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BIBLE THOUGHT THIS WEEK

By faith Abraham, when he was called—obeyed, and he went out, not knowing whither he went.—Hebrews 11:8.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1945

EDITORIALS

The taking over of the reins for the staging of the annual horse and dog show here this year by the American Legion should be a matter of great comfort to the foxhunt organization since the capabilities of the Legion for "putting things over" has been demonstrated across the length and breadth of the land for more than two decades.

The American Legion, one of the greatest organizations ever formed in the nation, has more potentialities for service of this type than any other agency, consisting as it does of the rank and file of American citizenship. Its influence, when exerted in the direction of accomplishment, as it generally is, can be a powerful factor in gaining any objective sought. It can be, and in many places is, the most active and most forceful of community-building organizations because of its common bond of membership.

Emerging as it did from the valiant, if sometimes roistering, paths always trod by the armed services of the nation, the first-rank American Legion—the boys of '17—has grown up. As a stalwart and important part of the country's most virile citizenship, today it is welcoming into its membership like a big brother the youths who have now completed the service for the nation which is its membership qualification and who must carry its patriotic course onward.

Any American who subscribes to the preamble to the constitution of the American Legion is a Good American for in its following words are embodied an inspiring creed:

For God and country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our associations in the great wars; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

* * *

The watch cry now heard over the country at this time urging the unification of the people in warding off the great and grave danger of runaway inflation is a clarion call to patriotism, the practise of which is as needed now as before the end of the war.

The City of Carlisle, working in conjunction with the merchants and business men of this city, does well to sound the warning tocsin. The time to throttle inflation is now before the dread spector, which can bring ruin and depression in its wake, can stalk over the land as an aftermath of the war.

The public is earnestly requested to give full cooperation to agencies and to local merchants to see that prices stay in line with measures taken to assure a proper balance for the nation.

The danger is real and imminent if the check-rein of price control is thrown off too suddenly and prices are allowed to soar to extravagant levels. Let's hold the line all along the line. In this way only can the sustained prosperity of the people of the country hold any promise.

GLANCES HERE AND THERE
By I. D. Zern

Two elderly ladies were on a Greyhound bus the other day and as the big vehicle rolled into Carlisle one said to the other: "Looks good, don't it?" The other replied with conviction: "Yes, indeed. It's nice to be here."

And without exception in my experience that is the way all natives feel about Carlisle and Nicholas county. No matter how long they have been gone or where they may be, all Nicholas countians seem to carry in their hearts a deep love for the native ground here which surpasses anything I have ever observed anywhere.

I have been in every county in Kentucky at one time or another but I have never found the pride of nativity or the kindliness generally felt by the human race for the hearth-stone manifested in any of them to such a marked degree.

Force of circumstance may have removed many of its residents throughout a long period of years but nothing has ever removed from the breast of the native Nicholas countian the nostalgia for the green hills of the countryside here or the glow of affection for the friendly streets of Carlisle.

* * *

It is something that can be definitely sensed by the outlander upon the approach of public conveyances to Nicholas county now when this mode of travel is so generally in use. It is the lift of the head when the county line is finally reached, almost a sniffing of the air through which the native gives the impression that it is sweeter and cleaner; the murmured exclamation of the old lady visitor: "It's always a thrill to get to Carlisle;" the eagerness of the service man getting home from the wars.

* * *

Surely Scott, must have envisioned the Nicholas countian when he wrote: ". . this is my own, my native land." For the sentiment of its natives, particularly those in exile, certainly transcends in its quality anything I have ever observed elsewhere.

From the barber in Paris the saleslady in Lexington, the merchant in Louisville, the farmer in Ohio, it is always the same: "Oh, I work here to make a living but I'd rather live in Nicholas county. It's a grand place."

Since coming to Carlisle I have thought that I have noticed more superannuated people in Nicholas county than at any other I have abided. Maybe people do live longer here. Indeed, there is much evidence that they should. Certainly if they really do not, it does appear that they get more out of life for they seem to understand better the Art of Living.

I have seen places of which it is said that their people don't really live longer, it just seems longer to them, but this can not be said of Nicholas county—life here never seems too long.

* * *

This column is not the maudlin meanderings of an interloper seeking to curry favor but the actual result of something that might appear amazing in other sections of the country.

If the statement rings as improbable among those who have never stayed at any length of time in Nicholas county, let them meet the former residents as I have done and they will learn the truth.

They will learn that if the counties of Kentucky were listed in accordance with those which the love of its natives has blest that lo, the name of Nicholas county would lead all the rest.

* * *

Edmund Powers, a fine Kentucky gentleman by any standard applied, an authority on field and stream and a long-time friend with whom I formerly enjoyed an intimate association, is the first foxhunter to write in from his home in Frankfort to seek accommodations for the coming hunt here.

Among other talents, he is a writer of no mean ability. The Mercury is in this issue reprinting an article he wrote for Chase, national foxhunter publication, dealing with the hunt here last year in which he expressed appreciation for the hospitality of Nicholas county hosts.

The interest of the Franklin farmer and sportsman bids fair, with that of others, to make the big fall event here of which Roger Womack is again the general chairman, one which will establish it as one of the leading foxhunts in the nation.

* * *

Among old letters, I recently found one from James Tandy Ellis, late famed Kentucky raconteur and minstrel, who was formerly Adjutant-General of the Commonwealth. Of many talks with him in his last years, I remember a story he told me of how he easily became acquainted in Kentucky towns where he was scheduled to appear on Chatauqua programs and otherwise.

He said that when he alighted from the train or buggy after reaching his destination his first remark to the committee meeting him was: "Where did they hang that man?" Invariably they would take him and show him where they hung him.

* * *

There is at least one fellow who has wanted to throw off restrictions with a bang. He drove into a local gas station and when asked his needs said: "Fill her to the brim and then put five gallons on the ground."

25 Years Ago
THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1920

Littlejohn United Shows exhibiting here.

• • •

Martin's Garage entered and $35. taken from safe.

• • •

Baker Smith purchases interest of Gatewood Confectionery in Paris.

• • •

Sixty-seven teachers enroll for first day session of Teachers' Institute.

Motorcade of trucks to encourage farmers to "motorize the farm" visits Carlisle.

• • •

Robert Feathers, Charlie Fishback and Earl Thompson leave for Camp Daniel Boone.

• • •

Masonic picnic in Mathers wood attracts crowd of more than [illegible] [illegible] representing 64 lodges in 13 states.

• • •

DIED—John Jackson, 64, of [illegible] neighborhood.—Mrs. Thomas Moore, 40, daughter of the late Polk Bowen.

• • •

[illegible]

• • •

[illegible]

• • •

MARRIED—[illegible] and Clarence [illegible] Miss Lena [illegible] James Henry.—Miss Lillian Bell Bayes and William Edward Purcell, by Rev. J. W. Crates.—Miss Kate McCune and James Stone[illegible], at Waltersville [illegible] home of the groom.—Miss [illegible] Mitchell and Everett [illegible] Maysville.

50 Years Ago
THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1895

Mrs. J. H. Minogue's private school opens.

• • •

Mr. Kendig of Pennsylvania buying mule colts here.

• • •

Miss Katie Boyd leaves for Chicago to take Normal School course.

• • •

MARRIED—Miss Pearl McMillan and Dr. Nelson H. McNew, in Cincinnati.

• • •

Will Reed sustains injuries in face while racing Mason Howell on their wheels.

• • •

Dr. George W. Grimes leaves for New York to take postgraduate course in surgery.

• • •

Howard, Dinsmore & Adair purchase handsome [illegible] latest make [illegible].

• • •

Col. I. H. Piper [illegible] 75th birthday with all children and several grandchildren present.

• • •

James Howard, of Chicago, visiting parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Howard and sister, Miss Ida.

• • •

BORN—To the wife of John D. Smedley, a son.—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry McDougle, of Lexington, a son.

• • •

Crowd of 7,000 attend Parks Hill Camp Meeting on last Sunday. W. H. Harris sells 668 tickets from Carlisle.

• • •

DIED—James C. Lindsay, 23, at the home of his father, Dr. P. Lindsay.—Jarrett Burden, 65, of [illegible].—H. H. Marr, [illegible] Talley or D. C. Hutchings, at [illegible] home in Hashmanville, Ga.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS SAY

DON'T SCRAP THE NAVY

[illegible] in America that is much to [illegible] an effort will be made to reduce the Navy to its pre-war status. [illegible] World War I [illegible] to the safety of the nation. At the time of Pearl Harbor we had at best a one-ocean Navy. A two-ocean Navy might have brought a quicker end to the Pacific war and that war might even have been averted. The Japs knew we were unprepared to fight a world war with then existing Naval facilities. They erred in assuming that the United States could not build a big Navy in time to avert defeat. The fact that a great Navy was created in a short period of time and won the final victory is no indication that it could be done again should we be involved in another war. If there is another war there likely would be no time to get ready. Our best protection against future aggression is the maintenance of a two-ocean Navy at fighting strength.—Union County Advocate.

MOSQUITO CONTROL

So many complaints have been received by this newspaper in regard to the prevalence of mosquitoes in Cynthiana, the reporter has asked the Harrison County Health Department to make a statement on mosquito control. Hubert Hutton, health department Sanitarian, has prepared the following information.

"Domestic mosquitoes breed in so many places, it is necessary to make a frequent check of the premises and eliminate, as far as possible, all temporary water containers. Tin cans, bottles, jars and the like should be promptly disposed of. Eaves troughs should be examined occasionally to see that they are not stopped up or sagged so that they will hold water. Likewise flat roofs should be examined after rains to see that water is not held in them.

"Cesspools and septic tanks must be tightly covered, that is, so as to exclude all mosquitoes. Rain barrels or tubs in which water is stored are often the source of hordes of mosquitoes. Cisterns, whether above or below ground, often breed many of these pests. Open cisterns breed mosquitoes in profusion. These should be tightly covered or screened and the spouts screened also. Water troughs and pans used for chicken water should be emptied once a week and thoroughly washed.

"Mosquitoes often breed in puddles of water allowed to drain under the house from refrigerators. Rain water, wash water and water street gutters are sources of mosquitoes. These pools can usually be eliminated by improved drainage.

"In some towns the citizens set a time and pour a quart of kerosene into their flush toilets, which would be beneficial in eliminating them from the sewer lines.

"Likewise a tablespoonful of kerosene thrown into a barrel or cistern containing water not used for drinking purposes will destroy the wigglers in a few hours. It may also be employed in unused toilets, although in these places a small handful of powdered borax is better, as it does not evaporate or otherwise lose its strength, whereas kerosene must be applied every two or three weeks.

"Drain traps in basements and areaways should be treated with kerosene every week or two, or, if borax is used a new supply should be added each time the drains are flushed.

"There is no substance now available on the market that will give complete freedom from mosquito attack for more than a

Continued on Page Seven

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We're losing no time in rushing to your Good Gulf Station ample supplies of the best gasolines ever sold at the Sign of the Gulf Orange Disc.

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They're proud names, both of them, backed to the hilt by the Gulf organization.

Now that you can go, go——GULF

New Publications On State's Agriculture

The College of Agriculture and Home Economics and Experiment Station of the University of Kentucky announce the following new publications available free of charge at offices of county and home agents or directly from the college at Lexington. They should be ordered by both title and number.

How to Make Farm Butter, leaflet 97; Tobacco Auction Markets in Kentucky, bulletin 474; Suggestions on Erosion Control, circular 406; Canning Fruit Without Sugar, leaflet, 94; Hints on Remodeling Poultry Houses, leaflet 89; Raising Dairy Calves, leaflet 87; Soil Conservation Practices for Kentucky, leaflet 91; annual report of Agricultural Extension Service, circular 405; Opportunities in Kentucky Agriculture, circular 404, and annual report of Experiment Station.

The milk production of the dairy herd of Western Kentucky Teachers College in Warren county was increased from 140 to 200 gallons a day when the 45 cows were turned from a sweet clover and korean pasture to one of sudan grass and soybeans.

Homemakers' Club Officers To Meet

A series of seven district meetings, to be attended by state officers, directors and state and district chairmen of committees of the Kentucky Federation of Homemakers' Clubs, has been announced by Miss Myrtle Weldon, state leader of home demonstration work, College of Agriculture and Home Economics. Purpose of the meetings will be to make plans with members of the state supervisory staff for the citizenship, publicity, reading and speakers' bureau committees. From 25 to 40 women are expected to attend each conference.

Meeting at the same time will be regional home demonstration agents who will hear Miss Dorothy Threlkeld, state clothing specialist, discuss ways of helping homemakers get the most value in fall and winter clothing.

The schedule of meetings is: August 25, Maysville; August 27, Mayfield; August 27, Madisonville; August 29, Bowling Green; August 30, Stanford; September 1, Shelbyville and Sept. 4, Whitesburg.

Most Kentucky Soils Respond To Nitrogen

Recommendations for supplying nitrogen to the soil are made in the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station's annual report on commercial fertilizers. Most Kentucky soils are low in nitrogen, this report brings out, and constant attention must be given to have enough for crops. The report continues:

"Enough nitrogen may be furnished by growing legumes and by returning part of all of the top growth to the land, or by feeding them and returning the manure. If not, a nitrogen fertilizer should be used, provided the expected value of the crop increase exceeds the cost of the fertilizer. When production of livestock or livestock products is a main farm enterprise and a considerable acreage of legume crops is grown for feed and pasturage, enough nitrogen should be furnished by the legumes for good crop yields.

"Fertilizer nitrogen will have most of its effect on the immediate crop. In a seasonable year, on soil needing nitrogen but not lacking phosphorus and potassium, the proper application of nitrogen should give increases as large as the following: Corn, 1 bushel for each 2 to 3 pounds applied; wheat, 1 bushel for each 3 pounds applied; tobacco, 5 pounds for each pound applied; and grass hay crops, 50 pounds for each pound applied.

"On land capable of giving moderate to high yields without addition of nitrogen, smaller increases than these are to be expected. Estimate the crop yield if no nitrogen is used, and apply enough nitrogen to obtain the yield wanted. Nitrogen fertilizers usually are not profitable on meadows and pastures where legumes make up over half the herbage."

Negro Farm Folk Have Big Picnic

Seven hundred and fourteen farmers, homemakers and 4-H club members attended the annual picnic of Negro farm folk of Logan and Simpson counties, held under the direction of Bennett K. Brown, Negro farm agent in the two counties.

Mrs. Pearl J. Hank, food specialist of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, discussed food and health, and W. W. Magill, college fruit man, spoke on growing small fruits at home. Another speaker was Dr. L. E. Smith of the Kentucky State Board of Health, who discussed disease prevention.

THE GARDEN
By John S. Gardner, Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics

VEGETABLE STORAGE IV

Today's discussion treats with storage of "warm" crops, sweetpotatoes and squashes, including cushaws. They all require warmth (above 50 degrees) and absolute dryness of atmosphere. They also require quick and complete change of air. Required are the outlet and intake vents placed as in a "cool" storage, but the areas of each in square inches should be that of the floor in square feet, and there must be some means for keeping the storage warm in severe weather, and to set the air in motion while ventilating is in progress. Also, and though not essential, it is desirable that the potatoes be "cured" to get rid of excess moisture and to "set the sugar."

All this applies particularly to "professional" structures, for which, by the way, the Agricultural Engineering Department of the Experiment Station at Lexington will be glad to furnish building plans. However, sweetpotatoes and squashes may be stored successfully by home means, provided the basic requirements of dryness and warmth are met.

For example, excellent "curing" may be done in a brooder house, the stove in operation, the main doors closed but the chick door open, and the muslin front in place. The temperature should not go above 85 degrees; curing is completed when the top potatoes begin sprouting.

An excellent storing place is a closet alongside a chimney flue, with a fire kept by day, as the masonry holds enough heat to carry through the night. Another is about the flue, in even an unceiled attic, but there the boxes containing the potatoes should be kept covered with sacking or old carpet to hold the heat. In such case, there is advantage in wrapping the potatoes individually in paper for added insulation. Likewise, boxes of sweetpotatoes set on the floor of a room above one in which a fire is held daytime, should absorb enough heat through the floor to keep warm enough for successful storing, provided they were kept covered with old carpet. A fine place is between the first-floor joists, the ceiling of a basement room in which there is a furnace or a boiler.

In all this, it should be kept in mind that a whole potato keeps better than one that is bruised even slightly. Sweetpotatoes should be handled as carefully as eggs, literally, and they never should be carried in sacks but only in rigid boxes or baskets so as not to rub against each other. If they are muddy, they may be washed with a minimum of rubbing, then promptly dried.

Roberts Discusses Control Of Erosion

Writing in anew Kentucky College of Agriculture circular called "Suggestions on Erosion Control," Prof. George Roberts says: "Our apparent prosperity in the past has been largely at the price of prodigal use of the soil. Our prosperity for the future must depend on the most rigid conservation of our natural resources, the chief of which is the soil."

Soil conservation methods discussed are terraces and contour cultivation, erosion control with cover crops, short crop rotations, and conservation of manure and other farm by-products.

Lime Boosts Alfalfa

How the second cutting of alfalfa on the farm of A. C. Conway in Bath county was increased three times over the first, is told by Farm Agent Joe R. Thompson. Mr. Conway, who recently purchased his farm, harvested only 87 bales of hay on his first cutting. He then applied approximately three tons of limestone to the acre. As a result, his second cutting yielded 267 bales.

On Kentucky Farms

William Woodward of Montgomery county harvested a wheat crop yielding 27 bushels of No. 1 grade to the acre.

It is estimated that root-rot will damage the tobacco in Green county to the extent of $100,000 or more.

In Allen county, No. 16 and Ky. No. 41A tobacco have withstood dry weather much better than local varieties.

A recent survey in Mercer county shows there are fewer breeding ewes than in any year since 1935.

More hay is being harvested in Harrison county this year than for 25 or 30 years.

At the Shelby county fair, homemakers exhibited 226 entries in 30 classes of flowers.

More than 2,000 bushels of rye and vetch in Hardin county were harvested for seed in the past month.

Lambs in Wayne county are being sold at weights of 10 to 15 pounds heavier than usual due principally to parasite control and better pastures.

In Perry county, 125 pounds of mixed seed of winter greens will be distributed at cost to 4-H club members.

Homemakers in Muhlenberg county have been checking on their canning methods by judging canned products.

Root-rot disease is said to be seriously affecting tobacco fields in Boone county.

Favorable weather at threshing time in Bath county resulted in a large percentage of the straw being baled.

Douglas Evans of Monroe county notes that his herd of 80 pigs is eating alsike clover in preference to lespedeza in the same pasture.

More than 1,000 acres of rye-vetch mixture have been harvested by Logan county farmers.

No Festival, Fair At Quicksand This Year

Due to transportation restrictions, there will be no fall fair and festival at the Robinson Experiment Substation at Quicksand, Breathitt county, it is announced by Supt. Roger Jones and Dean Thomas P. Cooper.

Held the latter part of September for 17 years, this harvest festival attracted exhibits of farm, home, school and 4-H club products from many eastern Kentucky counties.

Mourning Doves

A 55-day open season on mourning doves, from September 1 to October 25, both dates inclusive, has been established for Kentucky under federal migratory bird regulations.

Extra-Deep Plowing Called Unnecessary

Plowing deeper than 7 inches generally is unnecessary for field crops, says the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. As a rule, spring plowing is preferable to fall plowing because of loss of leaching. Also, erosion is reduced and more organic material is added to the soil, in spring plowing. Spring plowing, however, should be done as far ahead of planting as practicable in the case of heavy growths of non-leguminous crops.

The Station says disking to the usual depth generally will not take the place of plowing in preparing land for row crops. However, tilled to the same depth, plowing with a disk type of plow rather than the moldboard type has the advantage of incorporating any crop residues and farm manure more evenly through the plow layer and leaving more near the surface which, on sloping land, helps to control soil erosion.

Yes, he does ride cheap!

RIDING the rods or running a business, it's easy enough when you don't have to pay the freight. You simply get a free ride at somebody else's expense.

Maybe you run a store or service station or dress shop. Would you like to have a next-door competitor who has little or no rent, or taxes, or interest to pay, and who is kept in business partly by your tax money?

Well, that's the way TVA and and other tax-dodging government power projects manage to undersell privately owned utilities. They are not required to pay federal taxes; often get money from the public treasury at little or no interest; make up losses out of your pocket as a taxpayer.

A free ride at the expense of the taxpayers is bad enough anytime. With the national debt nearing the 300 billion mark, it is high time the taxpayers sought an accounting from all government corporations which compete with taxpaying businesses.

Yet, no "knight of the road" ever faced an examining magistrate with greater reluctance than TVA faces the necessity of allowing the Director of the Budget to examine its accounts, or for Congress to regain some control over its now unlimited spending ability.

There is only one sound explanation for this attitude. If TVA ever is put on a businesslike basis, the whole structure of phony rates supported by trick bookkeeping must give way to charges based on actual cost of production—which means TVA rates will be no lower than those of business-managed utilities.

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