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In Memory of
WARREN R. FISHER
Editor 1912-1937

Mrs. Warren Fisher, Publisher
Warren Fisher, Jr., Business Manager
Mrs. S. W. Keller, Society Editor

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MEMBER KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1942

U. S. To Go On War Time.

Clocks throughout the United States will be turned ahead one hour on February 9 for the duration of the war. Passed—partly as a measure to conserve electricity—by Congress and signed by the President, the daylight saving act places the nation on "fast time" for the second period in its history. Daylight saving time was adopted by Congress in 1917 and was in effect during the summers of 1917 and 1918. This time it will be observed twelve months of the year.

Following its adoption by Congress during the last war, daylight saving time was continued each summer by the metropolitan centers in the East. Last summer, it was estimated, 40 per cent of the population of the nation was on daylight time.

Daylight saving in the present war has been given even wider application abroad than it had been given during the First World War. Whereas previously the clocks were set ahead one hour during the spring and summer months, European belligerents have been on year-round daylight saving since the start of hostilities, with certain countries setting their clocks two hours ahead of standard time during the longest days of the year.

The standard-time system of the United States has been legally recognized by the Federal government only since 1918. In 1883, the railroads, which had been operating on as many as 77 different time schedules, got together and divided the country into four time zones, each covering 15 degrees of longitude. The time of each zone was based on the mean astronomical time of the meridian bisecting it.

The variety of local time schedules previously followed had caused so much confusion that the new system was readily adopted by common consent throughout the nation. But it was not incorporated into Federal law until passage of the Standard Time Act of 1918, one section of which provided for national daylight saving.

While daylight saving hitherto has been confined principally to the Northeast and certain other restricted sections, it has been observed, in effect, in Ohio, Michigan, and Western Georgia, by virtue of their inclusion in the Eastern time zone despite the fact that their geographical position would normally call for their observance of central time.

The National Debt.

Only a few years ago even the most ardent advocates of spending debated whether the United States could safely shoulder a $50,000,000,000 national debt. The debacle was settled summarily when the debt climbed past that mark with hardly any notice.

More recently the subject of debate was: Can the United States carry a debt of $100,000,000,000 or even $150,000,000,000 during the years to come? And the issue is far from academic, since, on the basis of the mammoth budget the debt will be $100,000,000,000 by the end of the next fiscal year. And if that rate of spending is sustained, unless the war ends sooner, it will be $150,000,000,000 by July, 1944.

Should the present average rate of 2 1-2 per cent interest be maintained, a debt of $150,000,000,000 will cost approximately $3,750,000,000 a year to carry, or only slightly less than the total cost of the Federal government in 1932. Ability to meet a yearly service charge of that amount is dependent upon a high national income.

The situation is that the United States has to come out of this war with a magic formula for permanent prosperity, for if depression ever occurs in acute form, then the debt is going to be a very trying burden.

"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 so 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.

Gutenburg Sure Started Something.

To one who has sweat and sworn over the cantankerousness of a "Cincinnati Cylinder," or a "Country Campbell," and remembers the involved operation, viewed as a boy, of "jerking" a Washington Hand Press, the jingle brought in this week by a subscriber, and which we are going to quote presently, may have the same thrilling swing for you that it has for us.

Sometimes we think that nearly everyone, at some period in his life, has succumbed for a time to the lure of types and ink. Every now and then some old fellow comes in, who says he was "devil" in The Mercury office away back in the umpty-umpties, or "kicked the press" one afternoon, or shot African golf on the old imposing stones in the days when it wasn't considered necessary for one to be transported "East of Suez" for the purpose of raising a thirst or throwing a "natural." Law! how we wander away from our subject.

Spend a few years around a print shop and you'll be convinced that a cylinder press and a mule are sisters under the skin in obstinate and wily cantankerousness. When this writer bought The Mercury some years ago, he inherited with the other appurtenances thereto an ancient Cincinnati Cylinder—some press in its day—but fallen at that time into the sere and yellow leaf, as it were. But it still had enough life in it to be obstinate, and with the balky gasoline engine that drove it, constituted the more contumacious of a pair which could "draw iron tears down Pluto's cheek." It had a vibrating roller that persisted in getting out of time and unless one sat down beside it and held the steel roller core and pushed it back into timing as the press ran, the darn gadget would ram into the side of the press frame and spring it out like the leaning tower of Pisa.

Some two hours spent weekly fondling the cold steel end of a vibrating roller was never conducive, in our case, to a sweet Christian frame of mind. It did promote sleep afterward though, and the absence of a sweet Christian disposition is noted less in a print shop, one imagines, than any place on top of earth. In any event, we saw a junk man hammer the old villain to bits without a sentimental qualm and took his nine dollars and moved a Country Campbell in with high hopes and some anxiety as to what a gasoline engine would do to its spidery frame.

That Country Campbell was intended for African twin-motor drive (first one, then t'other) by its inventors and none of us knew how to figure speed of pulleys. Some one suggested that stepping the size down on the driven pulley fastened on the fly wheel would run it slower. So we stepped her down and turned on the power. Three black boys, aided by the entire staff, just saved it as it started for the window. Then we reversed the operation and with a rattle and bang we were off, until a few years ago, when we found a printer in worse fix than we were at the time—he having gone entirely broke—and so bought a somewhat venerable, but enormous and sturdy Huber, endowed with two-revolutions and eight tons of avoirdupois. On this ancestor of the Miehle, fair time and some 1,500 impressions may be made per hour, depending upon the pressman's attitude at the time toward Mr. Hoover's "noble experiment." Once when he—the pressman, not Mr. Hoover—attempted to feed some two hundred sheets at once into its inards, the Huber rebelled, but such a ration is too much to be expected even of an 8-ton behomoth.

Sometimes we look longingly at the pictures of perfecting press, which feed from a roll and fold their product. They are supposed to be "within reach" of the country shop, but for us, our countrymen the reach would constitute a stupendous stretch, what with exigencies of Hoover Prosperity, so called, 'neverything. Printers are always wanting a new press and always doing without one. We remember Enoch Grehan quipped with his usual charming impertinence, the spalpeen! on the occasion of the birth of a son to this writer, that "what Warren really wanted was a new cylinder press."

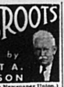
Oh, yes, the jingle a subscriber brought in. Well, perhaps you'll understand, now that you know about the Cincinnati Cylinder and the Country Campbell, why reading it gives us the feeling the owner of a 1914 model T flivver must have as he looks at a Rolls Royce slipping down the road. To quote:

"When old Gutenburg, inventor, of the printing press, the mentor
Of the clumsy-fingered typos in a sleepy German town,
Used to spread the sheets of vellum on the forms and plainly tell 'em
That the art was then perfected, as he pressed the platen down, —
He had not the faintest notion of the rhythmical commotion,
Of the brabble and the clamor and the unremitting roar
Of the mighty triple-decker, while the steel rods whirl and flicker,
And the papers ready folded fall in thousands on the floor."

Our subscriber appends a note, giving specifications of the Double Octuple Hoe, which could print an edition while old Gutenburg was spreading his vellum, twoit: Height 19 1-2 feet, length 48 feet, weight 175 tons, revolutions 300 per minute; paper used per hour 18 tons or a strip 3 feet wide and 216 miles long. Production per hour 300,000 eight page folded newspapers. Old Gutenburg sure started something.

Whooey! If we had one of those. Well, if we did, we couldn't stop the blasted thing quickly enough, once started to prevent printing about twenty-six issues. We country buzzards are not so far ahead of Gutenburg after all.

GRASSROOTS



by WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

'ALL OUT' FOR WAR MEANS JUST THAT

DURING World War I, a manufacturer friend, whose plant was working to capacity on a government order, said to me:

"The government needs my product. It cannot get it elsewhere. I can, and propose to raise my price, and the government will pay."

"Does your present price meet your production costs?" I asked.

"Yes, and more, but—"

"You have a son in France. He is offering all he has, including life, to serve his government, and not asking a price, but you—"

The tears came to his eyes as he stopped me. "No," he said, "I had not thought of it in that way. The price will not go up; it will come down."

That should be the attitude of all of us in this war.

"All out" war means a total sacrifice on the part of all of us to defeat the enemy. The men in our armed forces offer that total sacrifice without thought of gain. They offer life when needed. The manufacturer who demands a profit on his product, the farmer who insists on higher prices for his crops, the workman who demands excessive wages, who refuses to work long hours, or strikes because he can enforce unreasonable demands, are not fighting an "all out" war. They refuse to sacrifice for the cause.

* * *

SOCIAL GAINS AND WAR PRODUCTION

IF AMONG "social gains" are to be counted the support of people who do not want to work, or the working of short hours, or short weeks, we are going to sacrifice some "social gains" before we achieve a maximum of war production and defeat the enemy. America has something more important than "social gains" to think about today. Should Hitler win, those are not the only gains that would be lost.

* * *

DEBT DECREASE

THE COMMERCE department at Washington reports a decrease in state and local debts by a total of $42,000,000 for the 12 months ending last June 30. That is not much out of a total indebtedness of $20,183,000,000 for local and state governments, but at least it is a step in the right direction.

The present bonded indebtedness of local, state and federal governments amounts to $77,434,000,000. That does not include the debts of the various corporations and administrations chartered by the federal government and for which we guarantee their bonds, which means we must pay them. It also does not include the money loaned to the democracies under the lease-lend law, or much of our own cost of preparedness and war. America will not kick about any necessary war cost, but most of us may complain a bit about the cost of unnecessary civilian activities.

* * *

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON 'BLACKOUTS'

ON MONDAY, Tuesday and Wednesday following the Jap attack on Hawaii, it rained, and rained hard, throughout southern California. All who could had remained indoors to avoid a ducking. Late Wednesday afternoon the storm broke, the sun set clear and by seven o'clock people of the cities, towns and farms were out en masse to see the Christmas displays in the streets and in the shops.

Then—bing!—street lights and the decorative Christmas lights were out. The sirens were sounding an air raid warning. Over the radio the interceptor command was ordering all lights out in all homes, motorists were instructed to stop at the side of the road wherever they might be, put out all lights, and remain there until the "All Clear" signal was given.

It was a blackout—California's first hint of the meaning of war. The interceptor command reported the possibility of enemy planes being in the offing.

Winter nights can be chilly in southern California. To sit for three hours and more in unheated, unlighted cars; to sit for three hours and more in unlighted homes or to find the way to bed in the dark, takes more of something than the American people usually display—but they did it.

Whether the interceptor command had heard the drone of a fleet of Jap planes or the sound of a flock of hoot owls, that alarm demonstrated that the civilian population will obey war-time orders and that we have the spirit needed to win this war.

* * *

SPENDING 56 BILLIONS

FIFTY-SIX BILLION DOLLARS for war expenditures in 1942. Can we spend it? That is far more than it cost to run the federal government for the first 100 years of our national existence, including the cost of three major wars and some smaller ones. It means spending approximately $153,000,000 each one of the 365 days of 1942; $6,350,000 for each one of the 8,760 hours. My guess is that there will be some of the 56 billions left over at the end of 1942.

It Pays To Advertise

50 YEARS AGO

Thursday, February 4, 1892

Died—Infant of Mr. and Mrs. James Thomas, at their home in the county on January 28.

Movement started to hold another election on the question of local option for Carlisle this summer.

General merchandise store of Myers and Irvine at Moorefield burned to the ground early Tuesday morning.

Hiram Ewing purchases the interest of his partner, L. T. Potts, in their grocery store, and is now sole proprietor.

Assessor J. R. Long completes his tax books for the year 1891, which shows the valuation of Nicholas county property for taxes to be $2,157,735.

Married—Miss Ida B. Harney and Mr. Elbridge Hollar, both of the Crayton neighborhood, on the 4th.—Mrs. Eliza Vancamp and Mr. Jas. W. Sloop, both of the county, on the 2nd.

Mr. John G. Powell, who went to Missouri about two weeks ago on account of illness of relatives, writes that his mother and brother died within three days of each other and his father is in critical condition.

At the regular monthly meeting of the city council Monday night, C. B. Morford tendered his resignation as Mayor. John W. Powling resigned as city assessor and G. R. Martin was elected to the place. Luke Mathias was elected street lamp lighter for the ensuing year at a salary of 35 cents per lamp per month.

40 YEARS AGO

Thursday, February 6, 1902

Sunday was groundhog day and his hogship saw his shadow.

Died—Mrs. William Huddleson, 50, at her home near Locust Grove.

David Judy takes position with S. K. Veach in the Star Clothing Hall.

W. H. Parker, of near town, appointed oil inspector for Nicholas county.

W. B. Ratliff buys building on Main street from John W. Myers for $1600.

February term of circuit court convenes with Judge J. J. Osborne presiding.

Willis Mathers sells his residence in the east end to William Megowan for $2,000.

Married—Miss Lutie Henry and Mr. R. W. Dalzell, both of the county, on the 5th.

O. H. Rice, for a number of years engineer for the Carlisle Milling Company, leaves for Georgetown to take charge of the electric light plant at that place.

A the regular monthly meeting of the city council Monday night John W. Powling was elected city clerk over R. R. Rossell after thirty ballots had been taken.

Dr. R. J. R. Tilton receives severe shock when he comes in tontact with an electric light wire which had fallen on the street. The collar on his overcoat was burned off.

20 YEARS AGO

Thursday, February 2, 1922

Delivery of tobacco started here Monday with over 100,000 lbs. on opening day. The streets were lined with tobacco from sunup till sundown.

U. M. Swinford is serving as county judge during the absence of Judge Tilton, who is attending the good roads conference at Lexington.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council Monday night, committees were appointed to investigate the coast of operating the electric light plant for two months.

Born—Mr. and Mrs. William D. Motch, of Middlesboro, a daughter, on January 19th.—Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bramel, of Paris, a daughter, on Monday, January 30th.

Jasper Shannon, a senior in the Carlisle High school, won the $20 in gold offered by the Cooperative Marketing Association for the best essay submitted by a student in any school in the burley district on the subject: "Why Father Should Sign The Tobacco Contract."

Circuit court will begin here Monday morning with 32 new cases filed on docket. One of the most sensational cases to be tried is a damage suit for $5,296.50 filed last week by G. W. Kissick against H. H. Allison.

Married—Mrs. Minnie Rose and Mr. Thomas Stanfield both of the county last Thursday.—Miss Fern Harter of Blue Licks and Mr. Jesse T. Ockerman of Taylor's Creek, last Wednesday afternoon.

Died—Mrs. Coley Small, 68, at her home near Needmore Tuesday night.—Leslie A. Fryman, 2, at the home of his parents near Crayton Sunday. — Mr. Michael Joseph Kenney, 87, at home of his niece Mrs. D. M. Curry, last Wednesday afternoon.—Mrs. Cora Harney, 46, of the East Union neighborhood at a Lexington hospital, last Saturday.—Mrs. Nancy L. Clark, 81 at her home in Wilmore last Saturday night.—Mrs. Alois Peters, 65, at her home in this city at 3 o'clock.

OTHER EDITORIALS

T. V. A. OR KY.?

(The Sentinel-Echo)

Will the Tennessee Valley Authority, an agency of the United States Government, or will our own State Government rule Kentucky? Shall Kentucky assert control over the electric systems owned by cities generating their own power or purchasing that power from privately owned firms, and relinquish that control over the electric systems belonging to cities purchasing power from the Tennessee Valley Authority? Will Kentucky permit, even encourage, the T. V. A. to so contract with and control the electric service of its cities, that valuable properties, developed at great cost to further the advancement of Kentucky communities, will be rendered useless and valueless through subsidized public competition? Shall private enterprise—man doing business with man to the mutual advantage of them all—be discouraged? Will Kentucky—and these United States for that matter—remain the time honored Democracy that has made us great, and continue to encourage under practical and sufficient regulation that brand of private enterprise that has made us strong; or shall we become a sort of Socialist State that advances little men with large ambitions to high places, who only too often destroy every vestige of human freedom that might be between them and their goal of ultimate power?

It seems that these questions might come up before the present session of the Kentucky Legislature.

Whatever fault we might have found, or might now find with the Kentucky Utilities Co., it must be acknowledged that this organization has relieved us in many rural towns of Kentucky from inadequate and uncertain service of the sundown schedule of the local electric plants, and given us in its stead a dependable 24-hour service of electric current adequate for all lighting and power needs. And this at greatly reduced prices. In recent years, under the administration of the Kentucky Public Service Commission, their services have been extended and their charges still further materially reduced. All quite satisfactory to practically all their many customers.

By State law and common public policy, the privately owned utilities have been encouraged to add to their generating and distributing plants, and the public has been encouraged to invest in the securities to meet the cost of these improvements. Not a few elderly persons I know have fortified against the future and built up a defense against the uncertainties of old age, through these securities. To protect the managements who are doing a good job of serving the public, and to protect the investments of those who finance these public services, and to protect the public generally from the unnecessary charge of over-development, a "certificate of convenience and necessity" is required to extend or build any new public utility. This principle the T. V. A. has or would completely ignore.

It might be and probably would be of some advantage to some Kentucky cities to contract for T. V. A. current, when the T. V. A. has any current that they can deliver. The Democratic way would be for these cities and the T. V. A. to make joint or separate applications for a "certificate of convenience and necessity." In cases where such certificates are granted and there are existing facilities that would need to be purchased or replaced, those facilities should be purchased and paid for and if the purchaser and seller cannot agree on the price, then there should be the advantage of a full court review before the purchaser would be permitted to build paralleling facilities. If the old facilities are valueless, the court can and will so decree.

The State Socialism way would be to ignore the property rights of our present servants, and recognize only the rights of the State and the wishes of those temporarily in control of the State. The ultimate would be the concentration camp for the objector. We do not even suggest that the concentration camp idea has even entered the minds of these professed public benefactors who would ignore private property rights, and the right of the individual to serve. But the attitude of the T. V. A., who according to reports refuses to do business with cities where the Kentucky Public Service Commission or other State agency exerts any control, is altogether apparent. Many whom in the past we have heard advance the cause of the T. V. A., have at the same time practically denied the property rights of the individuals whose services they profess to disdain. It is not unknown that backers and political beneficiaries have used the "big stick" of that "noble experiment" to beat into submission private individuals and even public servants who conscientiously oppose it. It is reasonable to assume that this is being attempted right now in Kentucky.

If the Tennessee Valley Authority wishes to do business in Kentucky on the same basis as others furnishing similar services, with those who wish to do business with them, well and good. But an attempt to substitute that authority for constituted State authority in Kentucky is far from well. As for us we prefer to continue to do business with men, and not with authority.

Our Government represents all of us in dealing with Germany, with Italy and with Japan. But Government in competition with private business has no rightful place in Kentucky, nor in these United States.

Publisher Condemns T. V. A. Plan

Henry Ward, Democratic floor leader of the House of Representatives and newspaperman himself ,made public today a letter from a newspaper publisher opposing proposed legislation to enable Kentucky cities to acquire T. V. A. electric current and his own reply advocating the plan.

The attack on the proposal came from Russell Dyche, publisher of the London Sentinel-Echo, in a letter which Ward said was mailed to Kentucky newspaper publishers. Ward, long an advocate of T. V. A. service, is city editor of the Paducah Sun-Democrat.

Dyche asserted that the T. V. A. and individuals "who do not like our democratic way of doing business" would "let the T. V. A. do in Kentucky and to Kentucky property what its management dictates" without supervision by the State Public Service Commission.

To this, Ward replied in his letter to Dyche:

"The individuals who are sponsoring the proposed legislation (expected to be introduced in the House this week) to permit Kentucky municipalities to contract for T. V. A. power believe in the democratic way of doing business and are asking only that the democratic way be followed in the preparation of this legislation.

"Under the proposed legislation, the Tennessee Valley Authority would be given no power to do anything to Kentucky property."

Dyche's letter to the publishers said:

"It (the T. V. A.) quite plainly wishes to destroy the Kentucky Utilities Company and take over the K. U. business."

To make this charge, Ward wrote Dyche, "is a deliberate misrepresentation of the facts, for the reason that the T. V. A. would not be authorized to take over any property in Kentucky."

Dyche also said:

"It is only a short step from the T. V. A. coming into Kentucky with a demand to do business strictly on its own terms to demands by other outside Government agencies that they shall dictate to Kentucky municipalities—saying what may and what may not go into papers, including news, advertising and publicity."

Ward's letter said:

"You and I know that the only purpose of this declaration is to arouse the prejudices and emotions of Kentucky newspaper publishers and that there is no real foundation for the charge."

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Walter Payne, 71, former postmaster of Paris, died last week. Burial was held Friday.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Jake Hunt of Bath county, was destroyed by fire last week.

The Paris Tobacco Board of Trade announced that the Paris market will close for the season on Friday, January 30.

J. M. McIntire was reappointed last week as Master Commissioner and Receiver of the Fleming circuit court.

In a physical examination Monday five Woodford county selectees, three white and two colored, failed to pass.

Registration for the second semester at Union College will be held Monday and Tuesday, February 2 and 3.

The February tire quota for Bourbon county was announced last week as 10 passenger tires and 8 tubes; 23 truck tires and 37 truck tubes.

Rev. George B. Thompson will move to Millersburg Feb. 1st to assume duties as pastor of the Millersburg Presbyterian church.

Coroner Robert Y. Hutton of Flemingsburg said an inquest was scheduled Monday in the death of Harrison Reeves, 75, whose body was found in Licking river Friday night.

James B. Wilson of Louisville was elected president of the Kentucky Society of Professional Engineers at the closing session Saturday of a two-day meeting at Lexington.

Ensign William Stucky, Lexington, a reporter for the Herald, left Monday for active duty in the office of public relations of the navy at Washington, D. C.

Postmaster Thomas J. Stevenson, Winchester announced Saturday that approximately 700 motorists had purchased federal stamps for cars and trucks.

Fire of an undetermined origin destroyed the Russell Springs Hotel at Russell Springs, Ky., and caused the death of Harry Inman, 29, of Lawrenceburg.

Ed Pritchard, formerly of Paris, now a member of the OPM legal staff was given several paragraphs last week in the Lexington Leader's "Merry-Go-Round—Drew Pearson and R. S. Allen's column."

Robert Morris, 21, Cynthiana, home on furlough, sustained a painful injury to his foot last Wednesday afternoon when in climbing a fense the shotgun he was carrying accidentally discharged.

The committee in charge of Cynthiana's President's Birthday Ball to be given on January 30, at the city hall, has announced that "Scotty" Scottow and The Troubadours of Frankfort will play for the ball.

Hon. Howard McCartney, of Fleming county, representative and a member of the field artillery of Ft. Bragg, N. C., was given thirty days leave to attend to his duties at Frankfort last week.

Loman Wolf, 11, son of Leonard Wolf, London, was crushed to death last Thursday when a barn in which he and two companions were playing collapsed and pinned him beneath the wreckage.

Pete Stamm of Lewis county was arrested on a charge of circulating false reports and was tried on the charge before county Judge Taft Stone. He was found guilty and fined $10 and costs.

Paul W. Perry, an employee of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway at Raceland, filed suit for $50,000 damages last Saturday, alleging that he had contracted silicosis while in the company's employ.

The Somerset company of the state militia was disbanded Saturday by Gov. Keen Johnson at the request of Adjt. Gen. John A. Polin because of "unsuccessful efforts to properly organize a unit."

Donald Anderson, 22, under indictment for failing to keep his draft board advised of his whereabouts, was given an opportunity by Federal District Judge H. Church Ford to rectify his position under the Selective Service program last Saturday. He will be eligible to be inducted into the army if he passes a physical examination before the army medical board in Lexington next month.

William King, formerly of Flemingsburg, attached to a quartermaster training regiment at Camp Lee, Va., has been promoted from the rank of private to corporal.

A re-capped tire, consigned to Berea College, was stolen from a Penn Brothers Motor Express truck Monday, P. H. Bronaugh, manager, reported to Lexington police.

Enlistment of Larry Dean Humphries, Route 4, Paris, in the marine corps was announced Monday by Sergt. Ernest Sutton, head of the Lexington marine recruiting office at the Federal building.

John King told the Fayette county patrol that a tire was stolen from his farm on the Ft. Springs and Pinkard pike some time Saturday. This is Fayette county's third tire theft since the rationing went into effect.

Each member clug of the Kentucky Business and Professional Woman's federation will buy at least one defense bond before March 1, it was decided at a meeting of directors of the association Sunday.

Mrs. R. C. Cravens, 25, of Lexington and A. R. Robertson, 33, of Stamping Ground, were injured slightly when two automobiles collided at Fifth street and Broadway in Lexington Sunday afternoon.

R. G. Adair, president of the board of managers of the Ashland Hospital Corp., announced Sunday that the resignation of Miss Emma Lou Ford as superintendent of King's Daughters hospital had been accepted.

Gilbert Polly, newly elected Sheriff of Letcher county, left last Monday for Frankfort where he took several prisoners sentenced in this term of court to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary.

One man was killed, another was fatally injured and a third suffered a crushed leg, necessitating amputation, when a light coupe turned over several times on the Grayson-Olive Hill highway one-half mile west of Olive Hill Sunday night.

Taylor House of Lexington, an attorney and a captain in the United States army reserve corps, Saturday was notified to report for active duty February 2 at the air-corps ferry-command station at West Palm Beach, Florida.

Jimmy Drymon, 18, Lexington, University of Kentucky freshman, has been accepted as an air corps cadet and is now in training at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala. He is believed to be one of the youngest aviation cadets in training.

More than 700 books were donated during the first week of the victory book drive in Madison county, it was reported Saturday by Miss Mary Floyd, Eastern Teachers College librarian, chairman of the drive.

Although the campaign still was $5,240.30 short of its goal, Red Cross leaders at Lexington stated Saturday that their intention was to complete the local $45,000 war-fund drive next Saturday, the last day of January.

Leonard D. Midland, Bath county was charged with murder in Rowan county last week and placed in the jail at Morehead for the slaying of Ed Brown of Farmers, whose body was found on U. S. 60 near his home.

Wanted as a violator of the Selective Service Act, aRiph Costello, 34, of Cincinnati, admitted his identity Monday before U. S. Commissioner Joseph J. Bradley and agreed to his transfer to the jurisdiction of the federal court for the southern Ohio district.

Omar McCord, 19, of Paris, was arrested by Deputy Sheriffs Dan Peed and Reuben Arnspargar on a charge of petit larceny and placed in the county jail to await trial. McCord was arrested after he was accused of killing and picking sheep on the farm of L. W. Crump of the Ruddles Mill road.

H. M. Mitchell, Paris, manager of the Bell Telephone office and registered American Red Cross first aid instructor, announced last Thursday that the course in first aid for women employes had been completed and that while all men employees of the company had received first aid training previously, this was the first course to be conducted for women.

A Week Of The War

Chairman Nelson of the War Production Board abolished the OPM and transferred its functions regarding production, purchasing, priorities, materials, civilian supply and subcontracting to a new streamlined organization under the Board. In addition, Mr. Nelson created under the new Board a progress reporting and a planning unit to suggest improvements from time to time.

Mr. Nelson stressed two fundamental differences between the old and new organization; an increased amount of authority and a more definite delegation of responsibility to promote speed. He said the main objective of the new organization was the full mobilization in the war effort of every national resource, large and small.

Mr. Nelson named Ernest Kanzler to convert auto industry facilities to war use. Mr. Kanzler will have complete authority to do whatever is necessary, Mr. Nelson said. He said that he expected to appoint as many other men with similar authority for other industries as are necessary.

The War Front

President Roosevelt told his press conference an inter-allied supply council and similar joint commands are in existence, and excellent progress is being made to strengthen the position of the United Nations in the Southwest Pacific.

The Army announced Gen. MacArthur's forces have repulsed continuous heavy attacks by reinforced Japanese units on Bataan Peninsula, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy with comparatively low losses to the defenders. The entire Japanese 14th Army, together with other units, landed on Luzon. U. S. army forces sank a Japanese cruiser and a large tanker 100 miles off Jolo, and shot down 16 enemy planes in the Philippines.

The Navy announced the freighter SS Brazos was sunk in a collision 120 miles southwest of Cape Hatteras, and during the past week U-boats sank the City of Atlanta, the Latvian freighter Ciltvaira, the tankers Coimbra and Allan Jackson, and torpedoed the tanker Malay. The Navy did not announce number of U-boats sunk or captured but said "some of the recent visitors to our territorial waters will never enjoy the return trip portion of their voyage." The U. S. Navy sank three enemy merchant ships off Tokyo Bay and torpedoed a 5,000-ton enemy vessel in Binanga Bay.

Report To The Nation

The Office of Facts and Figures, coordinating the information activities of all Federal agencies to keep the public informed of the war effort, issued a 62 page booklet, "Report to the Nation," outlining the defense and war programs from the beginning to the present. In separate chapters the report discusses price control activities, alien control, economic warfare, production of all necessary war items, civilian defense, war financing and all other phases of the national effort.

Autos, Trucks And Tires

The WPB ordered all production of passenger cars and light trucks for any purpose halted February 1. The announcement of the order said all military demands can be filled from the stockpile of autos that will be on hand by that date and which cannot be sold without Government permission. OPA announced that there is no prospect of rationing for used cars or of commandeering of private cars. OPA amended the auto freezing order to permit transfer of title to any vehicle under the terms of installment contracts drawn up before January 1 and repossession of any vehicle involved in a breach of such contract. The agency also amended its tire freezing rules to allow clergymen to purchase new tires and tubes. OPA put a ceiling price on materials used in retreading used tires.

Transportation

The Interstate Commerce Commission granted railroads permission to increase passenger fares 10 per cent. Exempt from the increase are special fares granted to military or naval men on furlough. Permission was also granted to the Railway Express Agency, Inc., to make an emergency additional charge of 10 cents per package sent at first, second or third-class rates.

Army

The President said the United Nations are collaborating with the U. S. to effect transfers to the American armed service of the Americans who had enlisted before the war under foreign flags. War Secretary Stimson announced completion of plans for the formation of a 6th Armored Division and two additional all-Negro units; an infantry division and an air pursuit squadron. The House passed and sent to the Senate legislation appropriating $12,500,000,000 to provide 33,000 new Army planes and equipment for them.

Navy

President Roosevelt asked Congress for $15,960,000,000 for the Navy and signed a bill authorizing establishment of a special limited-service Marine Corps composed of World War veterans and older men to be used in patrolling and guarding vital facilities. The Navy announced that students in school or college who have not yet reached their 20th birthday may enlist in the Naval Reserve with permission to complete the current school year before reporting for duty.

Civilian Defense

President Roosevelt asked Congress for $100,000,000 to be used by the OCD for air raid protection of civilians. Congress authorized the appropriation and formally placed the responsibility for Civilian protection with the OCD. The FBI announced it will conduct special war traffic schools for police of 120 strategically located cities. The War Department announced that in cooperation with the OCD it will establish six more schools to teach civilian defense workers protection against chemical weapons such as incendiary bombs.

Labor

Labor Secretary Perkins reported hourly earnings of wage earners in manufacturing industries rose 1.5 per cent to a new high of 78.1 per cent—15 per cent above the same time last year. Average hours worked per week (40.3 hours) were 4 per cent above last year and weekly earnings ($32.81), 2 per cent higher.

Labor Director Hillman announced regional labor conferences will soon be held in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Columbus, Ohio "to bring labor organizations into the war effort on their own ground." Labor organization officials, Government officials and representatives of universities and colleges will attend the meetings.

Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture announced it will increase purchases of eggs to support market prices at a level at least 85 per cent of parity. The Commodity Credit Corporation announced it will offer 100,000,000 bushels of wheat for sale to aid livestock producers to attain new production goals. Agricultural Marketing Administrator Henderson reported more than 2,650,000,000 pounds of agricultural commodities valued at $300,000,000 had been shipped to Britain under the Lend Lease program up to December 1. He said the war in the Pacific had not changed the basic program for agricultural operations—"we are continuing heavy purchases to make available the vital supply of foods for England and Russia."

Ships

The Maritime Commission awarded contracts for construction of 660 vessels. This brought the total of Liberty ships contracted for to 997. Labor Director Hillman proposed a plan to place shipyard workers on a six-day, 48-hour week in the Atlantic, Gulf and Great Lakes zones.

Priority Unemployment

President Roosevelt asked Congress for $300,000,000 to aid workers who lose their jobs temporarily because of conversion of civilian industry to war production, if the worker is willing to take special training to fit him for a war industry job. Under the program workers would receive a weekly benefit payment equal to 60 per cent of regular earnings, but in no case more than $24 a week in benefits for 26 weeks. The Federal grant would make up the difference between unemployment compensation paid by the State and the 60 per cent war dislocation benefit.

The WPA announced it is working on a program to shift to WPA rolls those workers dislocated by the war who do not fall within the scope of the program outlined by the President.

U. K. X-RAYS METAL SPECIMENS

X-rays from a 200,000 volt machine, so powerful that it must be housed in a special lead-lined room with walls 20 inches thick, are used to take radiographs of metal specimens in the mining and metallurgical laboratory at the University of Kentucky.

U. K. PROF. NAMED STATE PRESS OFFICER

Victor R. Portmann, assistant professor of journalism at the University of Kentucky, has been named secretary of the Kentucky Press Association to succeed J. Curtis Alcock, editor of the Danville Advocate Messenger, who retired because of ill health after serving as K. P. A. secretary for thirty years.

Oil stones and whetstones found in the Ouachita valley in the state of Arkansas are considered the finest in the world.

Tidbits of Kentucky Folklore

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JUST LIKE US

When I used to live in the Fidelity neighborhood, I thought that we were peculiar people, unlike any one else in the world. By degrees, I fear, we had come to regard ourselves peculiar in a good way, much as the Hebrews regarded themselves. We feared that even the people up or down the creek were not quite like us; the county seat and farther away were practically hopeless. Since I left Fidelity, however, I have been startled to find that we were ludicrously like other people, for all their better houses and better chances; or, if you want to swap ends of the comparison, even the best of the other people were strikingly like us of little old remote Fidelity.

When I was eighteen, I went away from Fidelity forever. My first trip took me some sixty-five miles away in a straight line to a county farther west in Kentucky. There I attended a private academy for a time and taught my first school in the following fall. To my surprise I found the people of the small county seat town where the academy was located and especially the people of the farming neighborhood where I taught so much like those back home that a given family could be exchanged with one at Fidelity without causing any noticeable difference. I suppose now, after more than a third of a century, that I expected to find people who differed widely from those I had known; one old lady that I knew used to pray publicly for her son in distant places, when he was actually in Louisville. Whatever I may learn in my life, that first rude shock to my feeling that Fidelity was different will be my greatest mental acquirment.

Since that first time away from home I have lived among strangers and visited among many more, only to find Fidelity forever bobbing up. The people who came to consult my father, the county doctor, represented every type of the genus homo that I have found elsewhere. The names may differ, the clothes certainly differ, and there are some minor differences in language, but underneath these non-essentials personalities seem to be the same.

In recent years I have wondered still more at the epitome of human life that we saw daily in our isolated section. For instance, our Negroes talked like those in the writings of Joel Chandler Harris and DuBose Heyward and Julia Peterkin. With the exception of a few words that are peculiar to the Sea Island part of the South our Negro language could have been transferred bodily to the writings of these same authors. Lodges, burial societies, banter, sorrow, spirituals, church, cryptic philosophy that white folks probably have never understood, hoodoo, conjure—what that is distinctive of Negro life did we not know? Slavery had not been important at Fidelity, since only a small portion of the landowners had slaves, but our small section, I repeat, was a cosmos.

Not only was this true about Negroes, but it was equally true of other people, striking personalities in history or in books. We could have been expected to be most like the South, but how could good Yankees get into our remote nook among the hills? It seemed fairly hard for the mail-carrier to get to us twice a week, but distance meant nothing to persistent personalities that somehow came to be a part of our daily lives. Some one has said that one can stand on Canal Street in New Orleans for half a day and see every known kind of person. That hardly sounds unreasonable when we consider the importance of the city as a sea port second only to New York. It is equally true that one could station himself at the country sore at Fidelity (or Podunk) and see go by in procession all the kinds of people that have ever been or will ever be. That is what makes a cross section of any area a true picture of the whole human race.

U. S. MARITIME COMMISSION OFFERS JOBS

Many good jobs now open with the U. S. Maritime Commission offer young men between 18 and 23 a chance to learn a trade and serve their country at the same time, W. H. Fraysure, director of the United States Employment Service for Kentucky, announced today.

Many vacancies for apprentice seamen exist at present," Fraysure said. "Numerous apprentice radio operators will be needed each month. As our merchant marine grows at the rate of a ship or more a day, jobs for 40,000 young men will open up within the next two years."

"The United States government furnishes free training to young men who want jobs in the merchant marine—and pays them a monthly salary while they are in training," Fraysure explained. "Apprentice seamen receive $21 a month during their seven months of training; when trained, they start in the merchant marine at $72.50 a month, plus food ,clothing, and quarters. Apprentice radio operators receive $36 a month for their first three months of training, $54 a month for the duration of training. When qualified for jobs in the merchant marine, they are eligible for salaries ranging from $105 to $165 a month. Bonuses may swell the salary to $200 a month."

Young men interested in such jobs may receive full information about them at their nearest local office of the United States Employment Service for Kentucky, formerly known as the Kentucky State Employment Service. If they are eligible for training, they will be given free transportation to a training school at Boston, New York City, Port Huenene near Los Angeles, or St. Petersburg, Florida, Fraysure said.

The game of billiards was introduced into the United States from Spain in about the year 1570.

Speed Up Exams For Air Cadets

Substitution of an aptitude test for formal educational requirements will speed up final qualification of Army Aviation Cadet applicants from Carlisle and vicinity who already have been examined physically, Fifth Corps Area Headquarters, Columbus, Ohio, has announced.

Hundreds of applicants from Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia and Indiana who were waiting for the February educational examinations now will not be required to take them. Instead, they will be notified individually by mail within a few days where to report for the new aptitude test.

Arrangements will be made in most cases so that they may be given the qualification test by the same board which examined them physically. Those who pass may be appointed Aviation Cadets and sent to training stations the same day.

Any male American citizen either single or married who is at least 18 years old and not yet 27 may apply for Aviation Cadet training regardless of the amount of formal education he has had. Applications are taken at all Army Recruiting Stations.

Appointed Director U. S. Employment Service

W. H. Fraysure, Frankfort, director of the State Employment Service since 1937 was appointed director for Kentucky of the federalized United States Employment Service. Mr. Fraysure assumed his new post January 1 when the state-operated public employment service offices became federal. Offices in Ashland, Bowling Green, Corbin, Covington, Frankfort, Harlan, Hazard, Henderson, Hopkinsville, Jamestown, Lexington, Louisville, Mayfield, Maysville, Middlesboro, Newport, Owensboro, Paducah, Pikeville, Somerset, and Winchester will continue to give employers and workers public employment service. Claimants for unemployment insurance will continue to register for work, file claims and report to these offices just as they did prior to federalization. Present state employment service personnel staff these offices and as far as the public is concerned, there is no change in basic functions and operations.

U. K. Announces War-Time Grid Schedule

Nine games and only one new foe are on the University of Kentucky 1942 football schedule. Released for publication by Athletic Director Bernie Shively, the Wildcat's wartime schedule is little different from that regularly played by the team.

The schedule follows:

Sept. 26—Xavier at Cincinnati.
October 3—Washington and Lee at Lexington, Ky.
October 10—Vanderbilt at Lexington, Ky.
October 17—V. P. I. at Roanoke, Va.
October 24—Alabama at Lexington, Ky.
October 31—George Washington at Washington, D. C.
November 7—Georgia Tech at Lexington, Ky.
November 14—West Virginia at Lexington, Ky.
November 21—Tennessee at Knoxville.

Free text books for high schools were approved by the Kentucky House of Representatives Monday.

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