YOUR MONEY OR HIS LIFE!

Los Angeles Examiner — U S Treasury Department

Rail Widths

Ancient Roman chariots were built with a clearance of about 4 feet 8½ inches between the wheels. The same width between the wheels was continued in early European coaches and carts and in the English tramways operated by horse power. Many early English locomotives were built on this gauge and a number of the pioneer railroads in this country were built to meet the specifications of English locomotives. In 1871 no fewer than 19 different gauges, ranging from three to six feet, existed on the railroads in the United States, but by the beginning of 1939, 99.4 per cent of railroad mileage was constructed in standard gauge lines.

The standard gauge of railways in the United States is measured from the inside of one rail to the inside of the opposite rail, about five-eighths of an inch below the top of the rail head.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Please be warned that you are to use the special mail privilege envelopes supplied you for sending in your weekly news reports only and not for any other purpose. Frequently this office has received some of these envelopes used for other purposes. This must be discontinued at once. Do not use these envelopes for sending in personal items or for any other purpose except your regular news letters.

A Glasgow man named Willie Bragg got married. We wonder.

In whirlwind speaking campaigns, the accent is on the wind.

MILLERSBURG

(Deferred)

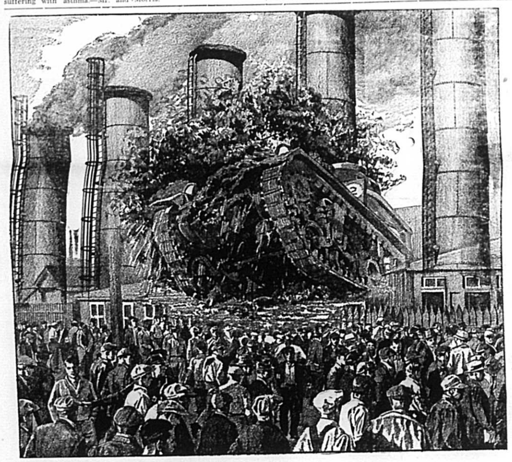
Mrs. A. J. Thaxton has returned from a visit to Dayton, Ohio, where she attended the Talbott-Hoagland wedding.—The Dorothy Reese Circle met with Mrs. E. E. Allison as hostess, assisted by Miss Porter. Mrs. R. S. McDaniel and Miss Gertrude Knox gave the program. Visitors were Mrs. George McDaniel and Mrs. Harry Lee, Brooksville.—Sgt. Charles Martin, Moores General Hospital, Swannonoa, N. C., spent several days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Martin.—Miss Ann Jeanette Doty, Lexington, was the week end guest of Mrs. Thomas Hudson.—Miss Helen Bruce Wagoner, Lexington, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Banta.—Mrs. C. Cook of Marion, Indiana, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hill.—Mr. Robt. Johnson received painful injuries when his car overturned on the Paris pike.—Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Taylor have gone to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, for the remainder of the winter.—Mrs. Ross Fleming, who has been spending several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hillock, has gone to join her husband, Pvt. Ross Fleming in California.

Keep on BACKING the ATTACK with WAR BONDS

BARTERVILLE

(Deferred)

Mrs. Emery Hollar and daughter, Joe Retta, of Carlisle, spent Sunday with Aaron Green and family.—Mr. John Morris is seriously ill.—Mrs. Bira Snapp is suffering with asthma.—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Green had as Sunday guests, Russell Green, wife and two children and Reynolds Green, all of Dayton, Ohio.—The revival meeting closed at Barterville Sunday night with a large crowd present.—Mrs. Ed Prather spent one afternoon last week with Mrs. Walter Snapp and Mrs. Hulda Morris.



What Will Bring Industries To Kentucky?

ONE newspaper in Kentucky would have you believe all that is necessary to get industries to come to Kentucky is to have TVA power. IF ELECTRICITY WERE FREE TO INDUSTRIES, THIS ALONE WOULD NOT CAUSE THEM TO SELECT KENTUCKY IN PREFERENCE TO SOME OTHER STATE.

Why is this statement true? Because the cost of electricity is one of the minor costs in manufacturing most products. A report by the United States Bureau of Census shows that the cost of electricity in the average manufactured article is less than one cent for every dollar's worth of goods produced.

Here are the Bureau's figures showing each item of cost for every $100 of value of the average manufactured product:

Materials and Containers	$53.40
Wages and salaries	22.60
Taxes, overhead expense and profit	20.64
Fuel	1.50
Commission and contract work	1.04
Electric power	.82

From this you can see that the other items of cost far outweigh the cost of electricity, and that a slight reduction in these would more than offset the entire power expense. For instance, a saving of 1½% of the cost of materials and containers would pay for the electric power used.

Electric rates of business managed tax paying utilities are not keeping industries out of Kentucky.

Our largest industrial areas—Detroit, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Akron, Cleveland, Buffalo, etc.—are served by business managed, tax paying utilities—*not by subsidized government power.*

Kentucky Cannot Afford To Lose Its Tax Paying Electric Power Industry

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY
Incorporated

A Tax Paying Utility Under Federal and State Regulation

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 March 5

Lesson subjects and Scripture texts selected and copyrighted by International Council of Religious Education; used by permission.

JESUS URGES HIS DISCIPLES TO WATCH

LESSON TEXT: Mark 13:3-10, 31-37.
GOLDEN TEXT: Watch ye therefore: for ye know not when the master of the house cometh.—Mark 13:35.

God has a plan, and even now when men seem to have turned all order into chaos, we know that God is working out His purpose. The important crisis in that plan of God which we now await is the return of Christ, His second coming.

He will come secretly to call His own Church, the Bride, to Himself, and then He will come openly, in great glory, when every eye shall behold Him. Then His enemies shall be confounded, and His eternal kingdom be established.

We look for His coming, but while we wait (and it may not be long!) we are to occupy for Him until He comes. Our lesson tells men

I. What to Expect While Waiting for Christ (vv. 3-9).

First, we note that we are to expect the coming of false teachers and false Christs, who will claim to be the fulfillment of the prophetic Scriptures. We need only one admonition concerning them, "Take heed that no man lead you astray."

There have always been such false leaders who for the prominence or gain afforded them are willing to offer bewildered mankind all sorts of panaceas whereby it is supposed to solve its problems. It seems that these men increase in numbers when great crises, such as war, come upon the nations. Do not be misled by them. Just because a man seems to be devout and professes to be interested in Christ's return does not make him a dependable teacher. Are not these the very ones Jesus warned against? They must meet the test of all of God's Word.

Christ warns believers that before the end of the age there will be world-wide war, earthquakes in many places, and famines. These are to be expected, and will come. But here a word of caution is needed. We must not seize upon present events and rush out (or into print) and tell people that "this is it!"

We should be alert in relating world events to the teaching of Scripture, but let us "make haste slowly." But let no one assume that the need for caution justifies him in ignoring either the Word or world events. We are to be alert, well informed, spiritual and ready.

II. What to Do While Waiting for Christ (v. 10).

Preach the gospel! That is our first and most important business. Our Lord said that the whole world was to be evangelized before the end came. Please note carefully that He did not say that all nations will be saved, but that they will hear the gospel.

That is our responsibility—to see to it that every nation has a full and free opportunity to hear the blessed gospel message. We have not done it, and the failure of the Church at that point is a dark blot on its record.

There seems to be a revival of interest in the work of missions now, and there are many who believe that at the close of this war almost the entire world will be open for Christian missionaries. This will probably be true for a limited time only, and it is the urgent business of the Church now to prepare the missionaries who will then be needed.

And in the meantime we should all be busy about the all-important matter of teaching and preaching the gospel. It is the best preparation for the coming of Christ and the thing we would want to be doing when He comes.

III. How to Live While Waiting for Christ (vv. 31-37).

There should be an air of expectancy constantly characterizing the Christian. We are looking for Someone—yes, a very definite and glorious One—our Lord Himself.

We do not know when He will come (v. 32). That is a matter hidden in the eternal counsels of God the Father, a secret into which angels do not pry, and which even the Son did not know. Why then do foolish men attempt to learn it? Beware of any man who sets a date for Christ's return or for the end of the age. He is setting himself up as being superior to Christ, and you can be sure that he is an impostor.

We do not know the day, but of the fact we are sure. Christ is coming again! So we are to be watchful as we wait. God has not called us to stand idle, looking for the dawning of that glorious day. We are to be about His business, but everywhere and always, wide awake and looking for Him.

That kind of a believer (and all believers should be that kind) will pray. We are to "watch and pray." They go together. The one who prays will watch. The one who watches will pray. Possibly some of us are not praying because we have fallen asleep and no longer watch for His coming. Then too we probably fell asleep because we did not pray.

—It Pays To Advertise.—

FEELS FINER THAN IN YEARS; THANKS RETONGA

Mrs. Burton Says She Felt So Weak, Nervous And Run Down She Was Becoming Discouraged. Like Different Person Now

"Retonga proved just the medicine I needed, and I feel better and stronger now than I have in four years," declares Mrs. Miller Burton, 526 Wells St., Madisonville, Ky., and wife of one of the best known oil men in her section. Mrs. Burton said she would feel selfish not to tell others suffering as she did about Retonga.

"I felt so nervous, weak, and run down that I hardly knew which way to turn," she stated. "I did not want to eat, and I was several pounds below normal weight. My nerves just seemed to stay on edge and at night I could only sleep in short naps. I had to take strong purgatives, and this always left me weak and trembly. I tried different medicines and treatments until I felt discouraged.

"Retonga proved a blessing to me. I have a splendid appetite and have regained several pounds. I sleep soundly and get up feeling rested and refreshed. The sluggish elimination is relieved, too. I feel more like my old self than in years. Retonga is grand."

Retonga is intended to relieve distress due to Vitamin B-1 deficiency, constipation, insufficient flow of digestive juices in the stomach, and loss of appetite. Accept no substitute. Retonga may be obtained at Carlisle Drug Co., and Hopkins Drug Store.—Adv.

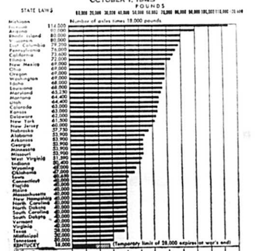
Young people might observe this as look-before-you-leap year.

Fellow who doesn't know whether or not he had the flu didn't.

There's no shortage of the type of fuel that makes a political pot boil.—Indianapolis News.

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

KENTUCKY HATCHERY Baby Chicks
All leading breeds U. S. approved. Blood-tested, started chicks one, two and three weeks old. Prices right. Also Sexed chicks. KENTUCKY HATCHERY, 1?? WEST FOURTH STREET • LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY



Kentucky's Present Weight Law No Source of State Pride

The Kentucky Petroleum Industries Committee has suggested that the 1944 General Assembly revise Kentucky's truck size and weight laws to minimum national standards, so our state may remove the stigma of having the most restrictive motor vehicle regulations of all the 48 states.

In addition to our position on weights shown in the chart above, our permitted length of straight trucks is seven feet shorter than 5 other states and nine feet or more below permitted lengths in 42 states. Forty-four states permit 12½ foot heights (Ky. 11½), eight states allow 40 foot semi-trailer lengths, 36 permit 45 feet or more, while Kentucky law sets 30 feet.

This situation penalizes all industry, business and agriculture in Kentucky, and makes our state a barrier between the states north and south, east and west of us. We are not good neighbors. Kentucky highway users generally are united in advocating the correction of this matter by the General Assembly, the petroleum committee points out.

Bed-Room Suites
Living Room Furniture
Rugs
Stoves
Kitchen Furniture
AT
Wheeler's
302 Main St. PARIS, KY

IF YOU HAVE NO CANNER, MAKE ONE

Photo Courtesy Ball Bros. Co.

"All authorities on home canning advise that non-acid vegetables be canned by processing (cooking in jars) in a steam pressure cooker because a pressure cooker is the only household utensil that can retain a much hotter than boiling temperature. High temperatures are desirable when canning beans, peas, corn, greens, etc., because they insure more certain destruction of bacteria and because the canning can be done more quickly. But," says Gladys Kimbrough, Home Service Director of Ball Brothers Company, who heartily approves using a pressure cooker whenever possible, "the time is at hand when we must be practical. Don't worry if you can't buy a pressure cooker for surely you can find a wash boiler, lard can, baby bath tub or some deep container in which water can be boiled. Tack a few strips of wood together to make a rack or platform to hold the jars about one-half inch from the bottom of the container. Find something, even if it has to be a board, to use as a lid. Then you will have a water-bath canner for those Victory garden vegetables.

"You are afraid to eat vegetables canned that way? Nonsense! A lot of folks who say a water bath can't be used were raised on vegetables canned by that method. But let's get three things clear before we go any further: first, there have been a few instances of poisoning from eating canned vegetables; second, all such danger can be avoided by boiling the canned vegetables 15 minutes before tasting or serving—they should be re-boiled before serving if left from one meal to the next; third, a pressure cooker is not a guarantee against spoilage. There will be spoilage if the pressure gauge registers too low or if poor judgment is used in the selection, preparation, and packing of food into the jars. And don't let anybody tell you otherwise.

"Now, back to the water bath. The water should be steaming but not boiling when the jars are lowered into it and deep enough to cover the tops of the jars two or more inches. No, water won't get into the jars if directions are followed. The water should be brought to boiling as quickly as possible and kept boiling steadily throughout the canning period.

"Any jar suitable for use in home canning (and only those with names lettered on them are suitable) may be used for water-bath processing. Mason jars may be sealed with one-piece zinc cap and rubber—if you can find the caps—with glass top seal, or with two-piece vacuum seal caps. Glass top seal closures and vacuum caps seal on the top edge of the jar, therefore it is necessary to make sure the top edges of the jars are even, smooth, and perfect in every respect. The bands are screwed down tight on the vacuum seals as soon as the jars are filled to within from one to one-half inch of the top, and should not be tightened again. Zinc caps are screwed down on the rubber and then loosened slightly. Bands for glass top seals are screwed down and then loosened. This tightening and loosening is called 'partly sealing' and should always be done before jars are placed in a canner. Seals are completed by tightening caps or bands immediately after processing.

"Then there is the jar with a glass lid and rubber ring held in place with wires—it is ideal for canning, especially when fitted with high-tension, stretch-proof, steel wire. It is partly sealed before and completely sealed after processing.

"Those who select vegetables that are young, tender, and right out of the garden, and waste no time in washing them clean, cooking them five to ten minutes, and pouring into clean, hot jars and processing immediately, will live to laugh at those who say it can't be done. It is the Cans, not the Can'ts, who are going to win the war on both home and battle front."

Soviet Youths Study to Fight Invader

Russian children are shown lined up in Moscow with rifles and fixed bayonets. As members of a youth organization they study military science together with boxing and other sports. Modern warfare has shown the importance of the population being ready to defend the homeland in case of an invasion.

"Back The Attack!"

Courtesy Los Angeles Examiner.

Try a Mercury Want Ad.

Industry Enlists Robot For Chemical Production

A "robot" control which opens and closes dozens of valves with split-second timing now controls processing in many of the nation's plants producing aviation gasoline, butadiene for synthetic rubber, and toluene for explosives.

In such plants steam, air and hot gases flow intermittently through an intricate system of piping and tanks. These gases must follow each other at predetermined intervals, and any error in timing or route of flow would slow up production not only through loss of materials but possible damage to equipment.

The processing might be compared to the job of scheduling, dispatching and regulating trains on a congested railroad system. One small error can tie up railroad traffic for hours, possibly resulting in collisions which would damage both trains and goods in transit.

The "robot" control performs the same functions in some parts of gasoline, butadiene and toluene plants as dispatchers and switchmen do in a railroad system. In many of these plants, even if the required numbers of skilled operators were available, it would be humanly impossible for them to open and close the numerous valves with the precise timing provided by the "robot" control, consisting of automatic cycle-timers and valve control.

Spinach Regains Its Lost Favor as Food Nutrient

Spinach has had a rather varied career. At one time everyone was urged to eat it because of its high calcium content, but when it was learned that the calcium was not all available for the body's needs, it fell into disfavor. However, when vitamin requirements and the amounts in different foods were realized, it was rapidly returned to favor.

Weight for weight freshly harvested raw spinach may contain two times as much ascorbic acid as orange juice and ten times as much vitamin A as milk. If by some chance cooked spinach is taboo in your household, now is certainly the time to introduce the tender green leaves into different salad combinations. While if the cooked spinach is a favorite, your family will probably appreciate getting it in a new form and continue to enjoy the delicate flavor.

Spinach may be combined with pieces of tomato and radish slices or with shredded carrots and French dressing to make colorful appetizing dishes. In fact many of the greens both cultivated and wild, are additions to salads provided their flavor is enjoyed by those you are serving. Similar combinations can be used in sandwiches.

Four Factors in Storage

For the successful storage of fresh vegetables, four important factors must be taken into consideration: temperature, moisture, ventilation, and light. Those which are similar in structure and growth require similar storage conditions. No one storage place can be used successfully to store all vegetables. Another thing that is very important is to put into storage only high quality produce—vegetables that are free from insect damage, disease, bruises, cracks, blemishes, cuts, sunburn, frost, or mechanical injury. Care must be used in harvesting to avoid bruising. Sanitation of the storage room or house is good storage insurance. Thoroughly clean and ventilate the place before putting any products in for the winter. The inside of the storage structure and all boxes or crates should be disinfected with a solution made by adding one pint of formaldehyde to six gallons of water, or one pound of copper sulphate to ten gallons of water.

Guard Against Gall Aphis

Because serious damage from spruce gall aphis may start at any time, Dr. Harlow B. Mills, entomologist for the Montana Agricultural Experiment station, urges daily inspection of the trees and prompt spraying the moment new growth starts to curl or shows the beginning of an infestation.

Spruce gall aphis are so tiny they are hard to see, Dr. Mills explains. However, at this time the female, hidden under cottony masses on the underside of last year's growth, has laid eggs which will hatch soon. Little nymphs will migrate to new growth and cause the characteristic unsightly gall. The gall resembles a spruce cone with needles extending all around it. It is green or purplish at first, turns brown later and eventually kills the tip.

Ear Sensitive

Believe it or not, the ear is so sensitive that it can detect the changes of less than one part in a million, according to Dr. Harold K. Schilling, associate professor of physics at the Pennsylvania State college. The ordinary air pressure against the ear is equal to the weight of a million mosquitoes per square centimeter (about one-sixth of a square inch). A change in pressure caused by adding only one-thousandth of a mosquito to the pile could be detected by the ear, Dr. Schilling said. If only two or three molecules of air move against the ear, and displace the drum a distance of only one of the molecules, the ear would notice it, the physicist stated.

Buy More War Bonds.

BARKLEY RESIGNS AND IS RE-ELECTED

(Continued from Page 1)

In a letter couched in the friendliest terms Barkley told Roosevelt that the Senate explosion, in which the Kentuckian denounced the President's tax veto message in blistering language and resigned as leader, should serve to bring about a better understanding between Congress and the Chief Executive.

"I fervently trust," Barkley said to the President, "that this incident may be instrumental in bringing the executive and legislative departments closer together in fuller co-operation to the end that we may win this terrible war at the earliest possible moment, bring all of our armed forces back to their homes and loved ones, and be instrumental in bringing to a down-hearted and distressed world peace at last."

As to the future relations between the President and the majority leader, Barkley said:

"I want you to know that you have my utmost confidence and affection, and the personal and official relations, which have been to me a source of infinite pride, I hope may be continued."

Barkley's letter, which was in reply to one sent to him by the President, thus sets the stage for the bridging of the chasm which widened between the Chief Executive and Congress as a result of Barkley's fiery speech.

Involved in that hope was the action of the Senate Democrats in putting Barkley back in his job as majority leader. When he took that post seven years ago he gained it by only one vote. The fact that White House pressure was applied then in his behalf caused a number of anti-Roosevelt Senators to regard him always as the President's man rather than as the leader of the Senate majority.

In his new role Barkley will be regarded as the agent of Congress rather than as the Senate ambassador from the White House. His views thus will carry more weight when he discusses legislative problems with the President. And when he supports a proposal it will be because either he or the majority caucus has decided it should be supported. The days when White House aides could give him orders to support this bill and oppose that one are gone.

Gone, too, are the days when he was pulled and hauled between the anti-New Deal Southern Senators on one hand and his loyalty to the White House on the other.

South America Develops Thriving Shoe Industry

With plenty of raw material from domestic production of hides and skins, the shoe industry in South America and Mexico was well developed before the war. Since the war, demand for shoes has increased and with it the incentive for further development of this important consumer goods industry.

Climate and custom have dictated the lines of development of the industry in the other Americas. Traditional styles, such as the huarache and the alpargata, are worn in many areas instead of shoes.

New shoe industries have received the encouragement of the various governments, particularly through protective tariffs.

In most countries in the other Americas, a large percentage of shoes and sandals are still made by hand in homes, or in small shops. Many larger cities have stores specializing in made-to-order shoes, also largely made by hand. In fact, in many places, the best shoes are made by custom shoemakers, instead of on a mass production basis as in the United States.

Brazil is the largest manufacturer of shoes in the other Americas, with estimated production of more than 20,000,000 pairs in 1931. The industry has expanded rapidly in recent years. Imports have declined and there has been a growing export trade.

A nice little classified ad will sell anything that you want to dispose of or it will help you to rent vacant property so it will again bring you income. And Classified Ads are really low in cost, and with the sliding scale that is effective on these little salesmen, you can afford to use them more frequently and tell a complete story about your subject. A telephone call will take care of it for you. Call 98.

Thief Changes Mind After Debut in Crime

FRANKFORT, IND.—"I thought I wanted to be a thief, but I guess I don't," said a note to a proprietor whose drugstore was burglarized of $50.

Accompanying the note was the $50 and an extra dollar to repair the front-door lock, which the conscience-stricken burglar had broken in gaining entrance.

Lost 141 Days in Australian Wilds

Yankee Sergeant Watches Three Comrades Die.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA.—Staff Sergt. Grady Gaston of Frisco City, Ala., is recovering in an army hospital from near starvation, after being lost 141 days in Wild Gulf country in northern Australia and watching three of his companions die.

Gaston and five others survived the forced landing of their Liberator bomber after returning from a raid on a Japanese base in December.

Two of the survivors, Capt. Norman Crosson, Cincinnati, and Sergt. Loy Wilson, were found by searchers 13 days after the forced landing.

Gaston and Co-Pilot Lieut. Arthur Speltz, Albert Lea, Minn.; Bombardier Lieut. John Dyer, Boston; Navigator Lieut. Dale Grimes, Boston, remained lost during days of wandering.

Gaston said the four shot a steer on the third day.

The first to die was Grimes, who was drowned while attempting to cross a stream to reach a passion fruit vine.

"We lived on snakes, fish, and crocodiles, which we had to eat raw because we had no matches to light fires," Gaston related. "By early February my weight had dropped from 168 to 100 pounds.

"On February 10 we decided to make for a nearby water hole. Dyer collapsed. We went on to get water for him, but when we returned he was dead.

"On February 24 Speltz died in his sleep. From then on I lost track of time. Some days I found nothing to eat. Once I fought off a pack of dingoes (wild dogs) which had killed a cow, so I could get some meat.

"I had nearly given up the fight when some black boys found me."

Pet Dog Shuts Icebox, Child Killed at Play

CHICAGO.—Stalked by tragedy since even before his birth, six-year-old Le Roy Barton of 1530 W. Monroe street, died alone in his home.

Fatefully, it was Le Roy's best friend, his dog, Baby, which was responsible for his untimely death. While playing hide and seek with Baby, Le Roy jumped into the icebox. The dog, anxious to find his master, jumped up against the door, slamming it closed.

The boy's mother, Mrs. Oma Barton, was not at home at the time. It was her neighbor, Miss Lucille Niles, who phoned to say that Le Roy was missing. Mrs. Barton hurried home from the club where she is employed as a waitress, and she and Miss Niles started to search the neighborhood. Later, police were summoned. But still there was no trace of Le Roy.

Hours later the two women noticed that there was some untouched food on the back porch. Fearfully the mother ran to the icebox. Her worst fears were realized. For inside lay her son's body. His torn clothing gave mute evidence of his struggle to free himself.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Le Roy's father died four months before the boy's birth.

Contractor Refuses to Make Profits on War Work

KANSAS CITY.—J. E. Dunn, Kansas City contractor, doesn't want to make money out of the war, so the government is ahead $400,000 on one big army contract.

Dunn's bid of $1,864,655 last year for contruction of a quartermaster depot at Kansas City was $250,000 below the next lowest bid and he explained to United States army engineers it was his desire to build it at cost. But his profit turned out to be $178,000.

Now he has renegotiated his contract and scaled it down another $158,000. He told engineers he would pay federal taxes and then divide the balance among the Red Cross, USO and other organizations.

Conscience Bothers Man Who Took Relief Checks

OMAHA, NEB.—Clarence Turpin, 27 years old, figured a clear conscience was worth more than the $45 he said he accepted unfairly in unemployment compensation checks two years ago, so he surrendered to detectives here.

Held for investigation, he told officers he received the money in his home town of Indianapolis.

"I'm not entitled to that money, and I just can't rest until I've been back there to straighten it out," he said. "My conscience won't let me. I accepted the checks after I had found employment."

Nearly everything is higher in this country except our ideals.

Red Cross Field Men Tackle Yanks' Problems Overseas

One of the very important functions of the American Red Cross is the direct communication it affords between the fighting man and his people back home. Here Red Cross Field Director John L. Barnes (left), of White Plains, N. Y., gives a message to Sgt. William J. McDonald, Jr., of Mamaroneck, N. Y. Picture was made in Sicily outside a straw Italian hutch with the rear headquarters of the 1st Division near Mt. Etna.

On Masera Island, up in the Persian Gulf, where there is not a single tree standing and the wind blows across the island ceaselessly, Red Cross field men brought fishing tackle, books and writing paper to service men. Most welcome gift from the Red Cross was clippers for hair cutting—the boys had been without a barber for months.

In Persia, a Red Cross Field Director was able to locate a soldier's mother whom he hadn't seen for 25 years.

In Africa, Red Cross field men flew in Army planes, hitch-hiked in supply trucks, bumped in jeeps over bombed convoy routes, through blinding sand storms and glaring sun to help men with personal problems and emergency communications, and to deliver magazines and books, cigarettes and chocolate to isolated posts and bases.

In Italy, Red Cross field men accompanied the troops in on the invasion barges.

In India, a sergeant was sentenced to the guard house for disorderly conduct. His officer couldn't understand the boy's behaviour. He was a nice kid—he'd never gone to pieces before.

The officer asked the Red Cross Field Director to see him. The Red Cross man discovered a very worried boy. His wife had not been receiving his allotments, she wasn't well and needed an operation. She thought the soldier must have cancelled his allotments and a misunderstanding had arisen between them so that she was no longer writing him.

The field man got in touch with the Red Cross chapter in the boy's home town immediately. It took care of her, financed her operation and saw that she had adequate funds to provide for herself until the allotment again came through.

When the Red Cross man explained what had happened to the soldier's Commanding Officer, the latter promptly released the boy from the guard house. From then on the boy was all right. His worries were over, and the Army had gained a good fighting man.

All over the world, in every theatre of war and active battle front go the American Red Cross field men—helping soldiers with major and minor personal problems, bringing them recreational items such as magazines, books, comfort articles, athletic equipment and re-establishing their contact with home. These men share the conditions and hazards under which the soldiers fight. They also share their lives. They are on call day and night whenever they are needed.

G.I.'s overseas have many problems. Often home seems very, very far away. With the Red Cross there at hand wherever he may be, the soldier knows he can always get in touch with home—that he need never feel alone with problems he doesn't know how to solve himself. More than 3,000,000 service men passed through Red Cross field men's offices last year.

On the mud clogged roads of Italy, through the far jungles of New Guinea, on lonely desert posts, Red Cross field men take your place beside your boy. In order to continue this service, the Red Cross urgently needs contributions from the American people to its $200,000,000 War Fund drive this month.

STATE PROHIBITION VOTE IS PROPOSED

(Continued from Page 1)

In case the state went dry, the bill would provide that Kentucky Revised Statutes sections 242,230 to 242,990 covering counties and other areas now dry under local option go into state-wide effect.

These sections bar sale or gift of alcoholic beverages in dry territory but permit distilleries, breweries and wineries in dry territory to ship their products into other territory where sale is legal.

If a majority voted against state-wide prohibition, the present dry areas would not be affected.

Another House bill would prohibit State, County, and district officers from accepting employment and pay other than their compensation provided by law when they are authorized to act in an official capacity in connection with any public improvement under terms of a bill.

The measure, introduced by Representative Douglas T. Bolling, Owensboro Democrat, and Harry F. Walters, Shelbyville Democrat, would provide penalties of fines ranging from $100 to $1,000 or three to twelve months in jail or both.

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