Broken Jaws Can Now Chew Steak While Healing

Skeletal fixation of fractures of the mandible—that is the medical phrase for a new technique of setting broken jaws so that they can be used while healing. These pictures illustrating the method were made at a naval dental clinic. 1. After the bones have been set, the surgeon guides a fine wire through the skin to the location of the break. 2. A steel needle is screwed now into place. Three such pins are set in on both sides of the fracture line. 3. The pins are bridged with a bar and the whole thing is held firmly by fitting the two parts of the jawbone together. 4. The patient, practically seamless, moves to his normal activities.

The American Way
UNHEALTHY LEGISLATION
By George Peck

One of the most important things to be done in 1944 is to make sure that the Conservatories the Wagner-Murray bill so deeply that no one will ever have the courage to enflame it. In case you've forgotten, this bill is the one that proposes to make the Surgeon General of the Public Health, absolute dictator over the doctors and hospitals of the United States.

Newspaper editors from coast to coast have commented unfavorably on this abortive, socialistic legislative proposal, which would disrupt the greatest medical system in the world to have us copy experiments of nations which do not come anywhere near to matching ours in the medical progress. Thus Dayton (Ohio) Press says:

"If ever a bill was designed to subjugate completely the people of the United States and wreck them the few liberties remaining after 11 years of New Deal bureaucracy, that bill is Senate Bill 1161, introduced by Senator Wagner of New York to provide $3,048,000,000 annually for governmental medical care, in other words, the socialization of medicine. . . . If Bill 1161 should become a law it would be the best step to complete dictatorship Health is our greatest asset when politicians start playing with the health of a nation, that nation has lost freedom completely and has permitted itself to become the pawn of ambitious men who would make them the slaves of such a superstate as the world has never seen."

The Page News and Courier of Luray, Virginia comments as follows: "One phase of the Wagner-Murray Bill now before Congress is to broaden the Social Security Act, of which not too much is said by its supporters, is the cost of the proposal. The old fallacy has been encouraged that a maximum insurance government stands ready to 'give' something to the people or the measure is passed. Previous to the medical and hospital care contained in the bill are heavily stressed with the inference that they too will be free.

"Such high-pressure sales tactics are fraudulent. The government will never give anything away because it can give nothing until it first takes it from the people. If the Wagner bill is made into law, the government will immediately begin to collect additional billions of dollars in taxes to pay for the 'benefits' it will later hand out. As a doctor recently told a patient 'If you earn $200 a month, your 'social security' bill will be $17.00 a month, six times more than is now taken out of your pay check' —or $144 a year. oYur employer will pay a like amount, which means that your bread, your car, your refrigerator, and everything else you buy would have more hidden taxes wrapped up in it."

The Enterprise of Enterprise, Utah, adds its protest: "The government itself, has presented one of the strongest arguments against the ultimate socialization of medical care. Efficient, prompt and competent treatment are the cardinal requisites of a successful medical system. Everett W. Jones, head hospital consultant of the War Production Board, in opposing compulsory hospital insurance under government management, comments that: 'Federal agencies cannot hope to approach private initiative and enterprise in efficient management.' After working fifteen months in Washington he says: 'I have no illusions left as to the efficiency of governmental agencies. Delay and red tape just can't be eliminated in any political organization as glacier-like as the federal government. The record speaks for itself.'

"Shifting the responsibility of medical care to government would not simplify the health problems of the individual. It would add to them by the destruction of medical efficiency and further crystallization of bureaucracy."

The Union County Herald of Elk Point, South Dakota, sees a serious threat to the American Way in the Wagner-Murray Bill. It has this to say: "This man, he and many others, does not begrudge in the slightest, the money given to the government from axe to cheek for taxes and bonds to fight the war. But when some bureaucrat now proposes 'free' medical care, or free this or free that, under a greater power of bureaucracy, he becomes more than skeptical. He sees red. He knows that every such scheme means more deductions from his dwindling check and less chance for him to shape his future on his own initiative. His money, together with that of millions of other citizens, is keeping the bureaucrats going. And someday, the bureaucrat is destined to feed his wealth."

The aforesaid are but a few hundreds of similar expressions. Twould seem that the American people generally are examined this Wagner-Murray — Bill consider it had medicine— ... the legislature.

JENKINS SCHOOLS OVER THE TOP IN SEAL DRIVE

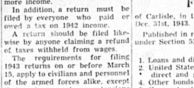
According to report from Superintendent C. V. Snapp, the Jenkins Schools sold $511.09 worth of seals in the drive to fight Tuberculosis, thus topping all previous records. Since 1929 when the first records are available the schools have steadily increased their sales from $90.00 in that year to the present high mark of $511.00. The report by school districts as follows: Dunham School $45.00, Burdine School $80.00, McRoberts School $68.50, Jenkins Grammar School $257.70, all Colored Schools $60.00. The pupils making the best record by schools are: Dunham School, Mrs. A. D. Hendrix $15.25, Burdine School, Mrs. Dave Craft $16.45, McRoberts School, Ruby Edith Sexton $19.79, Jenkins Central School, Mrs. J. S. Hale $31.68, Colored Schools, Mrs. Marian T. Nelson $15.00. Iris Jean Plumlee from the home room of Mrs. Julia D. White in the Jenkins High School made the best record for individual pupil sales by turning in $6.70. In the Colored Schools Clare Mae Motley of Mrs. Nelson's home room made the best record by reporting $4.70. Three other rooms making sales above $20.00 deserve honorable mention. The home room of Mrs. Homer Davis resorted $30.00, the home room of Mrs. C. V. Snapp $25.00 and the home room of Mrs. Ruby Cooper Adams $21.08. For the excellent record made in this connection much credit is due Leonard Morgan, Dave Craft, Henry Hacker, Roger L. Wilson and Wm. F. Madd, principals, who acted as chairman in the several school units of the Jenkins School District.

Supt. Snapp is formerly of Nicholas county.

BILL WOULD INCREASE CEILING ON PETROLEUM

Representative C. C. May, Democrat of Foodshend, Morgan county, introduced a joint resolution in the House asking the Kentucky legislature to urge Congress to pass a pending bill to enable the ceiling price on crude petroleum to be increased.

—It Pays To Advertise.—



BACK CONGRESS

America's Fourth War Loan drive starts January 18 and the drums of promotion will be throbbing already when this article is published.

I hope this loan goes over with a big and enthusiasm like the other three, and there is no reason to doubt that it will, but there are two possible changes in the overall war-loan picture that would please a lot of people, and I sincerely believe they would improve it. (1) An effort ought to be made to sell more bonds to people in the low income brackets. (2) The bonds themselves ought to be smaller in size.

Reasons For Both

It would be possible to write a book full of reasons why these people ought to buy bonds as well as relatively wealthy bonds and banks. The first reason is that people are unfailingly more people, and their purchases amount to a lot more. Second, too many people with their first well-paid jobs are spending money foolishly and dissipating their funds. Third, poor people are going to need money after this war.

The bonds themselves ought to be smaller because small bonds are less, and people who put away this year deserve every economy they can be afforded. As a matter of fact, I was disappointed when bonds from the third War Loan drive in small amounts were unavailable and shape. If it is safe to print a $1000 bill in these times, why a $25 bond does not need to be as big as a high school diploma.

Chance For Economy

Congressman Charles S. Dewey of Illinois, as early as January 1942, made it very clear to everyone, including those who pay taxes, his views that literally millions of dollars could be saved by printing smaller bonds. There are some exceptionally wise men in Congress. In most cases the title "Honorable" is as appropriate as it is proper. Congressmen are wise and shoulders above the electorate or somebody else would have their seats, and Rep. Dewey was my esteem with one short talk, a talk on Government Economy.

When Calvin Coolidge was President, Mr. Dewey was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, charged with supervising the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which was a fuzzative headache to all concerned. The routine remedy recommended was to spend $10,000,000 for additional printing equipment in order to increase the plant's output of paper money 50 per cent as demand seemed to require, but Coolidge said, "No." Then again did Mother Necessity bring forth an invention, and Mr. Dewey found a better way.

What did he do? He figured out a system of printing twelve bills with a plate such as formerly printed only eight, and there was the 50 per cent output gain. Economy in paper, ink and shipping charges started right away saving two million dollars a year besides the original ten million dollars. And last seeing Mr. Dewey recommended that same thing of the same sort he done recommended was to spend $10,000,000 for additional printing equipment in order to increase the plant's output of paper money 50 per cent as demand seemed to require, but Coolidge said, "No." Then again did Mother Necessity bring forth an invention, and Mr. Dewey found a better way.

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FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS ARE MAILED TO PAYERS

Individual Income and Victory Tax Forms For 1943 Sent Out By Collector

TO BE FILED BY MARCH 15

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 12.—Speaking S. R. Glenn, Collector of Internal Revenue, announced today that he has begun to mail copies of the 1943 Individual Income and Victory Tax Return to the estimated 500,000 Federal income tax payers in the district of Kentucky.

Collector Glenn said, "Although these returns are not required by law to be filed until March 15, I cannot urge too strongly that everyone prepare and file his return as early as possible.

"There are," he said, "two principal reasons why I want everyone to understand first, that the 1943 income tax is a current tax and should start immediately to find and pay it, and second, to help avoid the confusion and congestion of the last few days of filing, by those who postpone action until the last minute.

"Second, although some taxpayers will find that they owe substantially put on on their 1943 taxes, some of them, in fact hundreds of thousands, will find it necessary for them to file a return.

Collector Glenn explained that under the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1943 the withholding through withholding from wages or by payments of estimated declarations of estimated tax" are only applicable to individuals. It is necessary to file a return at the close of the year to determine the correct amount of each person's tax liability and to determine whether he has underpaid or overpaid his taxes. In instances where the withholding or estimated tax paid the tax payable March 15, remittance of the difference will be due at the time of filing the return. This amount cannot be known to taxpayers in these instances where the current payment amount is more than the final tax, the taxpayer will be entitled to secure a refund merely by filing a return.

Early preparation of returns will be of great advantage to the government, said, to serve as a guide to the thousands of taxpayers who will have substantial payments to make and who are unfamiliar more than those people, and their purchases amount to a lot more. Second, too many people with their first well-paid jobs are spending money foolishly and dissipating their funds. Third, poor people are going to need money after this war.

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