cross has revealed that it may become necessary to ration wool among Red Cross chapters and perhaps stop home knitting. Housewives knitting for the armed forces are urged to save all odds and ends of unused yarn and return them to their chapters along with the finished article.

Mark Sullivan recalls, in a wide expanse of ponderous words, that similar shortages existed in the First World War. And this time he found a tailor who knew how to "turn" men's suits and make them look almost as good as new. Presumably, it didn't take the tailor as long to "turn" the suit as it took Mark to tell about it. As it seems certain that within a few months most wool will be taken over for the Army, civilians may be forced to such expedients as that suggested by Mr. Sullivan.

The wise course for the individual is to take better than usual care of curffut possessions of wool clothing to make it last as long as possible. When it is worn out, it may be necessary to fall back on garments made of cotton or shoddy—which will be "ducky" in summertime but not satisfactorily adaptable to cold seasons.

The time may come when shiny or patched garments will not necessarily be an indication that the wearer has not the wherewithal to buy better clothes.

GRASSROOTS by WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

(Reduced from Newspaper Union.)

TRANSLATING FIGURES INTO ACTUALITIES

IN A NEWSPAPER item heading I saw the, for these days, insignificant figure of 1" billion" plus. The "billion" I passed over as of no consequence to me and as something I could not comprehend. Such a word struck as something I could apply to myself.

As a small boy, my money was counted in cents. Later, wealth was figured in what pennies would buy. At 17 pennies I could get 11 penny suckers or 11 sticks of chewing gum, but on the Fourth of July, 11 firecrackers with a louder than normal "bang."

Then came the early teens, the first girl stage, and money was counted in dimes. With 10 dimes, I could buy two tickets for the movies, with two ice cream sodas after the show.

When working age came along and I found $11 in a pay envelope, I felt really arrived at man's estate and could carry "folding" money and put a bit of it in the bank each week.

In the course of time those small savings accumulated until they amounted to $1,100. While that was wealth undreamed of but a few years before, I could not quite understand and comprehend it as applied to myself. It meant a down-payment on a modest home.

Over the years I have learned to realize what $1,100 might mean, from my conception or imagination had not carried me to $1 million, when millions became obsolete and the talk was only of billions.

I earned considerably more than $1,100, any more than $1, 50 or 100 billions. I cannot imagine such a sum that could be used for. Because I cannot apply it to myself it is very impersonal and does not mean me in any particular. But when I pause long enough to think of it, I realize I know that it does. I know that as one of 130 million people, I must assume my share of the 100 and more billion that must be paid by that 130 million people, their children and grandchildren. And my share is something more than $1,000, a sum I can visualize. That sum more or what either I, or my children or grandchildren must pay.

Billions? No, I do not know what they mean. Let us get away from them and talk in terms you and I can understand—the sums each of us or our children and grandchildren must pay.

If congress would just put appropriations in terms we could understand, know what we are getting in for, and we might call a halt to some of the unnecessary spending.

If you have the time these busy days, since each American is busy for a little diversion, you could sit down and try to figure out what your part of the national debt is.

TAXES AND CORPORATION DIVIDENDS

Taxes are being levied ostensibly for the purpose of preventing inflation during a time of high wages and high prices. They are being levied not only against the individual, but also against the corporation and, to prevent inflation, they are being taxed down, and in many cases confiscating the dividends. Under such conditions there is one class that is especially entitled to the sympathy of those who through thrift and frugality have saved that they might have a competency to see them through declining years, and must now pay the heavily increased taxes out of what is left of a diminishing income. They are just the workers of the past, their savings, from which they expected to live, are invested in the stocks and bonds of corporations. These corporations cannot now pay as they have in previous years and declare their smaller incomes, these frugal, thrifty people must pay heavily on increased taxes. Today this class has no option to question the advantages of it.

* * *

I LISTENED to a lecturer describe the sufferings of a trip through the Malayan jungles. He emphasized the prowling lions as the greatest of those dangers. I have never been in the Malayan jungles, but I know a number of big game hunters who have. Among them is Frank Buck. Frank has captured tigers and leopards for the zoos of America in those jungles, and has told me of many exploits in them. He has never told me of lions anywhere in Asia and I am quite sure they are not found on that continent. I think that distinguished lecturer, an Englishman, was putting over a bit of misinformation, but he made a good story of it.

* * *

THE SALE of government securities—war bonds and war savings stamps—could be greatly augmented in every community if the purchases were urged by people of each community—if the bankers, merchants, churches, lodges, service clubs and individuals were publicity urging the people to buy. The newspapers could do that job if the government would but give the publishers the opportunity. Underwriting advertising did it in the last World war, and would do it again. Newspapers need only ad copy.

* * *

Buy That Bond Today!

50 YEARS AGO

Thursday, February 18, 1892

W. I. Dorsey sells his brick residence near the cemetery gate to S. G. Rogers.

Elsie Hawkins leases the Blue Lick springs from the Bedinger heirs for a term of three years.

L. T. Potts and son, Henry, purchase undertaking department of the Howe Furniture Company.

James McIlvaine sells his farm of 110 acres near Forest Retreat to Isaac and Todd Freeback for $35 per acre.

Residence of John Hillock near Headquarters, burned last Friday night, together with all its contents.

M. O. Devoss, who for the past several years has been conducting the L. Gutman & Co., jewelry store in this city, sells the business to Wall Howe.

The railroad bridge across Brushy Fork near this city washed out Sunday night and all passenger trains were unable to operate Monday and Tuesday.

At the regular meeting of the County Commissioners, the tax levy for 1892 was fixed at 46½c per $100 a mile was allowed on the gravel rock piles of new road to be built this spring.

Died—Infant of Mr. and Mrs. Sant Watkins, at their home near Oakland Mills on the 15th. —Mrs. Isaac Evans, at her home in the country on the 14th.

Married—Miss Ella Harbett of Ishmael Chapel, and Mr. Frank O. Dalbell of East Bainbridge to be married on the 34th.—Mrs. Mary Clark of Missouri, and Mr. Hiram Hurst of Johnson's Mill field, on the 18th.—Miss Vida Hatley and John W. Hatley on the 17th.—Miss Mattie Cain and Mr. James Harlow, both of the county, on the 17th.

40 YEARS AGO

Thursday, February 20, 1902

"Uncle" Joe Hopper begins a series of meetings at the Presbyterian church in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lee and Mrs. H. C. Lee and little son leave for Knoxville, Tenn., to reside.

Mrs. G. M. Brooks and Miss Jonie Cain leave for Cincinnati and Chicago to attend millinery openings.

While sleigh riding one day the past week Billie Wind sustains a dislocated jaw, when he falls out of the sled.

Circuit Judge Osborne appoints Hon. Thomas Combs, commissioner for Nicholas county for a term of four years.

Warder McDonald rents the Harrison property, on the south of the city store and will open a grocery in a few days.

Mrs. Nellie Craycraft, an aged citizen of Miranda, is severely burned when her dress catches fire from an open fire place.

Dr. H. M. Scudder takes his grandson, Woodford Cain, to specialist in Cincinnati to have his eye treated. The lad's eye was badly injured in an accident several days ago.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Fuller, of Myers, on January 22th, a daughter.

Married—Miss Mary Collins and Mr. Noland Brinever, both of the county, on the 19th.—Miss Myrtle Nicholas and Mr. Edie Mitchelltree, both of the county, on the 19th.

Died—Mrs. Robert A. Thomson, 71, at her home near Headquarters, on the 12th.—Mrs. Jackson O'Neal, 75, at her home near Flora on the 12th.

29 YEARS AGO

Thursday, February 16, 1922

Lee Norton has sold his restaurant on Maple street to his brother Hiram Norton.

John W. Myers sold Monday to Abner Henry, his residence on College Hill, now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Squires.

L. A. Martin has rented the building of C. U. Bramblett on West Main street temporarily and is planning to have an auto mobile show within the next few weeks.

C. C. Cole of this city, has leased his store room on Main street in Paris to Peebles Motor Company, of Frankfort, for a term of years, and the new firm will open a conferctionery in the building early in March.

Frank C. Powell, who for the past year has been a clerk in the local postoffice, has resigned his position and has taken over the local agency for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

County Judge A. R. Tilton has just week appointed the following board of tax supervisors: Elva Phillips, T. I. Hildreth, K. Trimble, Henry Fanning and Forest Dalbell. The board will meet on Monday, March 13, to equalize the books of the assessor on this year's assessment.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Willie Grigns, of Covington, February 6th, a son.

Married—Miss Mabel Kenney and Mr. Charles Purcell, both of near Cowan, were married at Maysville on the 11th.

Died—Mrs. John C. Bedford, 75, died at her home in Paris Sunday morning.—Mrs. Mary Dooley, 81, widow of the late James A. Dooley, died at her home on Maple street Monday afternoon.

OTHER EDITORIALS

UNFAIR CRITICISM

(The News-Democrat)

Considerable criticism has been meted out to a large number of Kentucky newspapers for their opposition to passage of the Enabling Act in its present form. They have been accused of twisting the issue, being influenced unduly by opposing groups, in fact, of everything but accepting a bribe. All the accusations are untrue and without foundation. The real truth is that the Kentucky press found a clause in the act that is undemocratic and opposed to one of the fundamentals on which a form of government is founded.

The Enabling Act, if passed, will enable Kentucky cities to contract with Tennessee Valley Authority to furnish electric power at wholesale prices. The clause objected to by so many Kentucky newspapers says, in effect, that the T. V. A. will not be subject to any rules and regulations of the Kentucky Public Service Commission. In other words, consumers of the power will have no control over the operation of T. V. A. or any other agency. T. V. A. as they now do over the regulation of existing utilities.

Earlier in the controversy this newspaper suggested that, inasmuch as the new system would require so many hundreds of millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money as bonds are needed for more urgent activities, the T. V. A. should wait until the war had been won.

Later, we opposed passage of the bill unless the T. V. A. would agree to pay taxes on a similar basis as those levied on private companies engaged in electric power or that the Public Service Commission be abolished. We remember that we have been our opinion that all Americans are to be governed by the same laws and that they are employed by the government or not. If our Public Service Commission is a necessary and democratic institution then all supplies of power should be subject to it, if it is unnecessary or undemocratic then it should be abolished.

But supporters of the measure with no objectionable clause say this is different. T. V. A. is a government agency. We agreed that the T. V. A. and our present Kentucky Utilities Company have one thing in common—they are both managed and controlled by men. Lincoln said, "Human nature will not change. In any future trial, compared with the men of this, we shall find them as honest and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good." The same Honest Abe said, "I go for the privileges of the government as much as any assist in bearing its burden."

No, those newspapers haven't sold out. They have not, however, insist on the liberty to oppose or criticize any action of the government, either state or federal.

Civilian defense does not signify that you have any right to protection. It means work for you, and work within the next few weeks.

Trust those in authority to tell you when an emergency arrives. Don't believe the spread rumors. When the time of trial arrives, do what you are told to do and keep cool.

Texas is the largest producer of blackberries of any state of the United States, with Washington, Missouri, California and Michigan following in the order named.

Cotton manufacturing is by far the largest industry of North Carolina.

ABOUT PAPER

(Princeton Leader)

Chlorine is a vital defense material and our national output will not meet the needs of both defense and industry.

The requirements of our armed forces must take precedence over all other needs which means a drastic reduction in the amount of chlorine available to the paper manufacturing industry for bleaching purposes.

As a result all white papers will be less bright; but by voluntary agreement between the mills and the government, standards of brightness have been agreed upon and corresponding grades will have the same degree of luster at time of manufacture.

These changes are now in effect, and as defense needs increase there will no doubt be further reductions in brightness but such changes will be determined by the government in fairness to all.

WAR PRODUCTION

(Lexington Herald)

Clearly the intent of the new War Production Board to get things done First has been the conversion of the automobile industry into wartime factory production. Donald M. Nelson, virtually an industrial chief-of-staff, has used this as an example. Other things are to follow. The building industry may be next. From fifty to sixty industries are now under study with a view to conversion to them.

Authority also has been given to the office of Price Administration to "freeze" goods and commodities sold in the retail market. The housewife will go on a war "regimen." Sugar ration cards may be issued. There is going to be a price ceiling and there is no way to avoid them.

Following this year, mostly expected to deal with preparation, limitation and conversion, the following a year should be one of big production. After that, by 1944, the full effectiveness of production should be seen. But that means a major battle in 1942, at home and for production.

THE LOCAL DEFENSE BOARD

(Harrodsburg Herald)

Now the initial step has been taken in forming a local defense board, let no one consider it is to be merely a gesture. It is going to be a board that will bring the organization into greater realization than any one may imagine. The defense leaders will realize that no longer is it a game for the strong alone. With the annihilation of time and space, we have foreshortened the world as one huge unit said, and the front line trenches are just as liable to be off the Atlantic coast as it is now, and on land at Harrodsburg, Fort Knox, Indiana, California and North and South as on a far-off battle front.

Civilian defense does not signify that you have any right to protection. It means work for you, and work within the next few weeks.

To a Kentuckian who knows his history the part civilian defense is really nothing new. Every frontier settlement knew the meaning of defense meant. When the alarm was sounded and the settlers rushed into the blockhouse, each of them had tasks to do, from the men with their muskets at the loopholes, to the women, reloading the rifles, and molding the bullets, to the small boys carrying water, and putting out fires, and to the girls looking after the younger children.

Civilian defense is self-preservation, pure and simple. The armed forces must be free to think only of the enemy. Civilians must be trained to look after themselves and not be specters. They must not divert either supplies, time or energy from the main task of winning the war.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

18-months-old son of W. H. Epperson, Danville, was the victim of a hit-and-run driver Saturday.

Mrs. Elizabeth McKee Van Deren, 72, widow of William S. VanDeren, died Friday morning at her home in Cynthiana.

The Rev. Warner F. Davis, who has been engaged in revival services at Ashland, returned to Lexington last week.

A 100-acre Clark county farm belonging to W. H. Ardrey, was sold Friday to Woodford Johnson, for $7,100.

Mrs. Susie M. Letzinger began her duties as county court clerk of Webster county last Tuesday.

Princeton was $150 short of its Red Cross relief goal last week with a total collection of $1,600.

Dan H. Lloyd of near Germantown, was chosen chairman of the Mason County Board of Tax Supervisors Monday.

Jack A. Jones, 73, former caretaker of Fleming County Poor Farm, died Monday at Aberdeen, Ohio.

Price Calk, Montgomery county, suffered a broken hip and a crushed hand last week when he was involved in a truck accident at Winchester.

Ester Gooch, Negro woman, near Providence, was arraigned before Judge Arnold Wiseman, near Irvin was burned last Thursday night. Loss is estimated at several hundred dollars. No insurance was carried.

Orbie Mitchell, who retired January 1 as sheriff of Caldwell county, has been appointed an investigator for the Alcohol Tax Unit, U. S., Treasury Dept., at Louisville, January 30, and was sworn in immediately.

The Winchester city commission Friday gave final reading and approval to two ordinances doing away with the city jail and the office of city jailer and providing for a city lockup in the county jail.

The largest single shipment ever received in Paducah, which is becoming an important premium distribution point, arrived Monday. A consignment of 5,000 pints of gasoline contained in five tank barges towed from Baton Rouge, La.

H. J. Rose, instructor in the industrial arts department of Kentucky Wesleyan College, has resigned his position to accept a place as engineering chemist with the Ashland Oil and Refining Company at Ashland, Ky., it was announced Monday.

After being committed to Eastern State Hospital for observation and found to be without mental disease, Jesse Hines, 18, of Georgetown, was returned to the Scott county jail to face charges of attempting a church building and arson.

William C. Caywood Jr., editor of the Winchester Daily Sun, was commissioned a major of the paper last Friday by publisher James S. Tatman, who left Saturday for Washington for service with the army. He will receive a reserve commission.

Henry Clay Cox, Garrard County attorney has been named chairman of the Garrard County Democratic executive committee to succeed the late Joe E. Robinson, who until his death had headed the post for thirty-three years.

Ermon Cutter, 11, Stanford, a seventh grade student of the Moreland city school and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cutter of Moreland, was declared Lincoln county's champion speller at the annual Lincoln county spelling bee held last Friday.

Lucian Jobe, 14, of near Lexington, suffered a fractured leg and lacerations of the face Monday night when he was struck by an automobile while riding his bicycle on the Russell Cave pike about six miles from Lexington, J. B. Shimfessel of Kenney Lane was the driver of the car which struck Jobe.

Billions for Allied victory . . . or for tribute to dictators? There is only one answer: Buy U. S. Defenses Bonds and Stamps.

"THE HOME FRONT"

This war is going to be won in the home front. The home front is all-important in total war. The home front saved France after Dunkerque, it was to the home front—to the betrayed and deluded people of Germany—that Hitler addressed himself with betweem-the-lines hysteria last week-end.

We Americans are allout for victory on the home front. We're all of us determined to keep the raw materials for Victory flowing into our industrial plants and the finished weapons of war streaming from those plants to the fighting zones until Adolf is in the ash can and Japan on the junkheap and the people of the world free at last.

Victory is going to cost some manufacturers their business for the duration as metals are diverted from—let's say new cars and pianos—to guns and tanks. Victory is going to mean victory and conversion to the machines of industries, grief to management and distress to workers as they shift from the uses of peace to the uses of war.

In a free country the prize of Victory will include incomparably greater rationing. Sugar and tires were just starters. We took Victory for granted. But when a new radio may be just as hard to come by as a new car, Victory will be appreciated dollars. No insurance was carried.

Almost all the trends developed during the past week have direct bearing on the home front. There's a War Production Board to organize and direct war production, a War Manpower Commission to mobilize labor, and there's the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, which will control the flow of goods and commodities to the retail market. The housewife will go on a war "regimen." Sugar ration cards may be issued. There is going to be a price ceiling and there is no way to avoid them.

Following this year, mostly expected to deal with preparation, limitation and conversion, the following a year should be one of big production. After that, by 1944, the full effectiveness of production should be seen. But that means a major battle in 1942, at home and for production.

MONEY TALKS

By Frederick W. Stamm

Federal Income Tax returns are now demanding the attention of millions of American citizens. The deadline for filing your return is March 15.

Every single person making $750 or over per year and every married person making $1500 or over per year must file a tax return. This does not mean that you will pay any income tax. A single person who has exemptions which bring his net income below $750 need pay no tax. Likewise a married person who has exemptions which bring his net income below $1500 need pay no tax. But in both cases, a return should be filed.

Every citizen is entitled to legal deductions from his gross income. Some of these are taxes on state, county or city real and personal property, automobile licenses, driver's license.

State of Kentucky taxes on some bank accounts (if you are lucky enough to have one), and state gasoline tax. You may also deduct gifts to religious and charitable organizations, such as your church, the Red Cross, the Community Chest, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., etc.

If you are a member of a labor organization, you can deduct your initiation fees, union dues, and special assessment fees.

Usually, you may deduct any interest you have paid on your indebtedness. If you have purchased your home on the installment plan, you may deduct the interest paid on your mortgage.

Other deductions allowed are: thefts not covered by insurance, losses of your automobile caused by fire, storm, icy roads, or damages in collision, if not due to your negligence and not covered by insurance.

Lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and teachers may deduct dues paid to professional organizations and expenses for education with attending professional conventions.

You may pay your tax in full March 15, or you may pay it in four quarterly installments. There is no additional charge if you choose to pay on the installment basis.

If you are in the income tax group and have not received a federal tax blank through the mail or otherwise, be sure and secure one and return it on or before March 15. This is important.

Tobacco Up 35 To 70 Per Cent

Cash farm income in Kentucky in 1941 approached $185,000,000, or 16 per cent more than in 1940, says a State College of Agriculture and Home Economics report on the agricultural situation. Prices of many types of tobacco this season are from 35 to 70 per cent higher than a year ago, and returns promise to be considerably higher than 1940's crop.

New Standard Oil Map Aids Motoring Economy

"Save While You See the Sights" is a slogan that will appeal to American motorists, for saving is the virtue of the days-saving tires, saving gasoline, saving the car itself.

And one way to save is to get more out of each trip, to see more with less time and effort, and residents in Kentucky will be able to do just that by carefully planning their trips in advance with the aid of the new 1942 road map of Kentucky just issued by the Standard Oil Company (Incorporated in Kentucky).

Most helpful feature of the new map in this respect is the new panel giving data for each thoroughly revised and is now printed in four colors for the first time. On it are described in full color nearly four score outstanding tourist attractions of the Bluegrass State. Thirty of these are further described in accompanying text which gives information about visiting hours, admission prices, and principal features. Additional points of interest are named and located on a special inset map of the Bluegrass Region, including forty stock farms for which this section is famous.

With this Standard Oil map at hand the motorist can avoid almless driving in search of the attractions in which Kentucky, can pack each day's trip with the maximum of pleasure, can enjoy many sights that he may otherwise overlook right along his proposed route.

The road map book has been enlarged in scale and brought up to date in the latest changes in road conditions, highway numbers, populations, distances and all the other data that make traveling easier, safer, and more economical.

Motorists may obtain this map free of charge from Standard Oil Service Stations and Dealers throughout Kentucky and at many points in Indiana, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi.

"you buy 'em we'll fly 'em!"

THUMBS UP FOR BONDS AND STAMPS! This war poster, illustrating how Americans can help the air forces to victory, is being displayed in the windows of 500,000 of the Nation's retail stores where Defense Stamps—in denominations from 10 cents to $5—are being sold. This is one of a series of human-interest posters being prepared to remind the public of its part in the war effort.

Lexington Racing Older Than State

Records are not clear as to just how long horse racing has been a major sport in Lexington but they do show there was a track in existence as early as 1789 on the site of the Blue-grass before Kentucky, which is celebrating its Sesqui-centennial of statehood this year, was admitted to the Union on June 1, 1792. By that time horse racing had become so popular in Lexington that it was already banished racing from Main street because of the reckless manner in which jockeys rode.

It is known that as early as 1788 this ageless sport was enjoying race meetings.

In the spring of that year the Kentucky Gazette carried a paid advertisement announcing a meeting at the Crab Orchard, Ky., on June 18, 19 and 20. The advertisement included the warning, "As it is very dangerous on account of the Indians it is hoped each person will go well armed."

Soon after Kentucky was admitted as a state Lexington saw the formation of its first association with plans for regular race meetings there. And almost continuously since that time Lexington has enjoyed organized race meetings each year. There were brief interruptions during the Civil War and near the turn of the last century.

The Kentucky Association race track which held its first meeting in 1826 was the oldest track in the United States when it held its last meeting in the spring of 1933. There was no racing in the Bluegrass until Keeneland Race Course held its inaugural program in the fall of 1936. Since its opening the Keeneland plant has held two meetings annually, one in April and the other in October.

Lexington's track, which operates on a non-profit basis, will open its 1942 spring meeting on Thursday, April 9, and offer ten days of sport. Among the feature races is expected to be one called the Sesqui-centennial Handicap in honor of Kentucky's celebration this year. .

New Standard Oil Map Aids Motoring Economy

"Save While You See the Sights" is a slogan that will appeal to American motorists, for saving is the virtue of the days-saving tires, saving gasoline, saving the car itself.

And one way to save is to get more out of each trip, to see more with less time and effort, and residents in Kentucky will be able to do just that by carefully planning their trips in advance with the aid of the new 1942 road map of Kentucky just issued by the Standard Oil Company (Incorporated in Kentucky).

Most helpful feature of the new map in this respect is the new panel giving data for each thoroughly revised and is now printed in four colors for the first time. On it are described in full color nearly four score outstanding tourist attractions of the Bluegrass State. Thirty of these are further described in accompanying text which gives information about visiting hours, admission prices, and principal features. Additional points of interest are named and located on a special inset map of the Bluegrass Region, including forty stock farms for which this section is famous.

With this Standard Oil map at hand the motorist can avoid almless driving in search of the attractions in which Kentucky, can pack each day's trip with the maximum of pleasure, can enjoy many sights that he may otherwise overlook right along his proposed route.

The road map book has been enlarged in scale and brought up to date in the latest changes in road conditions, highway numbers, populations, distances and all the other data that make traveling easier, safer, and more economical.

Motorists may obtain this map free of charge from Standard Oil Service Stations and Dealers throughout Kentucky and at many points in Indiana, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi.

Says Car Ban May Bring Back "Good Old Days"

The ban on tires and the lack of new cars may bring back "the good old days" in many neighborhoods, believes Merton Oyler of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. Oyler has just completed a study of the use of automobiles and other modern conveniences on farms.

He found that the period from 1920 to 1930 was the heyday of automobile buying by farmers of Kentucky. In 1929 only about a tenth of the farmers of the state drove cars. Then the number of cars on farms increased rapidly until about 1930, after which the increase was more gradual, except around cities.

In commercial farming areas, the war may not affect the use of cars and trucks as much as in other areas. The labor shortage and the lack of repair parts and of new machinery may tend to make cars even more necessary, says Oyler.

Here are some of the things Oyler found in his study:

Automobiles on farms increased rapidly from 1920 to 1930.

Electricity took the field in the 1930's. In 1930 only slightly more than 2 per cent of the farms had electricity, while in 1940 this percentage had jumped to 17.

The high point in the use of motor vehicles on farms was before 1930. In 1940 only 15 per cent of the farms of Kentucky had telephones.

TOBACCO ACREAGES

Of the total of 119,000 Kentucky farms on which burley tobacco is grown, 24,533 have a half-acre or less, and an acre or less is grown on 51,000 farms. Thirty thousand farms grow one and a tenth to two acres, and less than 15,000 farms produce more than four acres.

—For Victory: Buy Bonds.

The value of telephone service increases as more telephone subscribers are added. During the past two years alone, a net gain of almost 290,000 telephones was made in the area served by Southern Bell. ● To make possible this unprecedented increase in telephone service has required an expenditure of nearly one hundred million dollars and a net increase of more than 6,000 new employes, making a total of 28,000 men and women now employed by Southern Bell. ● To-day, more than before in history, the telephone is indispensable to business and industry, a source of ever present comfort, convenience and security to the home, and vital to our national welfare in war and peace. ● The telephone has become a part of our modern way of life—indispensable—invaluable.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED
HARRY M. MITCHELL
Manager

IT'S ALL STRAIGHT-AGED
Never Blended with Younger Beer!
Falls City BEER
FALLS CITY BREWING CO., INC., LOUISVILLE, KY.