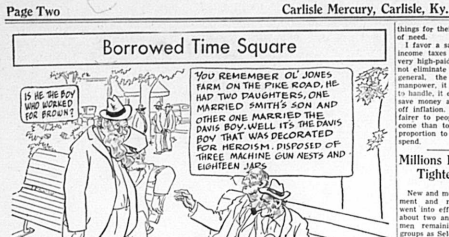
Borrowed Time Square



The American Way

OUR CANADIAN INVESTMENTS

By George Peck

Canada has a Socialist party which styles itself the C. C. F. This party in recent years has been very much in the limelight, in fact, to steal a song title, it has cut considerable "Canadian Capers." The Canadian people are perturbed but not unduly alarmed by this party's threat to Canada's sound economy.

Its leader, Mr. M. J. Coldwell, recently told a group of American newspaper men in Washington that his party, IF it comes to power, will take over the privately-owned enterprises in Canada, and enumerated some factors which "will not be considered" in determining the amount of compensation to the companies taken over.

Now, ordinarily, aside from the fact that we are so closely allied to Canada, militarily, socially and economically, it would be none of our affair as to what Canadians decide to do about the Capitalistic System. We reserve the right here in the United States to decide for ourselves what system we desire to live under, without any helpful suggestions from even such a good neighbor as Canada. Therefore, we must extend the same right of self-determination and non-interference on our part, to the Canadian people.

But Mr. Coldwell said something further that does give us a right to comment. He issued a threat to American investments in the Dominion. The press of Canada, however, has taken up the cudgels in our behalf. For instance, the Toronto "Saturday Night" comments as follows:

"The United States has well over four billions of dollars of capital invested in Canadian industry. This capital is creating wealth for Canada, employing Canadian labor, promoting the development of Canadian natural resources, and contributing, vastly to the national taxable income which enables us to carry on this expensive war. All that we pay for this is a relatively insignificant flow of dividends to the American investors. If the American investors should become dissatisfied with the outlook for these investments they would naturally seek to dispose of them to Canadian purchasers and to withdraw the money from Canada. And Mr Coldwell has been at pains to assure the American investors that they would not be allowed to do so. A few days earlier, in Ottawa, he suggested that the mechanism of the Foreign Exchange Control Board should be used to prevent any such withdrawal of capital by people who do not like the prospect of being Socialized."

And the Toronto "Globe And Mail" rallies to the defense of American capital invested in Canada as follows:

"It is not as simple as Mr Coldwell's theory makes out. There are international associations to be recognized, or to be ignored at great price. Canadians have over one billion dollars invested in the United States in 1937. The Socialist Leader wouldn't mind if these were frozen in reprisal But if he undertook to prevent American investors from withdrawing their funds he would find his Government isolated among the nations. He could expect no consideration for foreign trade, would lose Canadian markets, and fail to get foreign exchange to pay for imports. Canadian credit would be gone. . . .

"Foreign capital came here because Canada was believed to be a relatively safe and profitable field. It increased by nearly a billion dollars from 1926 to 1937, going into branch factories, mineral development and securities. The country's greatest progress followed the foreign investment. Old citizens can recall the dull, dark times when it was the hope of every ambitious young man to go to the States, and they went by many hundreds of thousands. Investment from abroad changed this. There was employment at home. More money went into circulation and living standards improved. Young Canadians began to be proud of their homeland."

Fortunately, informed opinion in the Dominion is quite convinced that Mr. Coldwell and his C. C. F. party haven't the proverbial "Chinaman's chance" of ever coming to power. C. C. F. candidates were badly beaten in recent Canadian municipal elections 'indicating that in the general Federal election to be held a few months hence. Mr. Coldwell's dream of ever becoming Prime Minister of Canada will be rudely shattered. Most of the evidence seems to reveal that Canadians have no more desire to embrace a socialistic economy than do the majority of the citizens of the United States.

RAYMOND CLAPPER KILLED IN PACIFIC PLANE CRASH

Raymond Clapper, 51 years old, one of the great Editors of American journalism, was killed in the Marshall Islands invasion in a two-plane collision that also killed a squadron commander and six others aboard the Navy announced.

Names of those who perished with him were not revealed.

Clapper had earned fame as a political reporter and columnist, died covering the biggest story of the greatest war Death came at the peak of his career It was the way he would have wanted it —in the line of duty—and on the job he loved best—reporting

Clapper was essentially a political writer. But when the thunder of war began shaking the world, his column was devoted more and more to the global struggle.

Clapper made three wartime round trips across the Atlantic by plane. He flew to England. Then he went by plane to Cairo, Calcutta and Chungking. Last year he made a trip to Sweden, England, Africa and Sicily and flew aboard one of the American planes in the first bombing of Rome. He started out on his fatal trip last month, a journey promoted by a reporter's desire to see firsthand what is doing in the Pacific.

ROAD AND GENERAL FUNDS EFFECTED BY JAN. TAX DROP

Revenue from alcohol and gasoline taxes continued to drop in January, with resultant decreases in revenue for the state general expenditures and road funds.

This was shown in a report by W. M. Van Hoose Frankfort, Assistant State Budget Director, setting out that the general fund received $1,676,821 less in the first seven months of its current fiscal year, and the road fund took in $1,594,186 less in the first 19 months of its current fiscal year than in corresponding periods a year ago.

Revenue received by the road fund since the start of its fiscal year last April 1, was $14,431,967, with its principal source of income, the five cents a gallon gasoline tax, off $1,396,227.

LOOKING AHEAD

By GEORGE S. BENSON
President, Harding College

SIMPLER TAXES

America's federal income taxing machine is hopeless. We need a new one, a simpler one and a better one. I would favor taxing the average salaried person and wage earner more, in the hope of abolishing this war with less national debt. I believe most working people will gladly pay more than they're paying, and I know they want less red tape about it.

Most people who will vote in the 1944 elections can remember when paying income tax was a distinction. The man who paid one had a good car or his wife had a fur coat or both. The well known envelope from Uncle Sam arriving early in March brought, I am told, a swell of pride to each addressee, a lift to offset the weak feeling that comes when paying for intangibles but no more.

Gone the Glory

Absent from this year's pill is the sugar coating that used to feed the taxpayer's pride. About 50 million people will file returns this March—more than one person from every house; no distinction there, nor does this finish the bad news. This year's tax form is a masterpiece of mystic, taxing muddles. I doubt if a certified public accountant could complete his own income tax return and accurately in a day.

There was a disastrous drawback to 1944's revenue raising rumpus is its waste of time. Few of America's 50 million income tax payers are handy with figures like A C P. A. but even if they all were the needless figuring scheduled for March—and it could total 50 billion days. That's more than a year's work for men enough to form a new army division; too much for times like these.

Sales Tax Coming

Whoever cooked up the formula for computing this year's taxes is pretty unpopular just now. So far he has managed to keep his name out of print but he may be a benefactor in disguise. His headaches already have begun to reconcile the American people to their almost inevitable sales tax. And if it's coming, the sooner it comes the better. At least it is simple to handle.

Patton-wide filling of forms is not all the time wasted by 1944's levy on small incomes. Grocery-eett people must audit the items, no endless chore. Back in 1912 when the income tax was born one of the chief arguments for it and against sales taxes was this: It is simpler to tax a few overpaid people than a huge number of retailers. That argument works backwards now.

Other Advantages

There are about three million retailers. If auditing three million returns was too expensive an manpower in World War I, how can we afford to audit 50 million now? Besides being open and above-board simple and easy to handle, a sales tax would release a small army of people from the Income Tax Bureau to do useful things for their country in a time of need.

I favor a sales tax. I oppose income taxes for all except the very high-paid class; we should not eliminate it entirely. But in general, the sales tax economy of manpower, it is honest and easy to handle, it encourages people to save money and thus helps fight off inflation. Nothing could be better to people of moderate income than to tax them in exact proportion to their willingness to spend.

Millions Effected By Tighter Draft Rules

New and more rigid draft deferment and reclassification rules went into effect February 2 with about two and one-half million men remaining in dependency groups as Selective Service boards aimed for the goal of a 900,000 man induction for the first two months of 1944.

Officials estimated that in December and January, a total of 2,000,000 men will be affected or deferred because of family obligations. Others classified from 3-A nearly all of whom were pre-war fathers.

Figures for December show that:

50,000 fathers were inducted.

50,000 fathers were put in 4-F individually or mentally unfit.

61,100 fathers were given occupational deferments.

11,500 fathers were deferred as "hardship" cases.

There is no information available however, as to how many of the 2,000,000 reclassified from 3-A were put into 1-A or went into uniform.

The new regulations provide:

(1) No registrant shall be inducted until he has been given a thorough physical examination by Army-Navy doctors, at least 21 days previously. Prior to the ordering of pre-induction physical examinations, examinations were given at induction.

(2) Registrants from 18 through 21 no longer will be granted occupational deferments unless they are engaged in farming or a state Selective Service director certifies that a potential inductee is necessary in industry.

(3) Officials expressed belief that one result of the new regulations will be a lag in inductions in the early part of this month and a heavy increase toward the end.

In a statement upon the expected general denial of deferment to youths under 22, and the cessation of farm workers, Selective Service said:

"The new policy is in line with the apparent general sentiment that men under 22 years of age belong in the military forces rather than in civilian activities, and that men under 26 years of age belong in the military forces unless they have dependents or are engaged in occupations in which their occupations are manifestly essential to the war effort."

AMUSEMENT TAX MAY BE HIKED

As a result of a hearing in Frankfort yesterday, February 9, the House Ways and Means Committee on amusement admissions, the tax may be raised soon. The bill would earmark all returns in excess of $75,000 for the acquisition and operation of publicly owned state parks.

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Also scheduled for a boost in revenue is a House bill to lower the interest rate on petty loan balances.

$7,128,000,000 COST OF WAR IN JANUARY, 1944

January war spending of $7,128,000,000 topped the previous month's record by $420,000,000 and fell $403,000,000 short of the November record. It brought the total cost of the war for seven months of the fiscal year to $49,-000,000,000 or $28,063,000,000 in one same period a year ago.

Between 1937 and 1939, the value of phonographs and accessories manufactured in the U. S. showed an increase from $15,493,000 to almost $49 million.

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You can afford to buy Extra War Bonds during this Fourth War Loan Drive.

Everyone in this community

is asked to buy—not both workers and farmers have more to buy than ever before. Everybody knows that a one-hundred dollar bond is a one-thousand dollar bond when a member of hundreds of families invests in it.

Don't just do the expected—buy All the Bonds you can.

THE EDITOR.

MATHIAS INSURANCE AGENCY

TIDBITS of Kentucky Folklore

By Dr. Gordon Wilson
Western Ky. State Teachers College

THE OLD YARNS

There are some advantages in getting old, however much you and I hate to admit it. One of the great ones is that we can spin the old yarns that we used to know and appear very much alert mentally. So many of us have gone by and so many of the newer generation have grown up that our earliest memories are likely to be as new to many of our companions as appropriates as their ideas are to us. Recently I heard a group of veterans swap the most ancient stories I knew. I got more than my share of the laughs, and it was not applause, nothing, either. Frankly, I only enjoyed it as I do that bald fathers who, like me, heard ancient stories. They are never my prize yarns. I have decided to dig up more and more of the old ones, reshaping them whenever a chance in taste is necessary. I am pleased to find that I will have to tune them down much and that I will have to change the emphasis slightly, to modernize them.

Here is one that used to be told so often that I dreaded to hear it. But I got a large class had ever heard it. A five-year-old boy had been taught properly in the fine art of conversation to get him ready to be one of the men. He was told to tell his name if asked. He was told to be polite to strangers, to say "yes, sir" and "no, sir" to elders, to be quiet and well-behaved if they were asked, and then, as a parting word, his mother cautioned him to "not talk too much." The little fellow mulled over the correct answers, assuming that he probably would follow the line suggested by his mother. Sure enough, the proper time came, called the little boy to him, and innocently asked his name. What the little fellow was the following, spoken rapidly and with proper emphasis: "Johnny Jones, five years old, be good, do not talk too much." I can recall the day when the county superintendent, who was a bachelor, was also loved to be called "Professor," due to his fidelity and interest with that story. Some children still recently have used the old neighborhood from another one who had the "professor" habit and visited that school year. They had told his yarn and bet us that he would repeat it. We knew all the pauses, all the imagined conversation, and tried hard to think of the naughty conclusion Consequently, we laughed at him with the superintendent, but he probably went away from our ears thinking that we were proof of his ability as a story-teller and his optimism.

Another old one that I have not heard in many years, thanks to the fact that I have not been concerned the churchmen who had a big time preaching who had did the habit become this: A wife by nature proceeds to warn the blanket-stretcher. The man promised to reform and fix the fence kept his promise, toned down his figures until few or no flies were around, and more than double their normal number. Then one morning, late at night, tony folks, too. The man wished to entertain and did his best. He told about the big many a laugh and some "Is that so?" Warming up a bit, he started, between courses at the table, to tell about the big barn his father had built; it was five hundred feet long. Many wide-open eyes around the festal board and a decided frown from the wife; three hundred feet wide (more unrecognized frowns), and just then the wife kicked about four square inches of skin loose on his shin—two feet high.

Tables, especially waiter's home-made ones, used to be on our chapel programs often. Visiting notables just could not resist the tendency to tell a table, though he may have used it a hundred times before. One that I hated abominably told about the dishonest farmer who, on his way to market, stopped at a creek, loaded all around, and seeing nobody, hurriedly scooped up some water to dilute his can of milk. In his hurry he also scooped up two frogs that were peacefully basking in the shallow water. One frog not badly frightened and, though a natural swimmer, took cramps and died. The other, a born farmer, saw his chance for special chance of escape, swam around the can, there and the bottom, and, chipper and froggy as one could wish. The moral, we were told, as if we were morons of the third order, was "Keep kicking." At first that was a great yarn, but it got so that if a speaker started about the two frogs, we all cheered so loudly that he had great difficulty in completing his yarn. Poor fellow! He thought he was being unconsciously funny; cheering was all we could do to escape boredom and garnishment.

ARMY HOPES TO HAVE 5,000,000 OVERSEAS BY END OF YEAR

Washington, Feb. 9—The Army expects to have about 5,000,000 men, or two-thirds of its forces, overseas by the end of this year and as a result will shut down many of its camps and stations in the continental United States.

Secretary of War Stimson disclosed this prospect today at a news conference at which he also warned against over-optimism over the successful new Allied landings in Italy. He said it is much too early to predict disastrous defeat for the Nazis in Italy, the most which should be said is that the Allied position is favorable, and a heavy battle probably will develop south of Rome.

The contemplated total of forces overseas by the year's end compares with about 2,500,000 at present and a total of 2,000,000 in the last previous period of World War I.

The figure of 2,500,000 now overseas by Army forces alone in addition last Christmas Eve President Roosevelt said that the total overseas in all the armed forces—Army, Navy and Marine Corps—was 3,800,000 and predicted it would rise to 5,000,000 by next July 1.

In connection with the expansion of overseas forces, there will comb over its personnel in the United States, pushing out unassigned and physically best qualified men in all branches of the Army who had served more than a year's service at fixed stations or other assignments in the United States reassigned to combat units "or other activities ultimately destined for overseas service."

Slated to be reassigned will be enlisted men under 30 in accordance with the length of their service in the United States Next will come those over 30 with the longest to be reassigned first Passed over will be men who already have served overseas since Pearl Harbor and men who have highly specialized skills which cannot be used overseas.

Replacements for reassigned enlisted men Stimson announced, "when necessary, will be made from civilians, sent by War-Navy Corps personnel, then, in order, by men permanently disqualified for overseas service; men who have served overseas, recently inducted men with physical handicaps, enlisted men with less than 12 months service in the installations in the United States.

The officers to be placed on the inactive list will come from those over 38 and particularly those commissioned directly from civilian life or in the National Guard or Reserve.

GEMS

It ain't so much the things that people don't know that makes trouble in this world, as it is the things that people do know that ain't so.—Mark Twain.

The man who grows up and says "I can't" is usually right about it.

Give every man thine ear, but few the voice.—Shakespeare

Credit and virtue go hand in hand when not used.—Van Linge.

The constant man loses not his virtue in misfortune. A torch may be extinguished by the ground, but a flame will still point upwards.—From the Sanskrit.

If a man does not make new acquaintance as he advances through life, he will soon find himself alone. A man should cherish friendship in constant repair.—Johnson.

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Wm. Clark Carlisle 10
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Lexington 3361
We Pay All Phone Charges
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YOU THINK YOUR FOOD BILL IS TOO HIGH?

Grumbling about the high cost of living?

Brother, you should have been around in the Gold Rush days of '49 when ceiling prices were sitting on the roof.

Eggs once sold on the San Francisco waterfront for $36 a dozen. They were considered a "bargain" when they could be purchased for $4 for 6 a dozen.

Flour cost as much as $2 a pound. Milk sold for $1 a quart. Whisky was tabbed at $2 a drink, but a "shot" was measured out in a pood-sized tin cup.

Sugar, coffee, potatoes, and tobacco retailed at $1 a pound. About the only item priced at less than a dollar was candles, one for 50 cents.

Apples commanded $3 apiece. A pickled onion would bring a dollar. Two sweet potatoes once sold for $11.

An enterprising woman opened a bakery in the gold camps at Mariposa and got $5 each for all the pies she could turn out.

Pork sold for $2 a pound and beef cost almost as much. Sardines were $4 a can.

Butter hit $6 a pound. You could get a shoe shined for $1, but when buttered the price doubled.

Other items were proportionately expensive. Butcher knives, for instance, were often ornamented with gold out of crevices, sold for $30 a shovel cost $40.

Few could afford to be sick. The San Francisco medical society in 1850 set $32 two ounces of gold, for a single visit.

A SACRED DUTY

You should be your own best salesman of Extra War Bonds. Here's proof:

1—The series "E" bond is designed to help you, the average investor, with $18.75 to $7500 to loan Uncle Sam to keep backing the attack on your Axis enemies.

2—War Bonds are the best investment in the world.

An $18.75 "E" Bond bought now will increase in ten years to $25. A $75 Bond becomes $50, a $75 Bond $100, and so on up to the $750 Bond, which will return you $1 000 at maturity.

Why should you buy "E" bonds? The purchase of War Bonds is one of the most sacred duties of every American citizen. Your "E" Bonds back the attack by providing the guns and tanks and bullets for the men on the battle lines. Your Bonds are loaned to finance wartime inflation by draining off excess spending power. Your War Bonds will provide you with a backlog of savings for the rainy days after the war

How many "E" Bonds should you buy? As many as you can afford and then some. A soldier doesn't ask how long he should fight.

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Union Station Viaduct
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Features you'll want to tell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.
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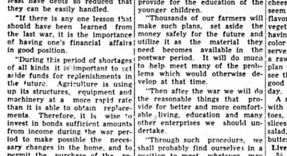
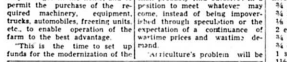


AS ONE SERVICE MAN TO ANOTHER
Of course, I don't get my pay check from Uncle Sam but I sure am a "service" man when it comes to workin' in close cooperation with the armed forces. Seems like most of the army, navy, and marines



corps ride my bus sooner or later.
But you're welcome, even if we are crowded, to gunnels, as the sailor said. When you have to go anywhere in uniform, I feel like I'm driving for the country.
Bill-the bus driver
SOUTHEASTERN GREYHOUND

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Of Interest to Farmers of Nicholas County

Thinks Farmers Can Prepare For Changes That May Follow War

How farmers as individuals can prepare for postwar changes was recently discussed in an address by Dean Thomas P. Cooper of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics.

As individuals, farmers can do much to soften possible postwar shocks, he said. "Individual responsibility is very great," he declared. "Perhaps the most important single step is to enter the postwar period free of debt, or at least have debts so reduced that they can be easily handled.

"If there is any one lesson that should have been learned from the last war, it is the importance of having one's financial affairs in good position.

"During this period of shortages of all kinds it is important to cut aside funds for replenishments in the future. Agriculture is using up its structures, equipment and machinery at a more rapid rate than it is able to replace these items. Therefore, it is wise to invest in bonds sufficient amounts from income during the war period to make possible the necessary changes in the home, and to permit the purchase of the required machinery, equipment, trucks, automobiles, freezing units, etc., to enable agriculture to meet the postwar demand.

"This is to be set up funds for the modernization of the home that you and your wife may have long planned; for the construction of new barns and other buildings, fences, and for the development of needed conveniences; electricity, of course, ample water supply, a real problem in many areas of the state; running water in the home and barn; and sewage disposal. Too, the individual should look forward to the rebuilding of the soil, in the event it has been farmed too hard; to develop the woodlots, and to see that they are protected. It is the time to provide for the education of the younger children.

"Thousands of our farmers will make such plans, set aside the money safely for the future and utilize it as the material they need becomes available in the postwar period. It will do much to help meet many of the problems which would otherwise develop at that time.

"Then after the war we will do the reasonable things that provide for better and more comfortable living, education and many other enterprises we should undertake.

"Through such procedure, we shall probably find ourselves in a position to meet whatever may be in store, instead of being impoverished through speculation or the expectation of a continuance of wartime prices and wartime demand.

"Agriculture's problem will be different, but the foresight and common sense of farmers will enable them to meet the situations as they arise."

Recipe Of The Week

This is the time of year when meals are likely to seem dull and foods flavorless. Here are some tricks foods specialists at the University College of Agriculture and Home Economics employ to pep up jaded appetites

Try new methods of preparing common foods, especially those that are canned; add a sauce, as cheese or tomato, to foods which seem dry and uninteresting; add flavor to the meal by serving vegetables with a tasty dressing; having an eye for consistency and color of foods combined, then serve attractively; if possible, have a raw, crisp vegetable every day; plan dishes to be heat and foods to see that the basic seven rules for good nutrition are observed each day.

A suggested menu: Liver loaf with tomato sauce, baked potatoes, buttered spinach with egg slices and lemon, grated carrot salad, wholewheat biscuits and butter, canned fruit cup.

Liver Loaf with Tomato Sauce

1 pound liver or pork
¾ lb. liver
¼ lb. chopped salt pork
2 eggs
¾ c. bread crumbs
½ c. milk
1 small onion chopped
1½ teaspoon salt
pepper

Grind the beef or pork and the liver, all of which may be fresh or canned. Add the other ingredients and mix well. Bake for 45 minutes in a moderate oven, 350 degrees, if uncooked meat is used. If the meat is canned, reduce cooking time to ½ hour. Meat that has been cooked will make as solid a loaf as does uncooked meat.

Tomato Sauce

2 c. tomato juice
1 small onion
4 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour
1½ teaspoons salt
6 whole cloves
2 pepper corns
Bay leaf

Cook the spices and onion in the tomato juice for five minutes. Strain and add enough water to make 2 cups. Melt butter, add flour. Slowly add tomato juice and cook to thicken. Serve over the liver loaf.

Farmers Cooperate to Speed up Work

The Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics says that an increasing number of farmers are putting in a lot of thought about changing their methods and practices so as to increase the amount of work done per man.

For example, a short-handed central Kentucky farmer and extra help for the year found that by getting several hundred loads of manure hauled out and spread in a limited period. He worked out a plan with his neighbors, each of who also had much manure to scatter, to double up on his equipment and exchange days, setting up a crew of two tractors, two manure spreaders and two loaders. This arrangement kept the equipment moving almost constantly, eliminating lost time when the equipment was standing idle. The farmers assisted in increasing the number of loads hauled on the basis of a fair rate for the time required to get the job done. The success of the process was carried out on the neighbor's farm, thereby insuring the amount of work accomplished per worker and per hour of operation and power equipment use.

Home-Made Brick Brooder Souceers

Directions for making a brick brooder stove are given in a leaflet published by the Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics, which may be had free at the offices of county and home demonstration agents.

A brick brooder stove is one of the most popular means of heating brooder houses because it is low in cost, easy to build and simple to operate, says the leaflet. It is durable and is fire-proof as well as fuel cost is low. There are no mechanical parts to rust out or get broken; there is plenty of headroom space to prevent crowding of chicks, and "the bricks hold enough heat to keep us the temperature in the house evening when the fire gets low.

Farmer Orders 70 Tons of Phosphate

Probably the largest single order for phosphate ever to be placed in Grant county was that of Perry McComas for 70 tons of basic fertilizer. Mr. McComas will use it on pasture, hay and other crops. Farm Agent Ewbert Hamilton who inferred the sales was supplied on phosphate compared with 10 years ago. The reports of that time reveal that in one year 20 tons were ordered for the entire county. Now many farmers are taking advantage of the extra allowance of lime and phosphate.

Steers, Lespedeza Prove Profitable

A profit of $400 in 12 months on young steers fed on lespedeza hay and grasses was made by Dr. G. F. Smith of Lee county. In the fall of 1942, Dr. Smith bought steers which averaged 350 pounds in weight. He fed them on lespedeza hay that winter, and in the spring, turned them out on Korean lespedeza, orchard and other grasses. Upon selling, they had gained an average of 410 pounds. Farm Agent T. H. Jones points out that an additional gain was 80 large loads of manure for use on the farm.

Probably the largest crop of lespedeza hay ever grown in Lee county was produced on the farm of Dr. Smith. He invested $40 in Korean lespedeza seed and then had the crop sowed and harvested on shares. He sold his half of the crop for $500, leaving him a profit of $465 on 20 acres.

Woman Gets $452 for Turkey Flock

Mrs. C. E. Chandler of Anderson county realized $452 from the flock of bronze turkeys which she raised last year. She also raised 200 chickens. A member of the W.S.A. Mrs. Chandler helped with the crops in the field and garden, but canned 837 quarts of vegetables, fruits and meats. Helping strip tobacco was a recent job, Mrs. Chandler having been a leader of a 4-H club in her community for the past few years. Last summer, three of her club members in the county club plans. She is also president of her homemakers' club, vice-president of the county council, secretary-treasurer of the county association and a neighborhood leader.

Hams "Aged" in Electric Cabinet

A method whereby hams can be "aged" by electricity has been worked by the Tennessee Valley Authority, in an electric cabinet, which will come out in seven weeks as good as when kept for a year or more under normal conditions, it is said.

A box-type cabinet is heated with a 200-watt light bulb, regulated by a thermostat, and hams are kept in it at a temperature of about 110 degrees.

It is thought that the aging cabinet may be added to community refrigerator lockers. Plans may be had from the Agricultural Engineering Division, Experiment Station, Lexington.

THE GARDEN

By John S. Gardner, Kentucky College of Agriculture and

Last week, were sketched if a man had $1,000 to invest in gardening," the facetious name for poultry raising, starts dealing each in detail. The first is making the garden plan, a complete schedule to which all members of the family may contribute. This is the plan that if followed throughout, but if the garden is to be successful, it must be made it is to serve, it will serve just much better than that.

However, ofr the benefit of those who want a "short form" this is given:

Four pounds of $4.00 quantities of seed, such as Burpee's Kentucky gardeners, these are the first to be purchased: beans, lettuce, sweet-potatoes, tomatoes, beans, cabbage, broccoli, beets, carrots, onions and sweet, eggplants, celery mustard kale, cucumbers, peas, pepper, radish, swiss chard and onions. And, on the basis for a fine garden:

Among these the staples are cabbage, white potatoes, beans, tomatoes, sweet corn and definite plans for them should be made, for these are the mainstays of garden complete. What follows is merely suggestive supply as many as being "average," and should reasonably closely fit almost any home.

White Potatoes—Consumed per person during the summer are almost 2 bushels and through the winter months, another 3 bushels in all. A 100-pound sack of certified seed should make 10 bushels. Allow a supply of family of 5. One-tenth acre of land is needed.

Cabbage—One hundred "frost-proof" plants and 100 more in homegrown serve the average family from May to New Year's Day. Set a pint of good storage it had. Half the "frost-proofs" should be from Acre the real Copenhagen Market. Both are long-standing sorts. The homegrown plants should be of Wisconsin All-Seasons variety, harder but dry weather. Plant four feet each of row.

Beans—In the use of this important vegetable there is wide variation, but an average would be one-fifth every two weeks, plant for each person 10 feet of row for bush beans, and twice as much for pole beans. This makes a total for the year of 300 bushels, feet, but room for some plantings is found either before or after some of the other vegetables.

Tomatoes—Served fresh, one bushel per person, twice a week, and assuming that a plant bears 10 pounds (which is low) each person should be allotted 20 plants. 10 of which should be 8 week old, at setting. May 10: the first started in a muslin bed April 1, to "The Voice."

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, former United States minister to Denmark, spoke at the first convocation of the winter quarter at the University of Kentucky in Memorial hall. Her topic was, "There'll Always Be A Denmark."

The literary collection of Elizabeth Madox Roberts, Kentucky-born poet and novelist, was presented to the Library of Congress at Washington by Ivor S. Roberts, the author's brother.

Col. Matt J. Winn, head of Churchill Downs, announced that the 70th running of the Kentucky Derby on May 6 will be another "Street Car Derby" in keeping with the needs of wartime transportation.

Elbert A. Cole, 25, Bowling Green truck driver, was killed instantly, and Allion Blakemore, Shelbyville, was injured, when their automobile and the alcohol truck driven by Cole collided at Bubbles Bridge, four miles west of Shelbyville.

Mrs. Martha Smith Hall was given a life sentence by a Catlettsburg jury for killing her husband, Mrs. Ethyl Buck in an Ashland hotel October 16.

In Adair county, Bun Rice reported a yield of 386 pounds of tobacco on a three-acre tract. Average sale price was approximately $52 per hundred.

Women's Land Army members in Graves county picked strip tobacco and butcher hogs on their own farms.

It is estimated that at least $50,000 worth of tobacco in Monroe county would have been lost had it not been primed.

More than 40 carloads of ground limestone were shipped into Kenton county in December in the AAA program.

At Matthews of Wayne county harvested 2,270 bushels of corn on 14 acres which sold for more than $1,000 at the crib.

Anderson county farmers in 1943 produced enough food for all the civilians in the county and enough extra to feed 8,000 soldiers for a year.

James Perkins, a 4-H club boy in Graves county who joined the Navy, sold his tobacco eron of 400 pounds for $400, a record.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Murphy of Daviess county canned 1,014 quarts of fruits in summer and stored 60 bushels of vegetables for their family of two.

Flock Lays Well

A flock of 380 White Leghorn hens owned by W. R. Young of Pendleton county, has been produced 66 per cent or better with 115 to 120 dozen eggs being marketed each week. Mrs. Young reported to Farm Agent Robert H. Wilson that she feeds a home mixed mash ration.

Resignation of Argentine Ambassador to Brazil Accepted—Seibt to Represent Germany

President Pedro Ramirez announced the resignation of General Arturo Rawson as Argentine ambassador to Brazil. It was announced in Buenos Aires

It also was announced Switzerland would represent German interests in Argentina as the result of the suspension of relations with the Axis.

General Rawson, who served as President of Argentina for a few days after the ousting of President Ramon Castillo, resigned as the result of a rebuke by Ramirez.

When Argentina broke with Germany and Japan, Rawson sent Ramirez a congratulatory message in which he said the break was the result of the revolt. Ramirez replied it was not, that Argentina broke relations to protect her sovereignty.

Success Story—1944

Smiling as he is want to do these days, Frank Sinatra, is pictured showing one of his many congratulatory mesfsages. His musical suave is in the ether, his son has been born, and he is now on a radio program each Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock CWT. Next month he'll be back in Hollywood to film "Higher and Higher."

Kentucky got back all her holidays this week when the law that limited State holidays for the year's duration to Independence Day, Labor Day and Christmas, was repealed.

Six people were injured in a $25,000 fire which guted the 75-year-old hotel in Shelbyville, Monday.

Douglas McQuiddy, 18-year-old Fleming county youth who escaped from the Greendale House of Reform after a guard was fatally slugged on December 12, was arrested in West Virginia on a charge of robbing the post office there.

Lexington burley market, the world's biggest looseleaf sales center, broke an all-time money record Monday when the first 600,000 pounds of leaf was sold for approximately $370,000.

FURLOUGHS ARRANGED FOR PART OF PACIFIC VETERANS

A high Army officer has indicated that some of the veterans with the longest service in the Pacific war zone soon would be furloughed home to be replaced by fresh troops.

A furlough system long has been urged in Congress, especially by some of the Senators who toured the battlefronts.

A policy of troop rotation will be inaugurated, but on a scale necessarily limited by the war demands, Lt. Gen. Millard F. Harmon disclosed.

In Washington for staff discussions, the commanding general of Army forces in the South Pacific said a press conference that the duration of troops depended on combat requirements and transportation facilities.

Harmon said the problem would begin with men two years or longer in the area, but cautioned against any assumption that all men with two years' service there would be coming home.

"Darkest Africa" actually is drenched with sunlight.

Can you Drive a Car
WHEN YOU were a kid, did you always pester to "go along" on every ride? And now, do you get a kick out of handling the wheel like a man?
Women with mechanical ability are needed in the WAC at once. Other skills are needed too. And untrained women can learn skills that will be useful all their lives. 239 types of Army jobs need Wacs to fill them.
Get full details at the nearest U. S. Army Recruiting Station (your local post office will give you the address). Or write: The Adjutant General, Room 4413, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Oden Golden lost their lives in a fire which destroyed their farm home near Henderson. Their four children escaped.

The body of Mrs. Mary Harrington Holton, about 50, who had been missing since she left her home at Shelbyville three days before, was found in the Kentucky River in downtown Frankfort Saturday.

Allen county has reached its goal of $196,000 in the Fourth War Loan Drive.

More than 2,000 fans parked the University of Kentucky gym Monday night to witness the wildcats overpower the University of Illinois with a 51-40 score, and avenge the only set-back on their slate in 13 games.

A statewide search is being made for Gerd Roempke, 21, a German prisoner who escaped from a work detail near Camp Campbell, Saturday.

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