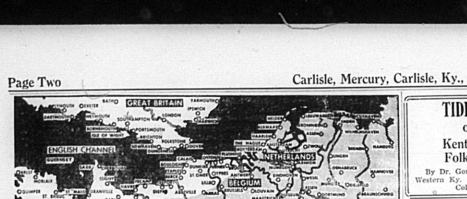
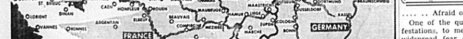


The area indicated in white in the above map is the Nazi defense zone. Continued bombing of key communications lines complicated the enemy's transportation problems and the post months of bombing that it was rumored that unit that the Allied air force dictated terms on which they should meet. Several weeks ago it was reported that Field Marshal Ervin Rommel had moved approximately a quarter of a million men to that area.



Beaches like these were first military objectives.

The Washington Panorama

Current Developments at the National Capital

Facts of Interest to Everybody

By J. Alton Spencer

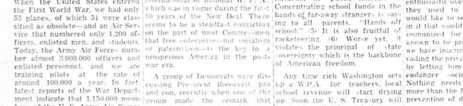
Washington—(CPS)— The overseas branch of the Office of War Information has come in for a lot of criticism during the past few months, and judging from the knocks it has had it would appear that this agency has, in the main, been poorly managed and taken many steps which are ill-advised. For example, there is the O. W. I. booklet purportedly on American history—widely circulted in foreign lands—which gives a very distorted picture of this country. In fact, the booklet in question is more like a campaign document than a history and gives one the impression that certain Washington bureaucrats believe the purpose of the United States participation in the present war is to make President Roosevelt the political leader of the whole world. Assuredly, publishing booklets of this sort is no proper function of the Office of War Information or any other agency which is supported with public funds. Pre-umably, the O. W. I. has done and can do some good in the war effort, but the high morguls of this agency should be relied on the White House expert and told that it is essential to maintain unity and wellbeing that politics be kept out of the conduct of the war and all agencies erected in connection with the prosecution thereof. Unless Presidnet Roosevelt takes some action, he will stand convicted by public opinion as playing politics with human misery.

Methods of fighting have changed vastly during the last 25 years. When the United States entered the First World War, we had only 55 planes, of which 51 were classified as obsolete—and an Air Service that numbered only 1,200 officers, enlisted men, and students. Today, the Army Air Forces number almost 3,000,000 officers and enlisted personnel, and we are training pilots at the rate of around 100,000 a year. In fact, latest reports of the War Department indicate that 1,150,000 members of the U. S. Army Air Forces are now overseas—with 17,000 combat planes at their disposal.

Despite a statement by Governor Thomas Dewey, right after the November election of 1943, that he was not a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in '44—and that no one was everlike the drafter con-ired in the "draft"—opinion seems to be widespread that the New Yorker will emerge from the Republican national convention late this month as the G. O. P. presidential candidate. In view of Mr. Dewey's statement relative to political "drafts" and the further pledge he made to the people of the Empire State to the effect that he would serve out his full 4-year term as Governor of that commonwealth, shrewd leaders in Republican circles believe it would be wiser to nominate Gov. John Bricker of Ohio, or some other proven vote-getter who is not handicapped by state-wents such as Dewey has formed. There is indication of a kind of bandwagon swing to Gov. Dewey among a considerable number of elected delegates and the New Yorker may stampede the convention just as Wendell Willkie did in 1940. Truthfully, Dewey has not yet proven himself—either as an administrator or as a vote-getter. Dewey's first election to major political office was in 1942, after having once been defeated for the governorship, and in that year—the first general election after the entrance of the United States into World War II—Republicans swept into office in many doubtful districts and states. However, the picture is some different for 1944 than it was in '42, and the New Deal is fighting harder because the political ambitions of President Roosevelt are definitely and personally at stake . . . and there are plenty of Republicans, Jeffersonian Democrats and other anti-New Dealers who doubt that Gov. Dewey can muster sufficient strength to win in the fall election. If it is true, as some people insist, that whoever the Republican nominat will win this fall, then there would be little argument from a party standpoint against Dewey's nomination. However, if a tough fight is anticipated to defeat the fourth-term candidate, it would seem more prudent to nominate a more seasoned administrator and proven vote-getter. Dewey would have two strikes on himself at the time of nomination—and will have reackered his maximum popular appeal like All. Landon in 1936, at the time of the convention. From then on, he would have a tough fight every inch of the way to win in November. The New York Governor has been playing "hard to get," and he might prove "easy to beat." All these things are being considered by the more judicious Republican leaders as convention time nears—and it is just possible that Gov. Dewey will be urged to serve out his term as chief executive of the Empire State before seeking the pre-idency. This would clear the way for the nomination of a more likely winner in this essential year.

Congress is inclined to be very cautious—and rightly so—in providing or returning vetoes to the present world conflict. However, there is an inclination among the majority of the members to avoid any semblance of either isolationism or national W. P. A., which was in vogue during the first years of the New Deal. There seems to be a steadfast conviction on the part of most Congressmen that free enterprise—not socialism or paternalism—is the key to a prosperous America in the post-war era.

A group of Democrats were discussing President Roosevelt, pro and con, recently when one of the group made the remark that President Roosevelt is his own worst enemy. To which Col. Ed" Smith of South Carolina, a staunch Democrat and dean of the United States Senate, retorted: "Not while I am alive, he isn't."



FEDERAL AID

School teachers are influential people. They choose their callings as a rule because they love children, and love inclucnces children. Youngsters, in turn, control their homes and parents more than they realize; in many they don't know about. Thus a good teacher is a power in the community. Any politician could cut quite a splash if only he could line up all the teachers behind him.

The idea is not new. Starts are made in that direction often. Plans to halter the public schools of America in a bureaucratic treadmill have come before Congress four times since 1937. They have failed every time but each new attempt shows more strength. The most recent one, discussed in this column exactly a year ago, gained enough momentum to get talked about from Bangor to Burbank.

Maybe Nine Lives

This latest sally on the public school system was led by Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, helping Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah. The bill, (S. 267) as finally rejected by the 78th Congress, is dead but the senators' ambitions can still wiggle. Hill is campaigning now for every state to adopt a form of "federal aid to education," and that's been a hobby of Thomas' for a long time.

The issue will be revived. Political problems have a way of coming to life repeatedly until they are cured, and this one is not cured. Teachers have a right to earn as much in the classroom as they might get for manual labor in a factory and, until teachers' pay is adjusted, the educational activities will have their troubles born of somebody's mistakes, maybe their own.

Money Has Power

Federal aid to education, if it comes, will be federal control of schools eventually, whether the author of the bill says it or not. Whoever signs the checks can compel obedience to rules, even laws therein. Obviously most public school systems need, not the federal support, but better state support. There are at least six good reasons. Three are plain and practical, the others basic:

(1) Federal control would cost taxpayers more for the same results than state control; an extra handling charge. (2) Federal control of schools would make any more bureau mixup and the spread of henchmen in a maze of porcupine salaries. (3) Federal control will ride down traditions. How the South will foster at the first successful effort to make a law for colored children together at school. It might easily result in widespread violence.

Wrong in Principal

The foregoing objections are practical ones. But it is wrong in principal to rob parents of their influence in public schools. Concentrating school funds in the hands of far-away officials is saying to all parents, "Hands off school." So it is also foolish and racketeering. (4) Worse yet, it violates the principal of state sovereignty which is the backbone of American freedom.

Any time rich Washington sets up a W.P.A. for teachers, local school revenue will start drying up. Soon the U. S. Treasury will be issuing bill-lids and that sucker-bed 200 million dollars a year will increase in no time flat—never to not be a drop in the bucket. In many state teacher need and deserve more pay. If it comes the people will pay it and they'd better. Inertia is locally. A local solution to the problem is possible anywhere.

The flag of the United Nations, as formally unfurled in Washington March 18, 1943) consists of four vertical red bars on a white field and is not intended to fly above, but alongside the flag of the country in which it is displayed. The flag is unofficial.

The political line-up of the national House of Representatives is now 215 Democrats, 210 Republicans, and four minor party members. There are six vacancies at present, two each in Texas and Illinois, two in New York, and one in each California and Louisiana.

HARVESTING, HAYING MACHINE OUTPUT LAGS

Washington—(CPS) — The War Production Board reports that the production of two major classes of farm machinery, harvesting and haying equipment, is running more than 30 percent behind schedules.

TIDBITS of Kentucky Folklore

By Dr. Gordon Wilson
Western Ky. State Teachers

Afraid of Science . . . .

One of the queerest folk manifestations, to me, at least, is the widspread fear of science, particularly medical and experimental science. Practical inventions, such as the radio and automobile, had only a brief period of hostility followed by average public acceptance, and electrification has come into vogue surprisingly rapidly. Inventions that have contributed to the convenience of the have have not lacked enthusiastic support, coming almost faster than the means of purchasing them. But medical science is suspect in many homes, that has all the modern conveniences. We are not wholly out of the days of the savage medicine man, a mixture of faith healing and strange things. A frank statement of the source and effect of modern medicine often queers a new remedy with neighbor, of the strange and mysterious.

A case in point is the prevalence, in the south in the 1942-43, of hog cholera. America of smallpox epidemics. You would think that a thing as dreaded and as long-proved as vaccination would not have to fight for its very existence. Yet that is what we have witne-sed an outbreak of fear and danger—a situation sinfull in our country. Folk hostility to anything that seems to turn up a new danger—a universal providence is still here and will probably be for many a generation yet. While many of us are so thoroughly convinced of the value that vaccination is just a sensible precaution, thousands of others get it as if were of the devil himself.

Another good evidence of the same sort of fear of modern medicine came to my attention only recently. Sulfa drugs, which have saved the lives of several of my acquaintances, are, to some folks, poison to many people. Instead of them, time-honored bitters and pills are used, about as powerful as bread pills or branch water. A friend of mine like me has a bad goitre. He buys at a very ruinous price some bottled stuff and rubs on his goitre because some humble quack told him of its effectiveness. He is not taking anything else for the very best, has told him that the treatment is used in his home and no worse than so much water. But the quack has worked on his credulous to the patient; hence the purchase several times a year of a big bottle of slightly colored branch water.

It makes us wonder whether, as a result of this war, when medical science has been so often a lifesaver, there will be a sensible effect of such remedies will be to prevent a little wholesome fear and prejudice. Quackery ought to receive a severe blow from the medical doctors of our soldier boys, who have been so often immunized against disease that they would have done more damage than the quack. It might easily result in wide-spread violence.

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Improved Uniform International

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D.
of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for June 18

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A GOOD SOLDIER OF CHRIST JESUS

LESSON TEXT—II Timothy 2:1-4, 8-12, 4:3-5.

GOLDEN TEXT—Suffer hardship with me, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. II Timothy 2:3.

"A good soldier"—what a world of meaning there is in that simple phrase. We think of our own homes, town boys who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country. But more important than these is that in American life which can make a man and a soldier.

"A good soldier of Jesus Christ" is an even more significant phrase, for it suggests a being who has devotion which Christians of all ages, yes, and the angels in heaven, call the Captain of our salvation, our Commander-in-chief. It suggests a spiritual warfare going on in all the earth.

In our lesson we note that the soldier is—

I. Dedicated (2:1, 2).

There is something to be done, and the soldier is enlisted for the performance of duty. In the case of the Christian soldier, it is to see that the gospel committed to him has been received is passed on to others.

Personal service is the method—one man telling another, and another, and another. This is to be a continuous process, just now and then, and each one it in turn to become a soldier.

As each one wins others and the witness is multiplied by the law of arithmetical progression, the total state is tremendous.

Why, then, has the entire world not been long since completely evangelized? Because of the fact that Christians are not all obedient soldiers of Jesus Christ.

II. Loyal (2:3, 4).

No soldier can serve well with a divided loyalty. He cannot be ruling a business back home, or taking on outside interests that claim his attention. Being an efficient and useful soldier is first and last a business.

How not the military authorities in this war asked those who are at home to keep the problems of the home and business from distracting to men in the army? Do they not require a man to leave home and family and give his all to the service?

The soldier for Christ must please the Lord, even as a soldier avoids hearing "thankers." It is no soft and easy business to be a soldier, and he must please the one who is the order of the day. Shall not do as he pleases, but as he is told.

III. Prepared (2:8-12).

Training is of highest importance for a soldier. He must know what to do, and why he is doing it. He must understand the military science and the purpose of the war. He must be ready for the disciplined man, prepared to serve faithfully.

To soldier for the Lord is to "remember Jesus Christ," his resurrected from the dead, and his Commander. He knows for whom and under whom he fights.

He also knows (vv. 10, 11) that the enemy is crafty and cruel, and he will succeed even in the face of persecution. He must be prepared to suffer, if need be, even unto death.

IV. Faithful (2:3-7).

Watch, soldier, and be sober, for the very end of the world is at hand, tion, yes, and preaching of the word for Christ. Paul was able to endure hardness because he had a complete faithfulness because he had a perfect evangelical conscience. He had his own life.

Those who are called upon to remand men must themselves be good soldiers. There is an increasing role from the battlefields of this great war. One learns that the commanding officer are rarely find decorations hidden away in dugouts far behind the lines. The men they encourage as they are the bravest of their officers.

What that means in Paul's case may be learned from the story of his life, which is condensed in a brief statement in II Corinthians 12: 23-28. He really endured affliction for Christ's sake.

V. Victorious (v. 5).

The war can stand the strain and bear the agony if it can be sure of ultimate victory. The disappointments and defeats of battle, or the deep sorrow of heavy casualties, can and will be borne for the sake of the final triumph of victory. The Christian soldier shall one day receive from his Lord and Leader a crown of righteousness.

When will that great day come? When Jesus Christ returns (Matt. 16:27). He is coming again; first for His own, and then in glorious revelation of Himself as the judge of all the world. His victory over all His enemies will then be complete, and He shall reign forever and ever.

—It Pays To Advertise.—

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Nicholas Circuit Court
Union Station Viaduct

William Prier, Admr.
Stella Watson and
Frank Watson, Zelda
Brubaker, James Brubaker,
Laura Dotson, Hattie McKee,
widow
Vs.—Notice of Sale in Equity
Exparte On Petition

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Nicholas Circuit Court, entered at its February, 1944 term in the above styled action the undersigned Master Commissioner will on Saturday, June 17th, 1944, at the court house door in Carlisle, Nicholas County, Ky., being the time directed in the judgment hereto offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder on a credit of six and twelve months the property described in the judgment herein and ordered sold herein, bounded as follows: Said property will be sold as a whole

A certain tract of land lying in Nicholas County, Ky., on the waters of Big Branch, a tributary to Licking River, and bounded on one side by the lands of Robert McVey -Nora Stone and Taylor-on the other side by the land of Thos. McVey -Nora F. Hedges on the other two sides by the lands of Wm. Tucker and H. W. Wilson containing 29 acres more or less. Also two acres more or less adjoining the above tract on the west side next to Tucker and Wilson and containing in both parcels 22 acres more or less. Being the same land conveyed by deed from Lena Duncan January 15th, 1916 to Noah McKee, deceased, and of record in D. B. 46 pass 247. Nicholas County Clerk Office.

The purpose of the sale is to pay the debts of Noah McKee deceased, and to divide the proceeds of his land among the heirs at law. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds for the purchase price with approved surety, said bonds bearing 6 percent interest from date until paid and security by lien retained on the land sold and having the force and effect of replevin bond.

Wm Conley
Master Commissioner Nicholas Circuit Court
C W Fulton-Hendersonburg, Ky
Attorney for Plaintiff— 22-31

DEAD STOCK
Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs & Sheep
Promptly Removed
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We Pay All Phone Charges
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Living Room Furniture
Rugs
Stoves
Kitchen Furniture
AT
Wheeler's
302 Main St. PARIS, KY.

NEW AUTO STAMP MUST BE DISPLAYED JULY 1

Washington—(CPS) — The Bureau of Internal Revenue warns that the 1944 Federal auto use stamp must be displayed on all cars operating on streets and highways after July 1. This $5.00 stamp may be purchased at post offices or direct from the Internal Revenue Bureau beginning Saturday, June 10 . . .

WAR INTERFERES WITH CARLEEE GYPSY LIFE

Chicago—(CPS)— The war has cut the lives of most Americans, including the proverbial lazy man and the gypsy. Gas rationing and the demand for manpower has robbed Eli Georgevitch, king of a local band of gypsies, of most of his flock—so he is a gypsy leader without followers or means of roaming the-e days.

Coal mine casualties in Kentucky during April dropped to five, as compared with eleven in April, 1943.

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

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FRED BRYANT MOTOR CO.
Union Station Viaduct
Phone 3810 Lexington, Ky.

MATHIAS INSURANCE AGENCY
C. D. RAZOR
with
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Lexington, Ky.
Night Phone 2187-R

Of Interest to Farmers of Nicholas County

Army Worms Found in Small Grains

The probability of army worm damage to small grains, is announced by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington. Worms a half-inch to three-quarters of an inch long were found feeding on the lower leaves at the base of wheat, rye and barley plants. It was expected that the worms would move up the plants, stripping the leaves and severing the heads.

At that time, the plant is no longer palatable to the worms and it is necessary for them to seek new pastures, which they do by marching in hordes. At this stage, they can be stopped and the uninfested fields protected by the use of a dust furrow and poisoned bran bait.

The dust furrow is a mechanical barrier. It is made by dragging a log or log several times up and down a previously plowed furrow. This act makes a fine dust and establishes a steep sided furrow up which the worms can crawl. Such a barrier should be placed between the crawling worms and the fields to be protected.

In connection with the dust furrow, poisoned bait should be used. It is made by thoroughly mixing 25 pounds of dry bran and one pound of paris green or white arsenic and adding about 2 1-2 gallons of water. This is broadcast among the worms and in front of the advancing army at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre, late in the afternoon. If scattered without lumps or chunks at the recommended rate, there will be no danger of poisoning live-stock.

If wheat is not available, use an equal volume of coarse alfalfa meal or cotton seed hull, coarsely ground or unscreened. It may be substituted for the bran. When the substitutes are used it is necessary to sweeten the bait by thoroughly stirring a gallon of crude cane molasses into the water before mixing it with the bait, in order to make it more attractive to the worms.

Just now, the rank growing spots in wheat, rye and barley fields should be examined for army worms. If the worms are present in numbers, the infested areas or spots should be treated promptly with the poisoned bait.

Gives Suggestions for Canning Peas

Green peas, the first garden vegetables, will soon be ready for canning, says Mrs. Hask. foods specialist at the Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics. She gives the following points:

Check pint jars, rings and lids to see that they are in perfect condition Wash in hot, soapy water and boil 15 minutes. Jars must also be boiled in water to which a tablespoon of soda has been added to each quart. Rinse well and scald with hot before using.

Select only young tender peas and, if possible, can within the hour. Shell the peas and wash and cook three to five minutes, depending upon the tenderness. Use enough boiling water to cover peas. Pack in hot sterilized jars, cover with the water in which peas were pre-cooked, add a half teaspoon of salt to each quart jar and seal according to type of jar.

If a steam pressure canner is used, process pint jars 45 minutes at 10 pounds pressure. When the hot water bath method is followed, place the jars on a rack in a large container filled with enough water to cover them by two inches. Begin counting time when water begins to boil and process for 3 hours. Remove jars and complete seal according to type of jar.

A leaflet, "Can Fruits and Vegetables for Victory," may be had from agricultural or home agents, or from the college.

Kentucky Stock Men Have Fred Shortage

A statement issued by the Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics calls attention to the serious feed situation in the state and to the nation as a whole. Reserve stocks of grains have been materially reduced and about the whole country is dependent on current feed production.

It is pointed out that Kentucky farmers may not be able to borrow as feed from other states, particularly if there is a short crop. Thus farmers in this state have before them the job of increasing the production of hay and grain, if they are to continue to keep a large number of livestock.

The college suggests that farmers plan carefully to use every bit of pasture available, to clip the roughage possible, and side dress their corn with ammonium nitrate to increase the production of it, and other seeds should be saved this summer to sow early and feed crops next fall for winter pasture.

To more nearly balance livestock production with feed supplies, it is suggested that herds and flocks be culled closely, and only the best stock retained. Hogs should be raised under sanitary conditions, sheep treated for worms, and chickens kept free of lice and mites. Poor producing milk cows are not worth high-priced feed.

Recipe of the Week

Use as much milk and milk products as possible in meal planning, is the advice to housewives from food specialists at the Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics. Even when it sours, it supplies calcium, the mineral needed by grown-ups as well as children.

Calcium is absolutely essential in building and repairing bones and it also helps to keep the blood, muscles and nerves in good condition.

When sour milk is available in quantity, it can be made into cottage cheese. A leaflet, "Making Cottage Cheese at Home," is available from the office of county farm and home agents, or from the college.

Tomato Aspic-Cottage Cheese Salad

2 1-2 tablespoons gelatin
1-4 cup water
2 cups strained tomato juice
1 cup boiling water
1 bay leaf
2 whole cloves
2 slices of onion
1 teaspoon paprika
1-2 teaspoon salt
2 cups cottage cheese

Soften gelatin in cold water, then dissolve in hot tomato juice. Cook onion and spices in boiling water for five minutes. Strain and add to hot tomato juice and gelatins. Pour into individual molds or one container and place in cool place to harden. Serve on crisp lettuce with mounds of cottage cheese.

Menu: Fried chicken, mashed potatoes and gravy, buttered cabbage, tomato aspic-cottage cheese salad, biscuits, honey butter, and strawberries and cream.

Says Land Prices Should Be in Line With Farm Receipts

The urgent need of holding land prices in line with probable long time prices of farm products is stressed in a statement issued by Dean Thomas P. Cooper of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. There is danger, he says, that the present boom in land prices is similar in the two periods. But the present time, he thought, should be able to profit from the mistakes of the huge Allied feet off the French coast. German reservists concentrated behind the lines for emergency service. Ordered forward to meet U. S. and British paratroopers descending from the skies, and to combat Allied armored units pressing inland with tanks.

In the thunderous crescendo of the early fighting, the Allies penetrated from one to ten miles in land, and reinforcements were put ashore in huge numbers.

Under supreme command of U. S. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, with British Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery as ground commander, with British Adm. Bertram Home Ramsay leading the naval forces, U. S. Gen. Carl Spaatz directing more powerful air invasion, receiving support from armies of Norwegians, Poles, Dutch, French and Greeks.

As the Allies secured beachheads on the French coast and thrust inland toward Paris, German forces in the north of France were preparing, by 69-year-old Field Marshal von Rundstedt and retired Erwin Rommel, Adolf Hitler, himself, reportedly rushed to the invasion area to preside over the enemy's military activities.

Speaking in Britain's house of commons after the invasion got under way, Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared that the landing operation, which appeared to be 11,000 first-line aircraft, available for use in any particular critical sector.

* * *

The Allies' invasion came after the most ferocious assault on Berlin and weeks of intensive aerial bombardment designed to wreck enemy communications, defenses and industry in the area.

Throwing the full weight of the U. S. Fifth and British Eighth armies at the Germans in the Italian offensive, the Allies successfully tied up an estimated 25 divisions, or about 300,000 Nazis, in that country.

Other than call upon additional reserves to stem the Allies' determined drive northward, the German command decided on a laborious retreat up the mountainous peninsula to the Po valley and Ligurian sea, despite the constant threat of landings in their rear and yet fall back upon the last rugged peaks of the Apennines for a natural defense.

Although German Marshal Albert Kesselring managed to pull the bulk of his forces out of the trap Allied Commander Gen. Harold Alexander had set by attacking at Cassino to the south and then later at Anzio at the mouth of the Tiber, to the west, the vigor of the U. S. and British drive resulted in the infliction of heavy casualties.

Not only was a high toll taken of German troops in the line and of their rearguards putting up a desperate struggle, but also of the five divisions.

Because of their refusal to send more troops into Italy and thus draw upon their precious reserves for the invasion from the west, the Germans high command was compelled to surrender Rome and the best of the big peninsula.

COUNTEND UP

Important factor in the Allies' landings on the French channel coast was the prolonged bombardment of enemy positions within the whole area by fleets of thousands of U. S. and British war-planes of all types. Even the fighter-bombers of the more ponderous Flying Fortresses and Liberators.

Fortifications, airfields, railroads, power stations—everything of use to the defense of Europe—were pounded by the Allied armored units pressing inland with tanks.

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These Are Our Leaders in Battle . . .

Here are "thumbnail" biographies of the Allied invasion leaders:

* * *

Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower, 53, supreme commander of all Allied forces, led the successful operation in North Africa, Sicily and Italy. He was born in Texas but reared in Kansas. In two years he rose from lieutenant colonel to a full general, and top-man for the invasion.

* * *

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, 52, wounded infantryman of World War I, who successfully commanded Middle East and Allied Mediterranean air forces, is deputy supreme Allied commander.

* * *

Lieut. Gen. James H. ("Jimmy") Doolittle, 47, "the man who bombed Tokyo," is in command of the U. S. Eighth air force.

—BUY WAR BONDS and STAMPS—

This Is the Way It Happened

Long Awaited 'Second Front' Spells Liberation for Many Occupied European Countries

Nazi sources first broke the story, announcing that naval units were shelling Le Havre, France, and that landing craft were nearing the shores. Landing attempts, general along the English channel coast, followed. In reality the arrowed diagram of planes and ships from England to France.

Light broadened on the horizon . . . Thousands of planes blotted out the pale sky as their wings carried them onward to the thunder of their engines . . . Below, more than 6,000 ships of all types moved in a massive armada . . .

Short moments later, hundreds of paratroopers tumbled from their planes and the sky over French Normandy was filled with the little white billows of their 'chutes; big battleships opened up a quaking fire on the French coast, and then landing vessels poked their snub-noses onto the sandy beaches . . .

Such is the picture of miles across the channel from England, the first Allied landings were made between the great ports of Le Havre and Cherbourg on the French coast, while masses of planes and ships bombarded Dieppe, Abbeville and Boulogne, farther to the east.

From the start, the invasion was a fight to the finish, with German troopers and E-boats attacking the huge Allied fleet off the French coast. German reservists concentrated behind the lines for emergency service. Ordered forward to meet U. S. and British paratroopers descending from the skies, and to combat Allied armored units pressing inland with tanks.

In the thunderous crescendo of the early fighting, the Allies penetrated from one to ten miles in land, and reinforcements were put ashore in huge numbers.

Under supreme command of U. S. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, with British Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery as ground commander, with British Adm. Bertram Home Ramsay leading the naval forces, U. S. Gen. Carl Spaatz directing more powerful air invasion, receiving support from armies of Norwegians, Poles, Dutch, French and Greeks.

As the Allies secured beachheads on the French coast and thrust inland toward Paris, German forces in the north of France were preparing, by 69-year-old Field Marshal von Rundstedt and retired Erwin Rommel, Adolf Hitler, himself, reportedly rushed to the invasion area to preside over the enemy's military activities.

Speaking in Britain's house of commons after the invasion got under way, Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared that the landing operation, which appeared to be 11,000 first-line aircraft, available for use in any particular critical sector.

* * *

The Allies' invasion came after the most ferocious assault on Berlin and weeks of intensive aerial bombardment designed to wreck enemy communications, defenses and industry in the area.

Throwing the full weight of the U. S. Fifth and British Eighth armies at the Germans in the Italian offensive, the Allies successfully tied up an estimated 25 divisions, or about 300,000 Nazis, in that country.

Other than call upon additional reserves to stem the Allies' determined drive northward, the German command decided on a laborious retreat up the mountainous peninsula to the Po valley and Ligurian sea, despite the constant threat of landings in their rear and yet fall back upon

NEWS of KENTUCKY

Research experts to the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station have developed a new aromatic burley tobacco which is considered highly important in the tobacco industry. It is designed to replace Turkish tobacco and has been distributed to eighteen tobacco growers in five widely separated counties for growing.

Bell County Deputy Sheriff Pierce Webb was given a sentence of 21 years imprisonment on charges of killing James Elliott, April 2, in Pineville.

A Covington mother of two children, Mrs. Della Wesley, 32, was electrocuted when she attempted to disconnect the electric plug of a washing machine.

Martin Hunt, young son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hunt, Wyclife, was found drowned in a bucket of milk into which he had fallen while playing with his younger brother.

Pfc. Kenneth Cornish, Mercer soldier in the Solomons, has a tobacco crop even though its only eight plants. Between fighting the Japs and raising tobacco, Cornish does a little gardening on the side, specializing in radishes and cucumbers.

John Sharber, 62, father of twenty-two children, thirteen living, died at his home near Madisonville.

Miss Ann M. Caden, pioneer Lexington business woman, died at her home there last week.

FACTS ABOUT YOUR BIBLE

The longest chapter in the Bible is Psalm 119. It contains 176 verses.

The shortest chapter in your Bible is Psalm 117. It contains but two verses.

The books of the Old Testament are divided into five sections: the first five are the books of Pentateuch; the next twelve are historical books, and the following five are devotional books. The remainder are prophetic books, five of which were written by the major prophets and twelve by minor prophets.

They stay in it as little as possible, and still they call it home, sweet home.

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A City-owned lot in Lexington was purchased by Southeastern Greyhound lines for $50,000. They propose to build a $300,000 bus terminal on the spot after the war.

Thirty-three soldiers from eleven counties, stationed at Fort Knox, became American citizens in Federal Court in Louisville.

Associate Justice Stanley Reed, of Washington, D. C., spent the week-end at his home in Maysville.

Toll collection on State-owned bridges showed a 9.2 increase in May, 1944, over May, 1943.

A total of 22,500,000 gallons of war alcohol has been manufactured at the Schenley Distilleries in Louisville since the start of the war. It is used in the production of explosives and butadine, the basic synthetic rubber.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Greater Ky. Building
and Loan Association, Plaintiff
Vs.—Notice of Sale in Equity
Maggie Davis etc., Defendants

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale entered in the above styled case at the May term of the Nicholas Circuit Court, 1944, the undersigned Master Commissioner, will on Saturday, June 17, 1944, at the court house door in Carlisle, Nicholas County, Ky., being the time directed in the judgment herein, offer for sale at public auction at about 2 o'clock p. m., to the land and best bidder on a credit of six and twelve months, the property described in the judgment herein and ordered to be sold herein and bounded as follows:

Situated in Pickereville, Nicholas County, Ky., bounded as follows:

Beginning at the margin of a street to be opened and corner to Tom Bailey; thence northward with the margin of said street, 79 feet more or less to a stone fence; thence southward 79 feet more or less to a fence post; thence westward about 10 deg. north with said fence and parallel with north line 150 feet more or less to the beginning.

Being the same property conveyed to Robert Davis by deed dated August 9th, 1918, recorded in D. B. 34, pags 161, and by deed of June 26th, 1937, recorded in D. B. 34, page 161, Nicholas County Clerk's Office.

The amount to be made on the day of sale is $4089.39 with six per cent interest from November 6th, 1943, until paid and the costs of this action in the sum of $——. The purchaser will be required to execute bond with good surety bearing 6 per cent interest from date until paid and secured by lien retained on the land sold, having the force and effect of replevin bonds.

Roger Womack
Special Commissioner
Nicholas Circuit Court
Conley & McCord
Attorneys for Plaintiff. 22-21

WANTED—DEAD STOCK

It's vital in Supplying Critical Materials TO WAR EFFORT
Let Your Dead Stock go to WAR
Call Collect 65, Carlisle
The Kentucky Rendering Co.
HOME OWNED and OPERATED