## Victory!!!

## Hellcats Take Zeros—30 to Nothing

Official U. S. Navy Photograph

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC—In the recent smashing attack on Wake Island, one of the first brushes which the powerful Hellcats, shown in action at the top above, have had with Jap Zeros, the score was 30 to nothing in favor of the U. S. planes.

The two girls in the lower picture, using tiny flashlights, are making a final inspection of a 2,000 horsepower P. & W. supercharged aircraft engine at the Kenosha, Wis., plant of Nash-Kelvinator. This motor will be wrapped and boxed and then be on its way to become the fighting heart of a Navy Hellcat like those shown above in flight "Somewhere in the Pacific". Each of these engines contains more than 12,000 pieces — and they must fit together with tolerances of practically "minus or plus nothing".

In a Navy Day telegram to employees who build these special engines for the Hellcat and Corsair fighter planes, Rear Admiral Ramsey thanked the workers and urged them to keep the engines coming.

At odds of 30 to nothing these engines are clearly profitable war products and make good hunting for our fliers.

## FORMER COUNTY ATTY. GIVES RETONGA CREDIT

### He Hopes His Statement Will Help Others Regain The Joy of Living, States Prominent Lawyer. Tells Of Own Case.

MR. FERD P. VEECK

"Retonga made life so good again for me it would be impossible to express my gratitude," declares Mr. Fred P. Veeck, of Petersburg, Ind., prominent attorney, former publisher of the Petersburg Press, Republican Committeeman, and County Attorney. Probably no man in Pike county is more widely known or highly respected. Strongly praising Retonga, Mr. Veeck stated:

"Each summer I lost several weeks from my office from sheer weakness. I suffered tortures from indigestion after every meal and by four o'clock in the afternoon I felt almost completely exhausted. Along in July and August I had to spend lots of time in bed. In the summer of '39 I had an old gentleman about seventy-five years old working in my garden. He seemed in splendid physical condition while I was hardly able to be up. He advised me to try Retonga which I did.

"I took three bottles of Retonga, and by the end of that time I was so remarkably relieved I felt better than in years. I haven't missed a day since because of the old troubles. I feel that thousands of people would find the same remarkable relief through Retonga, and I hope this statement will help at least some of them regain the joy of living."

Retonga is a purely herbal gastric tonic combined with liberal quantities of Vitamin B-1. Accept no substitute. Retonga may be obtained at Carlisle Drug Store and Hopkins Drug Co. Adv.

## Three Minute Sermon

(By Rev. James R. Thompson)

If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new. II Cor. 5:17.

What this world needs today is new men, men whose hearts are right with God. These men in every age have been the towers of strength around which a confused world rallied. Even Pharoah of Egypt prized Joseph above all his intellectual giants because he said, "Can we find such a man in whom the Spirit of the Lord is?" Today the cry goes up for someone to point the way and to lead on to the making of a new and better world. Such a world awaits the making of better men to walk in it and to so order things under God that there shall never be more war and waves of godlessless that we see on every hand today.

Just how much progress are we making toward that better world? Since it cannot be had until men are made new in Christ, we can judge how far we are from that better world by the multitudes here and every where who do not know Christ. The natural man with the natural desires of the world ruling in his heart cares nothing for the things of God. Such men have old and evil hearts under dominion of the Devil—far from God. With such men a new world can never be built, nor can such have a part in the kingdom of heaven.

One would think that the stress of the times would drive men who are living in sin to turn to God for help, for even they will agree that only God can save us, and that Christ alone can give lasting peace, but, lo and behold in our day of calamity men do not turn to God. We seem to hear the Lord say to us as He said to Jeremiah: "What wrong have you found in Me that you have gone far from me?" and God still speaking says, "I brought you into a plentiful land, to eat the fruit thereof . . . but when you entered in you defiled it . . . and forsaken Me." The shame of it all is how we treat the Lord. When He does all these things for us, creating us, giving us life and health, and sending Christ to die on the cross for our sins, yet we live for self and the world, break His Sabbaths, forsake His House and go our own way.

Why do we not have a better world? Because we do not have better men. Men who love right, Men who know the Lord. Men who are made new in Christ Jesus. Men who are not ashamed of the gospel of Christ.

Today man is entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness at 35 m. p. h.

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666
666 TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS

It is not true to say "WE DID EVERYTHING FOR HIM" unless CHIROPRACTIC was included
DR. P. R. MYERS
CHIROPRACTOR
712 Main St., Paris, Ky.

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## ELLISVILLE

Raymond Ham, of Bowman Field, spent a few days recently with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ham.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond King over the arrival of a daughter, born at the Johnson Memorial hospital last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Tudor, of Covington, spent Christmas with Mrs. Richard Snapp and other relatives.

Ruby and Leota Prather spent the Christmas holidays with their father, Bennie Prather and family.

Elmo Jackson, of Camp Benning, Georgia, spent a few days recently with his mother, Mrs. Sophia Jackson and other relatives.

Edwin Bealert, of Camp Atterbury, Indiana, spent a few days recently with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Bealert.

Mrs. Graves and little granddaughter have moved to the Bill Purcell property. We welcome them to our community.

Mr. D. P. Vaughn remains about the same.

Mr. G. C. Rafferty is on the sick list.

Mrs. Thelma Mann is ill with the flu.

Mr. and Mrs. Gene Gaunce and son of near Moorefield and Mr. and Mrs. Freddie Gaunce and children of near Saltwell, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Fryman one day recently.

The people in this community express their sympathy to Mrs. Hubbard Endicott and children in the loss of their husband and father, Hubbard Endicott.

The people in this community are welcoming a nice rain.

## STRINGTOWN

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Peterson spent Christmas Eve with Jerry Kenney and family.

Mike Heflin, wife and son spent Christmas Day with Martin Heflin and family. Misses Sue and Carolyn Heflin accompanied them home for a week end visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Buckler, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Henson spent Sunday with John Frederick and family.

Mr. and Mrs. John Heflin, Misses Anna, Norma, Elizabeth, Sue and Carolyn Heflin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heflin, Mrs. Martin Heflin, W. T. and Billy Heflin spent December 26th with Mike Heflin and family.

Jerry Kenney and family spent Sunday with Miss Mattie Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Cal Sosby and daughter spent Christmas Eve with Mr. and Mrs. Gene Kenney.

Mr. and Mrs. Everette Henson and Gene Kenney are on the sick list.

## BALD HILL

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dotson entertained Sunday with a bountiful, delicious feast, the following: Tony F. Dotson and family, W. E. Miller and wife, of near Carlisle, Hamer Miller and wife, of Carlisle, Mrs. Heavy Selby and two small sons, of Sugar Creek, Mrs. Maxwell Dotson and little daughter, of Millersburg, Mrs. Kenneth Stephenson and little daughter, G. W. Shepherd and wife, Louise McVey and Nelma Rose Dotson, of the Parks neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker Flora also entertained with a supper Saturday evening: Ottie Conrad and family, G. T. Sellers and wife and others whose names we have not secured. Mrs. Flora is especially noted in the community for her wonderful culinary abilities.

Miss Minnie D. Guthrie and Mr. and Mrs. Gorge Kokendoffer came in from Cincinnati for the Christmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Mynear came in from Sandy Hook to spend the Christmas holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ritchie. Mrs. Mynear has a pastorate at Sandy Hook. They will be missed but the communities good wishes go with them.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Sellers entertained on Sunday, January the second with an elaborate dinner, the following guests: Ottie Conrad and family, G. W. Shepherd and family, J. M. Dotson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Scott and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Dalzelle, of Carlisle.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Earlywine, who are the proud parents of another son.

The last two rains and the snow have greatly relieved the water situation which had become quite serious in this, as in the other communities.

## ELL CREEK

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Williams and daughter, Beulah Johnson and Virgil Leet, of Dayton, Ohio, spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Duncan.

Mrs. J. K. Proctor and two sons spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Stone and family, of Maysville.

Pvt. Charles Darnall, Jr., of Camp Atterbury, Indiana, spent last week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Darnall.

Mr. William Darnall spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Duncan.

Aaron Linville spent one day last week with Mr. and Mrs. Derny Miller, of Blue Licks.

Mrs. William Darnall and Mrs. C. M. Darnall spent Saturday in Flemingsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Bishop spent one afternoon with Mrs. Lizzie Darnall.

Mr. Charley Bowes and Clyde Buchanan spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Duncan.

Mrs. Charley Bishop and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Buchanan spent one afternoon last week in Carlisle.

## BARTERVILLE

Reynolds Green and wife, of Dayton, Ohio, spent the Christmas holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Green and Mr. Green accompanied them home for a visit and also spent a few days with his son, Frank Green and family of Dayton, and also paid a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Arthur Kenton, of Cincinnati, and visited Uncle Rose Ritchie, who is quite ill. Uncle Rose is formerly of this place.

John Morris and Mr. George Donahue are quite ill at this writing.

We regret to lose our good neighbors, Mr. William Henderson and family, who moved to their home in Carlisle.

Miss Louise, Miss Elizabeth and John Franklin, of Bourbon county, and Mr. Carl King, of Paris, spent one day last week with Walter Snapp and family.

William Earlywine, who is in a hospital at Lexington, is some better and expects to be home soon.

Miss Louise English, who is employed at a grocery store in Portsmouth, Ohio, spent the Christmas holidays with her mother, Mrs. Johnnie Grey, of Carlisle.

Jimmie English, of Versailles spent last week with his mother, Mrs. Johnnie Grey.

Fourth War Loan Drive Jan. 18.

## LOCUST GROVE

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Cannon and daughter and Mrs. Belle Cannon spent Christmas Day with Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Cannon and son at Paris.

Mrs. Youie Shaw and daughter spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Cannon and daughter.

Mrs. Jas. Sadler and Raymond spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stone.

Mrs. Retta Hamilton and Mrs. Harold Newman and daughter, of Muncie, Indiana, spent a few days with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Stone.

Several in our community are ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Tivis Minton and children spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Shrout visited relatives Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Justice Barbee and daughter visited Mr. and Mrs. Tivis Minton, Sunday.

## BANTA

Mrs. Lawrence Woodard has returned home from Covington where she was called last week to see her son-in-law, Leroy Crout, who had to have his arm taken off. He was caught in machinery while at work.

Mrs. Hulda Morris is visiting her daughter, Mrs. William Caswell.

Mr. Henry Woodard, of Paris, was a guest of his brother, Lawrence Woodard, for Christmas.

Mrs. Eugene Honaker spent Sunday afternoon with Geneva and Imogene Shannon.

Mrs. Earl Ham spent New Year's Day with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Shannon.

Miss Lucille Woodard spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. William Vaughn, of Carlisle.

Most everyone around here has finished stripping tobacco.

## PLEASANT VALLEY

Mrs. J. W. Alexander and son, Stanley, Mrs. Leonard Wilcoxson and three children spent Sunday with Mrs. Addie Hunt and family.

Mrs. C. F. Letcher is on the sick list.

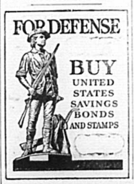
Mr. and Mrs. Dan Mitchell spent the week end with Mrs. Leslie Vanlandingham and family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Humphries spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hunt.

Dorothy Humphries is visiting her sister, Mrs. Juanita Ellington in Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barton and Mrs. Ray Flora spent the holidays with their daughters in Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. George White and Paul Dayton, of Cincinnati, spent Friday night with Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Vanlandingham.




## BANTA

Mrs. Myrtle Honaker spent Sunday afternoon with Misses Imogene and Geneva Shannon.

Mrs. Radford Banta and son, R. J., and Miss Mary Dee Kerns spent from Wednesday until Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ray Wagoner at Lexington.

Mrs. Martha Gilkison spent last week end with her mother, Mrs. Hanson Walton and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Radford Banta had as last Sunday guests, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Wagoner and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Letton Banta and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Banta and family, all of Paris and Lexington.

Mrs. Morris, of Crlisle, is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Will Caswell and Mr. Caswell.

Mrs. Eugene Honaker has received word from her husband, Pvt. Honaker, that he has landed safely in North Africa.

Fourth War Loan Drive Jan. 18.

## JACKSTOWN

Mr. and Mrs. Freddie Auxier were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Soper at Cynthiana, Sunday.

Mr. Ray Hamilton is confined to the Johnson hospital with flu.

Mr. and Mrs. William Warren Smith entertained with a New Year's party in honor of her brother, Rolla Clay Leggett, who is home on a furlough.

The following guests spent Christmas Day with Mr. and Mrs. Freddie Auxier, Mr. F. L. Auxier and family, Norwood Auxier and family and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kingsolver and son of Lexington.

This community extends sympathy to the families of Mrs. J. W. Henry and Miss Jeannette Barr, who formerly lived near here.

Carl Banta, of Lexington, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bascom Banta, Christmas.

This neighborhood is enjoying a much needed rain.

Save the grease that rises to the top of stews and meat-base and poultry soups.

KEEP ON Backing the Attack WITH WAR BONDS

Keep on BACKING the ATTACK with WAR BONDS

## COPPER SPEEDS CARGO SHIPBUILDING

CHICAGO — Welding cable containing enough strands of copper wire to girdle the earth nearly 1,000 times is helping America's 77 shipyards with their 300 shipways attain phenomenal records in cargo ship production.

Approximately five merchant vessels per day are being produced by the 750,000 men and women shipyard workers, according to a survey by H. W. Clough, vice-president of the Belden Manufacturing Company, a leading copper fabricator with plants in Chicago and Richmond, Ind. Virtually all Belden production, including welding cable, is being channeled into war avenues.

At the current production rate, each shipway uses, for welding the plates, seams and sections of merchant vessels, some 120,000 feet of cable per year or 36,000,000 feet for the 300 shipways.

For purposes of flexibility and ease of handling, the average cable is composed of approximately 3,000 separately drawn strands of copper wire, making a total of 120 billion feet or 24,000,000 miles — enough to circle the earth nearly 1,000 times. In addition, there are many thousands of feet of multiple conductor power lead cable used by shipyards to connect welding machines with the sources of electric power.

With the speed permitted by welding techniques, and with the help of the army of welders—including large numbers of women who have rapidly attained skill in this field — the nation's yards in ten months produced 15,501,624 deadweight tons for a total of 1,524 merchant vessels. Maintenance of this production average will fulfill the Maritime Commission's goal for 1943.

# Chronology OF THE YEAR 1943

### DEBUT

*The year began with these important events:*

January

1—Russians capture Velikye Luki, great railway center.
6—78th Congress convenes.
23—British troops enter Tripoli, capital of Libya.
25—Advancing Russians take Voronezh, Nazi anchor.
26—"Unconditional Surrender" agreement of Casablanca conference announced.

### THE WAR

January

1—Russians recapture Velikye Luki, railroad center.
4—U. S. Department of War Information announces 61,126 service casualties to date.
12—U. S. planes based in Africa bomb Naples, Italy.
19—British only 40 miles from Tripoli.
23—British enter Tripoli, Libyan capital.
25—Voronezh, big Nazi stronghold, falls to Russians.
26—"Unconditional Surrender" agreement of Casablanca announced.

February

2—Last German troops surrender in Stalingrad; U. S. Naval forces repel major Japanese attacks in Solomons area.
6—Allied headquarters establish separate U. S. command for North Africa.
9—Last Japs withdraw from Guadalcanal.
14—Rostov and Voroshilovgrad captured by Russians.
15—Russians take Kharkov, important base.
16—Cruiser Chicago is sunk by Japs; U. S. Navy reports 15 Jap ships hit.
26—U. S. flyers raid Kiska in Aleutians.

March

3—Rzhev retaken by Russians.
4—Allied bombers destroy Jap convoy of 22 ships.
11—British attack Mareth line in Tunisia.
17—American forces take Gafsa in Tunisia.
20—Chinese check Jap drive in Hupeh-Hunan region.
24—Advancing Russians retake Abinsk and other towns near Smolensk.
26—U. S. and British troops advance in Tunisia.
31—British take Matouia and two other cities in Tunisia.

April

1—Fortresses raid Cagliari, Sardinia; Chinese drive Japs back into Burma.
4—Chinese retake Chuchiachuan.
5—Allies bomb Naples, Kiel, Antwerp, Brest.
17—Bremen and other north German cities bombed in "biggest raid."
20—Russians attack on Kuban front.
21—Japanese execute U. S. flyers.
23—U. S. Naval forces occupy Funafuti islands, southwest Pacific.

May

6—Lt. Gen. Jacob Devers is named U. S. commander of European theater.
7—Bizerte falls to Americans; British first army takes Tunis.
14—Last resistance ends in North Africa.
19—U. S. bombers raid Pantelleria, Italian island fortress.
23—Guerrilla warfare spreads in Balkans.
30—Japs admit loss of Attu.
31—French Alexandria fleet joins Allies.

June

9—Curtin says invasion danger past in Australia.
11—Pantelleria, Italian island fortress, surrenders.
12—Lampedusa, fortified Italian island, capitulates.
13—Chinese recapture Sungtze, port city.
16—Chinese charge Japs use gas.
17—RAF bombs Cologne.
30—U. S. forces land on Rendova, in Solomons.

July

1—Rendova taken by U. S. forces.
5—Russians launch offensive on 160 mile front; U. S. Navy battles Japs off Solomons.
12—British capture Syracuse.
23—U. S. troops enter Palermo.
24—Americans take Marsala, Trapani.
25—MUSSOLINI RESIGNS, KING EMMANUEL ASSUMES GOVERNMENT.
27—Italian peace negotiations begin.
28—Fascist party dissolved.

August

1—U. S. planes bomb Ploesti refineries.
5—Russians take Orel; British capture Catania, in Sicily.
6—Americans occupy Munda, in Solomons.
11—Russians drive into Ukraine.
17—Allies enter Messina; Island of Vela Lavella in Solomons taken.
18—Resistance ends on Sicily.
21—U. S. and Canadian troops occupy Kiska.
24—Quebec conference on war plans ends.
25—British Admiral Mountbatten made chief of Allied Southeast Asia command.
30—Russians retake Taganrog, Nazi anchor.

September

1—Japs withdraw air base from New Guinea.
3—Allied forces invade mainland of Italy near Reggio Calabria.
7—Allies capture Palmi, Delianova.
8—ITALY SURRENDERS UNCONDITIONALLY; Stalino, steel center, falls to Russians.
9—British troops take Taranto; Greatest Allied raids strike northern France.
10—Germans seize Rome.
11—Allies take Salerno. Italian fleet surrenders.
14—Salamaua falls to U. S. and Australian forces.
16—Novorossiisk recaptured by Russians.
24—Nazi troops evacuate Corsica.
28—British take Foggia.

October

1—Allied forces take Naples, 22 days after landing at Salerno.
3—Australian troops capture Jap base at Finschhafen, New Guinea.
5—Island of Corsica, in Mediterranean, is freed of Nazis.
13—Italy formally declares war on Germany, by action of Premier Marshal Badoglio.
14—In great raid on Schweinfurt, Germany, important ball-bearing factories are destroyed, at a cost of 60 Flying Fortresses.
23—Melitopol, key city of German defense in south Ukraine, falls to Russians.
25—Russian troops recapture Dnepropetrovsk, important industrial city.
29—U. S. and New Zealand troops land on Treasury Islands, in Northern Solomons.

November

2—U. S. marines invade Bougainville island in northern Solomons.
4—RAF planes drop more than 2,000 tons of bombs on Dusseldorf, Germany.
6—Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, retaken by Russians.
7—British Eighth army advances in Italy, taking eight towns.
11—Nazis scuttle ships, blast installations to block harbors of Leghorn and Pescara.
13—Russians capture Zhitomir, important rail center of southern front; Chinese forces report gains along Yangtze river.
19—Greatest raid in history blasts Berlin, dropping 2,300 tons.
23—Another huge air attack smashes Berlin. One-fourth of city said to be razed.
Makin island, member of Gilbert group, is taken by U. S. combined forces.
26—Russians rip 37-mile-wide gap in Nazi lines north of Gomel.
27—Marines take Tarawa, one of Gilbert islands, after "toughest fighting" in their history.
30—British Eighth army bursts through Nazi lines in Italy, approaching Rome.

December

1—RAF and U. S. bombers continue massive raids, hitting Dusseldorf region.
President Roosevelt meets with Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek in Cairo, Egypt. Agree to "strip Japan of her stolen empire."
6—Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin meet at Teheran, Iran, reach "complete agreement on measures to crush Germany"; U. S. naval task force raids Marshall Islands.
7—Chinese admit loss of Changteh, important city in "rice bowl."
9—Turkey promises Allies all "aid short of war"; Chinese recapture Changteh.
13—Russian troops regain initiative in Kiev area; British Eighth army cracks Nazi line in Italy, capturing 6,000.
14—President Roosevelt, returning from conferences, visits Malta and Sicily.
15—American planes raid Greece; U. S. heavy bombers smash Jap base on New Britain Island.
16—Prime Minister Churchill stricken by pneumonia; German bombers sink 17 United Nations merchant ships.
17—American Sixth army lands at Arawe, on New Britain island, southwest Pacific.

### THE YEAR'S TEN BIGGEST EVENTS

SELECTED By: BAUKHAGE
(WNU Washington Correspondent.)

I—MILITARY:
(a) Russian summer-fall offensive.
(b) Pacific offensive (Attu, New Guinea, Solomons, Gilberts).
(c) Italy surrenders.
(d) Air offensive against German cities.

II—DIPLOMATIC:
(a) The four-power conferences (Moscow-Cairo-Teheran).
(b) Formation of the UNRRA.

III—DOMESTIC:
(a) Passage of the Connally Resolution.
(b) Administration moves to right (OPA, Food Administration, War Mobilization, Stabilization, Economic Warfare).
(c) Republican political gains.
(d) Congress revolts against anti-inflation program (subsidies, reduced tax bill, resolution favoring railroad wage increase).

### DOMESTIC

January

1—President Roosevelt calls for unity among Allies, stresses "the supreme necessity of planning what is to come after the war."
6—78th Congress convenes; Samuel Rayburn speaker of house for third term; Pleasure driving banned in eastern states; Fuel oil ration reduced 25 per cent.
11—U. S. and Britain relinquish extra-territorial rights in China.
12—OPA sets corn ceilings at approximately $1 a bushel.
28—Joint draft system, by which men can be inducted into navy, marines and coast guard as well as army, announced.

February

8—National income in 1942 was $113,824,000,000 as compared with $94,500,000,000 in 1941.
9—Roosevelt orders 48-hour work week minimum in labor shortage areas.
20—Dried foods rationed, effective March 1.
23—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard suspends wheat quotas.

March

2—U. S. and Chile representatives sign lend-lease agreement.
7—Draft classification "4H" for men between 38 and 45 ended.
11—Lend-lease extension to July, 1944, signed by President.
24—Establishment of naval base at Casablanca announced by navy.
25—Chester Davis named food chief.
29—A "critical shortage of doctors is developing," an OWI survey reveals.

April

8—President moves to check inflation by executive order freezing wages and forbidding war workers to change jobs.
10—Feed corn ceiling prices raised from $1.02 a bushel to $1.07.
11—A bill permitting the national debt limit to rise to 210 billion dollars, and a rider repealing the $25,000 net salary limit becomes law without President's signature.
20—President Roosevelt confers on war and postwar problems with President Camacho of Mexico.
30—Soft coal miners of United Mine Workers union reject President Roosevelt's order; U. S. breaks relations with Martinique.

May

1—Federal government takes over closed coal mines.
5—President Roosevelt promotes 63 army officers to rank of general.
11—Churchill arrives in Washington for war conference.
13—Merger between Western Union and Postal Telegraph is announced.
26—NLRB approves eight cent an hour raise for more than a million non-operating railway workers.
27—Machinists' union, with 565,000 members, withdraws from the AFL.

June

3—United Nations food conference ends.
7—Coal miners of the United Mine Workers union return to work.
8—As aftermath of Los Angeles' "zoot suit" riots, the entire city is declared out of bounds for navy personnel.
10—President signs "pay-as-you-go" income tax bill.
21—Riots in Detroit between white and colored mobs are suppressed by Federal troops, after more than 24 hours of disorder. Twenty-nine killed, 700 injured; Coal miners strike for third time since May 1.
23—President Roosevelt threatens to draft strikers in essential industries; A caudal anesthetic for use in childbirth is reported favorably from Baltimore.
28—Judge Marvin Jones succeeds Chester Davis as War Food Administrator.
30—Five senators appointed to visit war zones and report on U. S. Army and Allies; Stocks on New York exchange reach a three-year high.

July

1—House rejects amendment to Labor-Federal Security bill, thereby cutting off funds for National Youth Administration; President Roosevelt gives last minute reprieve to Max Stephen, sentenced to death for aiding escape of a Nazi flyer.
7—Gen. Henri Giraud, French commander of Northwest Africa, arrives in Washington.
15—The Board of Economic Warfare is abolished, and its functions transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Chester Bowles is named general manager of the Office of Price Administration.
19—World's largest pipeline, the "Big Inch," running from Longview, Texas, to Phoenixville, Pa., is opened.
21—John Lewis, as president of United Mine Workers, signs two-year contract with Illinois Coal Operators Association; War Department reveals 65,058 prisoners of war in country.
28—Navy asks for more WAVES, stating that enrollment must reach 91,000 by end of 1944; Coffee rationing ended by OPA; Blue Network of Radio Corporation of America sold.

August

2—Race riot sweeps New York, resulting in death of five negroes, and injuries to 500; Drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers set to begin on October 1.
6—June personal incomes totaled $12,162,000,000, a new record.
13—Gasoline ration in Midwest and Southwest reduced from four to three gallons per coupon.
14—The War Manpower Commission establishes new list of 149 critical occupations for first priority in draft deferments.
19—The army must be raised to 8,200,000 men by January 1, 1944, and the navy to 2,861,000, the War Manpower Board announces.
23—The Guffey Coal Act, passed in 1937, to stabilize coal prices, expires. No move made to renew it.

September

2—The exchange ship Gripsholm sails with 1,310 Japanese, to be exchanged for 1,250 Americans at Goa, Portugese India; Churchill and Roosevelt confer in Washington.
4—William Jeffers, director of the nation's rubber program, resigns.
6—Churchill asks Anglo-American alliance.
7—Republican Postwar Advisory Council meets at Mackinac Island, Mich.
8—Drive for 15 billion dollar third war loan opened by presidential address.
14—Col. William Coleman is convicted by a military court for drunkenness and careless use of firearms, demoted to captaincy.
16—U. S. casualties total 105,205, OWI reveals; 20,104 dead, 28,226 wounded, 32,905 missing, 23,970 prisoners; Rep. James Curley, Mass., and five others indicted on charges of having accepted retainer fees to obtain war contracts.
17—President Roosevelt reports to Congress on Quebec conference.
20—Army and navy chiefs of staff ask full draft quotas, and state delay in drafting fathers will prolong war.
23—Shoe ration stamp becoming valid November 1, must last six months.
25—Edward Stettinius Jr. moves from lend-lease administrator to succeed Sumner Wells as undersecretary of state.
29—Senators report on war tour.

October

4—Treasury asks for ten and a half billions in new tax revenue.
7—Merger of Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies is completed.
11—Censorship of weather news is lifted.
12—National Labor Relations Board rules that labor unions have a moral responsibility not to strike in wartime.
13—American Federation of Labor votes to take United Mine Workers back into fold.
18—Third war loan passes goal of 15 billion dollars by nearly four billions.
20—The 48-hour week for war industries is extended to 30 more localities.
22—Zinc-steel pennies are to be discontinued, Treasury announces.
28—Wildcat coal strikes referred to President by War Labor Board.
29—Jams and jellies are placed on rationed list, other items raised, a few lowered.

November

1—Federal government seizes 3,000 coal mines in which strikes are halting production.
2—Elections of various state and national officials reveal Republican trend.
3—United Mine Workers ordered to return to work as president John Lewis accepts new wage agreement, giving miners $56.74 for 48-hour week.
5—Senate votes postwar collaboration with other nations, 85 to 5.
6—Fifteen non-operating railroad unions reject wage increase offered by emergency committee; Bernard Baruch is appointed chief of a new unit of the Office of War Mobilization.
10—National Labor Relations Board head William Davis says board will adhere to wage stabilization program; Herbert Lehman is appointed director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.
13—Interned Japanese at Tule Lake, Calif., stage another demonstration; U. S. war expenditures from July, 1940, through October, 1943, total 138 billion dollars.
18—Army officials reduce budget by 13 billion dollars, which sum will revert to treasury.
A subsidy of 100 million dollars is allocated to stabilize price of flour.
20—January draft call to be twice as large as War Manpower commission estimated.
23—House votes against extension of consumer subsidies.

December

1—Ration values of meats reduced 30 per cent.
3—U. S. plane output for November announced as 7,789.
4—Army will retire 25,000 officers, reducing total to 625,000.
7—Biggest U. S. battleship, the 45,000-ton Wisconsin, is launched.
10—Non-operating rail workers get senate approval for eight cent per hour raise.
11—Senate military committee plans graduated discharge pay for servicemen, ranging from $200 to $500.
16—President Roosevelt returns to capital; senate committee votes to retain food subsidies for 60 days.
17—OPA promises lowering of meat ration points.

### SPORTS

January

1—New Year's Day football results: Rose Bowl—Georgia 9, U. C. L. A. 0; Sugar Bowl—Tennessee 14, Tulsa 7; Orange Bowl—Alabama 37, Boston College 21; Cotton Bowl—Texas 14, Georgia Tech 7; Sun Bowl—Second Air Force 13, Hardin-Simmons 7; Kezar Stadium—East All-Stars 13, West All-Stars 12.
17—Ted Williams, formerly of Boston Red Sox, named "player of the year."
21—Dodgers sign Cooney, Waner, Sisler; Yankees get Nick Etten.

February

20—William Cox, New York sportsman, purchases Philadelphia Phillies for about $230,000 from National League.
24—Bucky Harris signs to manage Philadelphia ball club.

March

13—Greg Rice runs fastest 2 miles at K. of C. meet, in 8:52.7.
17—Philadelphia team wins the Golden Gloves championship in New York.
18—Detroit wins national hockey league title.
20—Cornelius Warmerdam sets new pole vault record of 15 feet, 8½ inches.

April

8—Detroit Red Wings defeat the Boston Bruins, 2-0 to capture the Stanley Cup.

May

1—Count Fleet wins Kentucky Derby, in 2:04.
8—Count Fleet wins Preakness, in 1:57.2.
21—Bob Montgomery outpoints Beau Jack to gain lightweight title.

June

20—Gunder Hagg outruns Greg Rice to win 5,000 meter race.
26—Francisco Segura wins Nat'l Collegiate tennis title, defeating Tom Brown Jr.
28—Whirlaway, 5 year old race horse, retired.

July

2—Patty Berg defeats Dorothy Kirby for Women's Western Open Golf Championship.
10—Gunder Hagg establishes 8:53.9 American record for 2 miles.
13—American League team wins annual All-Star game, 5 to 3.
26—Harold McSpaden defeats Buck Whitney by 1 stroke to win All-American golf title; Patty Berg takes women's title.

August

8—Ryder Cup golf team, captained by Craig Wood, defeats Walter Hagen's team.
9—Howard Schenken wins the contract bridge master's championship for fifth time.
25—College All-Stars defeat the Washington Redskins, professional football champions, 27-7.

September

6—Lieut. Joseph Hunt takes the national amateur tennis championship.
18—The St. Louis Cardinals defeat the Chicago Cubs, 2-1, clinching the National league pennant.
19—Detroit Lions beat the Chicago Cardinals in professional football opener.
25—The New York Yankees take the American League pennant for the 14th time.

October

3—Final baseball standings: St Louis Cardinals, won 105, lost 49, for a percentage of .682. The New York Yankees won 98, lost 56, for a percentage of .636.
8—Columbus, O., American Association team, defeats Syracuse, N. Y., International league team, to capture "little world series" title.
10—Yankees win World Series, defeating Cardinals, four games to one.
24—Ossie Bluege signs two-year contract to manage Washington Senators, and Leo Durocher signs to run Dodgers in 1944.

November

2—Stanley Musial, St. Louis Cardinal outfielder, named most valuable player in National League.
9—Spurgeon Chandler, New York Yankees pitcher, chosen most valuable in American League.
14—U. of Southern California and the U. of Washington chosen for Rose Bowl.
19—Beau Jack regains lightweight title, outpointing Bob Montgomery.
27—Great Lakes defeats Notre Dame (19-14) in year's biggest football upset.

December

12—Chicago Bears win western pro football championship.
13—Ned Day regains title as All-Star National Bowling champion.

### DISASTERS

January

6—Fire kills six and injures 100 in Chicago bowling alley.
21—Thirty-five Americans die when a transport plane crashes in the jungle near Surinam, Dutch Guiana.
26—Brig. Gen. Carlyle Wash and nine other army men die in an army transport plane that came down near Flomaton, Ala.
31—Twenty-eight persons die in sanitarium fire in Seattle.

February

11—Eighteen lose lives when a Liberator bomber crashes in Newfoundland.
18—Twenty-eight die when four engine bomber crashes aflame into a packing plant in Seattle, Wash.
22—Yankee Clipper crashes and sinks in Tagus river, Lisbon, Portugal.

March

2—Nineteen bodies recovered in coal mine disaster at Bear Creek, Mont.
21—Flood waters spread over a wide area in Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. About 2,500 persons removed by Red Cross.

April

13—Omaha airport and village of Carter Lake, Iowa, flooded when Missouri river dikes break.
19—Seven Sea Scouts drowned, and three missing, when cabin cruiser founders off Long Island.

May

4—Explosion and fire in munitions plant at Elkton, Md., kills 13 and injures 60.
15—A tornado injures about 200 men, and destroys 41 buildings valued at $175,000 at Fort Riley, Kan.
21—Spreading floods in Mississippi valley take twelve lives, and leave 108,000 homeless.
24—Death toll in flooded region of lower Mississippi valley reaches 17, and 160,000 are estimated to be without shelter.

June

6—Navy reports 84 men killed when an ammunition ship collides with tanker off Port Arthur, Tex.

July

22—Maj. Gen. William Upshur, Capt. Charles Paddock, both U. S. M. C. officers, and four other persons are killed in Navy plane crash near Sitka, Alaska.
27—Three soldiers who became lost in desert maneuvers near Yuma, Ariz., die of thirst.
29—Hurricane sweeping over Texas Gulf coast kills 13 persons. Damage estimated at 10 million dollars.

August

1—Ten persons, including Mayor William Baker and Maj. William Robertson, die when Army glider crashes in demonstration flight in St. Louis.
2—Five Negroes killed, more than 500 white and colored injured in race rioting in New York city's Harlem district.
5—Fourteen persons are drowned in a "flash" flood in central West Virginia.
20—Twenty-one miners are killed in gas explosion at Sayreton, Ala.
30—Twenty-nine persons are killed and 150 injured in wreck of crack Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. train near Wayland, N. Y.

September

6—Eighty persons killed and 177 injured, when Congressional Limited of the Pennsylvania R. R. is derailed near Philadelphia.
7—Twentieth Century Limited train of New York Central R. R. is derailed near Canastota, N. Y., killing three; Houston, Tex., hotel fire takes lives of 50 men.
17—Explosion of depth charges at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., takes 25 lives. About 250 are injured.
20—Twenty-five soldiers die when Army transport plane crashes near Maxton, N. C.

October

16—Crash of airliner 47 miles west of Nashville, Tenn., takes 10 lives.
23—Navy announces that 88 seamen died when two tankers collided off Palm Beach.

November

23—Six children die in farm home fire near Chicago.

December

13—Twenty marines killed, 29 injured in Hawaii when collision of navy planes releases bomb.
16—Sixty-nine killed, 50 injured in collision of two fast trains near Buie, N. C. Forty-eight of the dead were servicemen.

### DEATHS

January

5—Famed Negro scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver, 78.
6—President emeritus of Harvard U., Dr. Abbott L. Lowell, 86.
10—"Message to Garcia" hero, Col. Andrew S. Rowan, 85.
23—Alexander Woollcott, 56, "The Town Crier" of radio, author, critic, playwright, actor.

February

7—Dr. Attilio H. Giannini, 68, physician, banker, motion picture executive, civic leader.
19—Lynn Overman, 55, comedian.

March

10—Poet and author Stephen Vincent Benet, 44, Pulitzer prize winner with "John Brown's Body."
20—Former governor of Illinois, Frank O. Lowden, 82.
28—James A. Farrell, 80, president of the United States Steel corp.

April

22—Luren D. Dickinson, 84, former governor of Michigan, foe of "high life."
28—Maj. Gen. Robert Olds, 46, commander of the U. S. Second Army Air Force.

May

11—Maj. Gen. Stephen O. Fuqua, 68, chief of infantry in U. S. Army, 1928-32.
20—Adm. Henry A. Wiley, 76, Pacific fleet commander, 1927-29.
26—Edsel B. Ford, 49, president of Ford Motor Co.

June

4—Maj. Kermit Roosevelt, 53, son of the former President, on active duty in Alaska.
16—Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, noted historian and Harvard U. professor, at 88.
23—Rear Adm. Neil E. Nichols, 63, former commandant of Boston Navy Yard.

July

14—Actress Beverly Sitgreaves, 76.
27—Rev. Ernest Lynn Waldorf, 67, bishop of the Methodist church, Chicago area.
29—Opera star Marie Gay Zanatello, 64

August

1—President of China, Lin Sen, 79 scholar and artist.
15—Lieut. Gen. William M. Wright, 79, commander of two divisions in World War I.
21—Dr. William Lyon Phelps, 78, of Yale university.

September

6—Former ambassador to Poland, John C. Cudahy, 55.
9—Rear Adm. Walton Sexton, 66, former chairman of the Navy General Board.
21—British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, 62.

October

6—Patrick Nash, 80, political leader of Democrats in Cook County, Ill.
11—Samuel H. Church, 85, president, Carnegie Institute.
20—Ben Bernie, 52, band leader.

November

9—Dr. Jesse G. Bullowa, developer of pneumonia serum, at 64.
21—Rep. J. W. O. Ifer (R.—Penn.).
22—Rep. H. B. Steagall (D.—Ala.).

December

13—Marvin McIntyre, 65, for 20 years secretary to President Roosevelt, at Washington.
16—E. C. "Billy" Hayes, 59, well-known track coach of Indiana U.; the Rev. Dr. William A. Brown, 77, Presbyterian minister, one of founders of World Council of Churches.

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### FINIS

*The year drew to a close with these important events:*

December

1—Roosevelt, Churchill, Chiang Kai-shek pledge to strip Japan of imperialistic gains.
Exchange ship Gripsholm arrives with 1,223 American repatriates from Far East.
2—Fathers' draft bill delays during absence of President.
16—President Roosevelt returns to America following five weeks' diplomatic trip.
17—Army announces successful landing on Japanese base in New Britain.

—It Pays To Advertise.—

## $5,350 EARNED BY ELLISVILLE 4-H MEMBERS

The Ellisville 4-H Club had its annual achievement day program Dec. 19 in the school auditorium. Dolores Conrad, President, presided. Frank Guthrie, club secretary, gave the annual achievement report on accomplishments during the past year. Others who had part on the program were Frances Holder, Eva Alice Howard, R. T. Lowe, Bobby Caswell, Patsy Fryman and Alberta Gilbert. Jane Anderson and Cleoda Miller sang "Silent Night." The group was led in singing Christmas Carols by the club song leader, Jane Anderson.

Mr. Straw, County Agent, presented the achievement cards after a short talk on plans for the coming year and results of the past year. R. T. Lowe gave a short report on his trip to Lexington as a guest of the Thoroughbred Club at the banquet given at the Lafayette hotel.

According to the records, the achievement report gave the following accomplishments for the past year:

The club began with forty-five members carrying fifty-four projects. A steady increase was noted in the enrollment throughout the year until fifty-five members were enrolled at the end of the year. Regular monthly meetings were held each month. The 4-H club party was given in February. Ten of the members sold their tobacco in the annual tobacco show and sale held in Paris in December, 1942. Spring Rally Day was held in May at the school. Two farm practice demonstration teams and two home demonstration teams participated. The club was proud of its record at the County Fair. James A. Standiford winning second on his baby beef in both the 4-H ring and the sweepstake ring. He also received second on showmanship. Dolores Conrad was judged as the second best 4-H club member in the county. Many other ribbons were won including three on sheep, two on poultry, two on corn and second place on the secretary's book.

The club participated in the scrap drive which netted 9,000 pounds collected in October, 1943.

Over one thousand dollars worth of War Stamps and bonds have been purchased by members of the club.

Three members of the club, Ted Hunter, Frank Guthrie and Opal Lee Howard were awarded trips to Morehead to attend the district achievement day held in October. Ted Hunter earned his trips on his tobacco project; Frank Guthrie on corn and Opal Lee Howard on sheep.

R. L. Lowe received one of the brood mares given to 4-H Club members by the Thoroughbred Club of America.

In summarizing the projects carried out, the following results were noted: 16 tobacco projects completed; three baby beef projects; ten corn projects; three sheep projects; 5 pig projects; 15 poultry projects and 5 victory garden projects. A total of $5,350 was realized by the club members for their projects.

## NAVAL AVIATION EXAMS TO BE GIVEN IN LEXINGTON ON JANUARY 13, 14 AND 15

The Navy announced today that Lieut. F. W. Ladd of the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board assigned to duty with the Office of Naval Officer Procurement, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lieut. Roberts will be in Lexington, Ky., at the Navy Recruiting Station in the Post Office Building, January 13, 14, and 15 for the purpose of interviewing and giving examinations to boys 17 to 26 years old who have graduated or will graduate from high school by June of 1944. All men in the territory who cannot come to Lexington on the 13 and 14 of January may take examinations at the Henry Clay High School, in Lexington, Kentucky at 9:00 a. m. on January 15, 1944. Men who can qualify will win the Navy Wings of Gold and an Officer Commission.

## POSTED

Notice is hereby given that the following farms are posted against hunting and trespassing of any sort. Anyone caught trespassing or hunting on our land will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

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G. R. Fryman *
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FOURTH WAR LOAN DRIVE WILL BEGIN JANUARY 18th, 1944