—WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS—

Manila's Fall Sets Stage for Next Phase of War in Pacific; Russ Press Assault on Berlin

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysis and not necessarily of this newspaper.)

U. S. and Chinese troops view huge marble buddha in Namhkam, Burma, following capture of town in drive to link newly opened Ledo road with Burma road leading to China.

PACIFIC:
'Mac' Looks Ahead

"On to Tokyo!"

Thus called General of the Army Douglas MacArthur as U. S. forces freed the Philippine capital of Manila and strengthened their hold on the main island of Luzon.

In a statement as jubilant as the march of his gallant army across Luzon's central plains, MacArthur proclaimed:

"The fall of Manila was the end of one great phase of the Pacific struggle and set the stage for another. . . . We are well on the way, but Japan itself is our final goal. . . . We are ready in this veteran and proven command when called upon. . . ."

With all eyes turning toward Tokyo itself now, MacArthur's statement was looked upon as his bid for continued leadership of Allied forces in future operations against the Japs, who are expected to put up their stiffest large-scale resistance in Asia proper, thus dodging the necessity of trying to run the supply blockade of the powerful U. S. navy.

EUROPE:
Beyond Oder

Even as German military commentators told their people that additional territory would have to be given up before the great Russian drive could be stopped, powerful Red forces maintained the initiative and smashed across the Oder river in strength at numerous points.

By going over the Oder on a broad front to the southeast, Marshal Ivan Konev's 1st Ukrainian army not only bit deeper into the rich Silesian industrial district, but also pointed menacingly at another important production center around Dresden to the west, and threatened to develop a wide outflanking movement on Berlin to the northwest.

Meanwhile, Marshal Gregory Zhukov's 1st White Russian army pressed its all-out assault on Berlin, still smouldering from a gigantic U. S. and British air raid which ripped up transport and communications in the battered capital. As Zhukov's armored columns and infantry drew up for the assault under cover of a fierce artillery bombardment, the Germans rallied for a desperate defense planned to carry right into the city itself and make it another Koenigsberg and Budapest.

Yank Push

With their lines already strained in the east, the Nazis looked anxiously to the west, where they said General Eisenhower had massed large forces along the Roer river for a breakthrough attempt to the Rhineland, with Cologne as the immediate goal.

Nazi apprehension was publicly expressed as strong elements of the U. S. 1st and 3rd armies pushed deeper into the Siegfried defense belt, encountering moderate opposition as the enemy apparently withdrew to stronger rearward positions.

In a further effort to economize their dwindling forces, the Germans were moving from Alsace in southeastern France, with mixed U. S. and French units exerting strong pressure.

Historic Meeting

As the "Big Three" met in one of history's epochal conferences, Nazi propagandists feverishly sought to steel the German people against consideration of Allied offers of surrender, with declarations that U. S. and British statesmen would be unable to fulfill "Wilsonian promises."

Meanwhile, rumors were rife over the "Big Three" parley, with reports that the Allied leaders discussed the question of French claims to German territory west of the Rhine; Polish angling for East Prussia and land clear up to the Oder river in the reich, and cession of German districts to Denmark as part of moves to internationalize the Kiel canal.

The "Big Three" reportedly were in agreement on plans to occupy the reich, with the British taking over the northwest, including the Ruhr and seaports; the U. S. the southwest, and the Russian the east and northeast. All three powers would jointly occupy Austria. Discussion also was said to concern plans for providing supervision over German industry to prevent future armament.

MANPOWER:
Discuss 'Work or Fight'

Passed by the house, the administration-backed "work or fight" bill encountered rough going in the senate, with industry and labor continuing to offer strong resistance to compulsory provisions.

As finally approved by the house on a 246-155 vote, the "work or fight" bill provides that all registrants between 18 and 45 not otherwise deferred by law, such as farmers, can be frozen into essential jobs or ordered to take more important positions by their local draft boards. If they refuse, they can be inducted into the services, and, if found physically unfit, fined and imprisoned.

With the senate largely lukewarm to compulsory labor legislation, Senators Revercomb (W. Va.), Taft (Ohio), and Robertson (Wyo.) pushed for adoption of an amendment under which draft boards would only be called upon to ferret out surplus manpower in plants and channel it into more sorely pressed establishments upon threat of inducting the hoarded help.

The senators' proposal was warmly supported by the AFL, whose executive council, meeting in Miami, Fla., declared that no actual manpower shortage exists and any crisis could be attributed to hoarding of labor.

Elaborating on the charges, AFL Pres. William Green released a report in which the organization contended that many war plants operating on cost-plus basis are keeping skilled workers in enforced idleness to hold expenses up for greater profit returns; military purchasing agents are awarding business to concerns in tight labor areas while permitting other plants with workers to close down, and many production lags are due to technical bottlenecks rather than manpower shortages.

William Green

Declaring that manpower shortages approximate only 150,000 men, the National Association of Manufacturers said that establishment of lower ceilings on the number of workers in less essential plants could help to ease any stringency. Coupled with this, the NAM urged further emphasis on labor-management programs to eliminate practices retarding production and shifting of skilled men to urgent jobs.

CANADA:
Political Crisis

In a crisis which Premier MacKenzie King said he wished to avoid during the present critical stage of the war, the Grey North parliamentary district of Ontario, Canada, voted down as its representative in commons Defense Minister A. G. L. McNaughton, who conceived the idea of the limited overseas draft to appease bitter French-Canadian resistance to conscription for foreign service.

With the result of the voting indicating that English-speaking Canada might favor unlimited overseas draft instead of the government's compromise program, King declared that a general election may be necessary to provide for a clean-cut decision on the question, to strengthen officials' hands in dealing with the situation.

Adopted with the aim of preserving unity in the dominion, the government's compromise conscription policy avoiding a wholesale overseas draft sought to partially meet the French-Canadians' cherished traditional privilege of self-government.

SPORTS:
Fight Gambling

With the gambling fraternity reportedly looking for new fields of operation with the closure of the nation's race tracks upon government order, both college and professional sports are moving firmly to prevent bettors' activities in basketball and baseball.

With the danger brought into the open with disclosure that Brooklyn college basketball players took money to throw a game, college officials tightened secret policing of stands and forbid coaches to release pre-game information on players' conditions, etc.

Especially touchy over the gambling question since the notorious "Black Sox" scandal of 1919, organized baseball was reported taking particular precaution against bettors' operations, with officials advising clubs to withhold such information as starting pitchers, etc., to provide the basis for wagering. Said the National League's Ford Frick: ". . . With a lot of youngsters in the big show for the first time, we will have to be extra careful. . . ."

Noted Dry Dies

World famous as a crusader against "Demon Rum," and a U. S. official who was quick on the trigger against bootleggers violating anti-liquor laws in Indian territory at the turn of the century, Prohibitionist William E. "Pussyfoot" Johnson died at 82 in Binghamton, N. Y., of a bladder ailment.

Upon retiring to his home in Smithville Flats, N. Y., in 1930 after 50 years of ardent campaigning for the dry cause, including a round-the-world tour, Johnson sadly acknowledged that America was ". . . nowhere near ready for another try at prohibition."

Supposedly nicknamed "Pussyfoot" because of his stealthy manner of coming upon violators, Johnson engaged in many gun duels with bootlegging elements in the Southwest, no less than eight of his deputies being killed.

SURPLUS FOOD:
U. S. Sales

Continuing its policy of disposing of surplus foods in ready wartime markets to prevent unnecessary accumulations extending into the post-war period, the government recently put substantial amounts of fresh and canned goods up for sale.

Although canned goods constituted the bulk of the sales, it was revealed, 20,216,317 pounds of lard were offered, along with 450,000 pounds of cheddar cheese and 110,000 cases of shell eggs.

Other offerings included 119,000 cases of canned peas; 67,156 boxes of seedless raisins; 41,274 cases of canned tomatoes; 40,157 cases of canned snap beans; 8,231 cases of tomato catsup; 121,756 gallons of concentrated orange juice; 24,850 gallons of concentrated lemon juice; and seven 200 pound barrels of dry skim milk.

FRANCE:
U. S. Aid

Knocked out by the Germans, and a battlefield of World War II almost from the start, France will receive appreciable assistance from the U. S. in the reconstruction of her military might and civilian economy so that she may become a stabilizing force in European affairs.

Having equipped eight full divisions and about 300 supporting units of the French army at a cost of $700,000,000, the U. S. has agreed to outfit eight more divisions, it was revealed. In addition, substantial numbers of planes have been delivered and over 100 warships turned over.

While U. S. Military aid to France is on a lend-lease basis, it was said, the French are expected to pay for civilian supplies, including foodstuffs, clothing, industrial materials and transportation equipment.

LIQUOR TAXES

Over 2¼ billion dollars was laid out last year by consumers of alcoholic beverages in the form of federal, state and local taxes, according to an analysis prepared on the basis of treasury data just made available. Despite the increase in tax collections alcoholic beverage per capita consumption showed no change last year as against 1941, the last prewar year, consumption in both years being the same, or 1.19 gallons per person studies showed.

FARM PRICES

Prices received by farmers in mid-January averaged more than twice their pre-World War I level for the first time since August, 1920, the USDA reported. At 201 per cent of the August, 1909-July, 1914, average, the January index of prices received by farmers was 5 points above a year ago. Parity prices were at the highest level since 1920, 117 per cent of parity on January 15, the same as a month earlier and a year ago.

Prices of most major farm crops were up during the month, raising the all-crop index 4 points to double the 1909-14 average. Most pronounced increases were in truck crop prices which advanced 34 points to 202. Food grains rose 2 points to 169; feed grains and hay 3 points to 163. The fruit index declined from 206 in December to 205 in January. Supplies of other farm crops, although seasonally lower than in December, were available in larger quantities than in January, 1944.

—ADVERTISING PAYS—

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS

TIDBITS of Kentucky Folklore

By Dr. Gordon Wilson

Western Ky. State Teachers College

DOUBLE-DOG DARE

It has been so many years since I was a boy that I do not know just how boys talk now. But we used to do some fany talking, especially when we got angry and pretended that we wanted to fight. Usually we would draw a line in the dirt with our grubby toes and "double-dog dare" our opponent to cross it. If he did, we usually retreated to a safer distance and drew another line, shouting equally loudly that we were ready for battle. Sometimes we used up nearly all of the playground in this pretense, and then we found our backs to the wall, as a military man would say, and really fought, tooth and nail. But in general we were not such dangerous opponents as our loud and angry threats would indicate. Fighting was frowned on by our elders and usually brought instant and dire punishment from the teachers; hence we rejoiced in it and had to play-like we were brave when we were actually cowardly.

Just why a double-dog dare is worse than the common or garden variety of dare I do not know. We even had a rhyme:

"Whoever takes a double-dog dare
Will kill a hog and eat its hair."

That rhyme frequently brought results and some tussles before the big boys separated us or the teacher appeared on the scene. We brats still had a code of fighting that smacked dreadfully of the feuds and the so-called code of honor. Many a little fellow who did not want to fight was fairly browbeaten into a scrap to save his honor, for no one liked to believe himself capable of killing a hog and eating its hair.

Probably my memory is failing me, but I cannot recall any very bloody battles in my boyhood, in spite of the gory threats that I heard. I have seen noses bleed pretty profusely; I have seen a few loose teeth that probably were about ready to fall out anyway; I have seen a few locks of hair removed painfully; but all these seem small in comparison with the "sound and fury signifying nothing" that preceded or accompanied the battles. Maybe we boys were a lot like our elders, who waged the Civil War for ages after Lee surrendered. We also had the spectacle of hearing the hot arguments about religion, waged so fiercely that we feared murder or arson; but the air was usually cleared by some such neutral as Ish Bishop, our village wag, who had no opinions that could not be laughed at and who had sense enough to bring our staid citizens back to reality. Politics rarely went beyond the double-dog dare stage, or its adults equivalent, though sometimes an ex-Confederate felt it his duty to horsewhip some upstart who doubted the valor of every Rebel or even hinted that General Grant was a good soldier. One such veteran always celebrated his big days, like county court days and Confederate reunions, by attempting to lick some younger and more agile man and often spent the night afterward in the county jail. It took him several days to cool off, meanwhile making some of us youngsters doubt the wisdom of blowing off so much steam.

Fighting was not nearly so common out of school. The element of danger that always surrounded school life made it too appealing to pass up. You might actually lick some fellow bigger than you and might also get a good tanning from the teacher, but you were likely to be a hero for several days after occupying the spotlight. If the teacher stripped you, you showed the envious little boys down in the woods the stripes and pretended that they did not hurt. If your irate parent called on the teacher, all the better, for it made you seem more important than the good little boys who did not even have to stand up or stay in at recess. Out of school there were no immediate rewards, unless you could do your fighting at or near the loafers' j'int, where all the grown men could see and hear. Sometimes though, these grown men were so law abiding that they stopped your fight before either party got the upper hand. I recall that a young chap and I were rolling in a pile of leaves in the village of Fidelity one day, locked in each other's clutches and trying to get the advantage, when the oldest man in our neighborhood calmly walked out to us and sat rather heavily on us until we forgot our differences. He did not say a word; he just sat on us and fairly squeezed the breath out of us. I wonder why some older boys did not try that tack rather than tacitly or openly egging us on to bloody each other's noses.

—Advertising Pays—

WAR BONDS in Action

Signal Corps Photo

Gen. Kreuger, Gen. Kenny and Gen. Sutherland discuss invasion plans on one of the Philippine Islands. They consider the vast quantity of munitions that War Bonds buy and which make possible the advance of our armed forces.

U. S. Treasury Department

G.I.'s Teeter-Totter

This G.I. just couldn't resist the temptation to stop and teeter-totter with these three Filipino girls in the town of Dagupan on Luzon in the Philippines. General Krueger and his 6th Army had just taken Dagupan.

Stains, Dullness Vanish from DENTAL PLATES

Kleenite ends messy, harmful brushing. Just put your plate or bridge in a glass of water and a little Kleenite... Presto! Stains, denture odor, discolorations disappear. Your teeth sparkle like new. Ask your druggist today for Kleenite.

KLEENITE the Brushless Way

Get KLEENITE today at Carlisle Drug Co., and all good druggists.

The American Way

ISOLATIONIST?

By George Peck

Isolationist! That's a word we heard shouted with reckless abandon for several months prior to the last national election. It was hoped after the election that the nasty word would be heard no more but some are still using it. Anyone, who prior to Pearl Harbor voiced his opinion that this country should strictly mind its own business and keep out of foreign wars, is being tagged an "Isolationist."

The peculiar but, at the same time, tragic thing about this venomous name-calling is that before Japan attacked us, just about 90 per cent of us were dyed-in-the-wool Isolationists—even a great many Americans who now sneeringly hurl that epithet at others, were quite vocal in declaring that this time the United States was not going to pull any chestnuts out of the fire for those European nations which habitually get themselves embroiled in war.

Perhaps the No. 1 Isolationist of the pre-war era was President Roosevelt himself. Did he not, during his campaign for a third term in 1940, just a year before we entered the war, declare that he hated war and promise that no American boy would be called upon to fight on foreign soil?

Hindsight now shows us that the 90 per cent of us, including the President, were wrong. We now know that it was impossible for us to stay out of war. But does that mean that the 90 per cent of us were traitors? Because our judgment and foresight were wrong, because we sincerely believed that America should and could stand on the sidelines, is our loyalty and patriotism to be questioned?

Once the chips were down and we were actually at war, this nation as one man immediately forgot all the arguments as to whether we should intervene or stand aloof. There were no longer two camps of thought, both were united to put forth every effort to vanquish our enemy and speedily.

Colonel Hanford MacNider of Mason City, Iowa, was one of those who sincerely believed we should stay out of the war. He was called "Iowa's No. 1 Isolationist." He was Chairman of the Iowa America First Committee. He presided at the anti-war meeting when Colonel Charles Lindberg was prevented from speaking.

But when Pearl Harbor was bombed, MacNider immediately asked for active duty and was one of the first American officers to be wounded while fighting the Japs. He was hit by fragments of a mortar shell while the Japs were bombarding his command post. For his leadership and courage he was promoted from Colonel to Brigadier General. Early this year he received the Bronze Star medal to put with the Purple Heart awarded him in the early weeks of the war.

Is there anyone who will dare to venture the opinion that General MacNider is not a patriot? He hated war, he wanted this nation to stay out, he was forthright in saying so, he put forth every effort to prevent our entering it, but once we were in, he was Johnny-on-the-spot.

Yes, General MacNider was one of those detestable (?) Isolationists, just as most of us once were, but are not now. Isn't it high time to drop that word from our vocabulary to quit the mudslinging? This gallant officer has proven that an indivdual could be sincere in believing that America could keep out of war and at the same time be just as loyal an American as the sabrerattlers — perhaps even more so.

After the war is over there will be many opinions as to what sort of a peace should be made and as to the best methods to pursue to prevent a World War III. Let's respect each other's opinions and refrain from name-calling and from impugning the motives of those who differ with us. Those who do not see eye-to-eye with us, even though they may be wrong, can hold those divergent views and still be patriotic, loyal Americans. Let's discuss—not cuss. In that way, working together, we may be able to lay the foundations for a lasting peace.

Lemon Juice Recipe Checks Rheumatic Pain Quickly

If you suffer from rheumatic, arthritis or neuritis pain, try this simple inexpensive home recipe that thousands are using. Get a package of Ru-Ex Compound, a 2 weeks' supply today. Mix it with a quart of water, add the juice of 4 lemons. It's easy, pleasant and no trouble at all. You need only 3 tablespoonfuls two times a day. Often within 48 hours — sometimes overnight — splendid results are obtained. If the pains do not quickly leave and if you do not feel better, Ru-Ex will cost you nothing to try as it is sold by your druggist under an absolute money-back guarantee. Ru-Ex Compound is for sale and recommended by Hopkins Drug Company and drug stores everywhere.

MATHIAS INSURANCE AGENCY

Tossing brickbats and bouquets, he illustrates Times editorials

EDWIN A. FINCH . . The Louisville Times' editorial illustrator and cartoonist sees the funny side of even the most serious editorials, and helps you get the point with a few deft brush strokes. Born in a suburb of Cincinnati, Ed swept into Louisville just ahead of the flood in 1937 and soon after found himself high and dry when the promotion scheme he had undertaken failed completely. That's when he joined the newspapers, where he soon reached peak popularity with his Roto comic strip character "Sergeant Cinch."

As America armed for World War II, Finch, who had been a sergeant with Company D, 330 Infantry, in World War I, put his proxy into the thick of rookie training, via the comic strip, and himself spent a rough week-end at Fort Knox and Bowman Field sketching comic situations on the hoof. Using actual names, the "Sergeant Cinch" cartoons appealed to old vets and new rookies alike.

The man who signs his daily cartoons simply "Finch" is a finely drawn, handsome gentleman with a prematurely white crest of hair. At home he has six charming young Finches, ranging in age from a nine-month-old baby to a glamorous sixteen-year-old deb.

Follow Finch while he illustrates important editorial points daily in

THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Fourteen men and 16 women from six states have enrolled in the annual "Opportunity School" at Berea College, a feature established there in 1925.

Norman Cousins, magazine editor, said in a convocation address at the University of Kentucky that "We can't afford the luxury of another war."

Three tobacco warehouses at Clarksville, Tenn., obtained welcome relief from a severe manpower shortage recently when German prisoners of war were furnished by authorities at Camp Campbell to be used in stripping tobacco.

A new railroad, the Hartford & Southwestern, was chartered recently to build and operate a 10-mile line from near Beaver Dam to Green River near where the Illinois Central crosses that stream.

The Aberdeen ferry near Morgantown on Routes Ky-71 and 105, has been closed down for repairs, the State Highway Department has announced.

Feb. 8 to 15 was designated Boy Scout Week in Kentucky by Governor Simeon Willis. The governor's proclamation called upon all citizens to join in celebrating this 35th anniversary of the Boy Scout movement.

The demand for dairy products is expected to exceed supplies this year, Kentucky dairymen were told by G. P. Summers, University of Kentucky farm economist.

Purchase by the city of Winchester of the municipal water works for $544,834 was approved at a meeting of the board of city commissioners.

There are 10 vacancies in the General Assembly which Governor Willis is expected to call in extra-ordinary session by May 1 to provide more funds for public assistance.

Kentucky's Court of Appeals unanimously declared the state can discontinue maintenance of roads and that Negroes can not refuse to pay taxes in cities where white and Negroe schools are not "complete facsimiles."

Four colonels and two corporals and a private from Kentuckky were among the group of 177 American prisoners of war who were shifted by the Japanese from a prison camp on Formosa to Manchuria, the War Department reported.

Judge Napier Adams, 83, president of the Citizens National Bank of Somerset, former Pulaski County judge and former clerk of the Court of Appeals, died at the Good Samaritan hospital in Lexington where he had been a patient for five weeks.

A move is afoot among Republican leaders to organize a Kentucky Republican Club with six grades of membership ranging from $100 to $1 a month.

Three more Republican members of the House of Representatives have resigned after accepting jobs last year in the executive branch of the State Government.

Gov. Simeon Willis plans to call a special session of the general assembly some time between now and May 1, Senator Ray B. Moss, Republican floor leader announced.

ELLISVILLE HONOR ROLL
(Third Six Weeks

Grade II—Ann Curtis, Ray Anderson.

Grade III—Bonnie Lou Price, George Hays, Shirley Earlywine.

Grade IV — Vadana Hutchens, Ray Dixon, Charles Rankin Carter, Henry Allen Myers.

Grade V—June Anderson.

Grade VI—Janice Myers, Wilma Dean Hamm, Jane Anderson, Jimmy Conrad.

Grade VII—Cleoda Miller, Mary Louise Waugh.

Grade VIII — George Vaughn, Eva Alice Howard, June Myers, Dolores Conrad.

Albert Lane, a 4-H'er of Woodford county reported producing 3,218 pounds of tobacco on an acre feed lot heavily manured and treated with 1,500 pounds of fertilizer.

Subsidized Hydro Power Threatens Coal Industry And Jobs In Kentucky Too

[This editorial was published originally in The Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer and reprinted in The Harlan (Ky.) Daily Enterprise. What the article says about the threat to the coal mining business of West Virginia applies with equal force to the situation in Kentucky, where coal mining is a major industry that provides a living to thousands of families and pays millions of dollars in taxes.]

THE question of whether or not the Federal Government's hydro-electric program is to be extended in accordance with existing New Deal plans has passed the stage of academic interest in West Virginia. It has become an issue of direct and vital concern to the welfare of the State and all its people. Why?

Because development of this water-power program means depression for the coal industry, which is the most important industrial activity in the State.

The issue is brought sharply to mind by two separate but actually related news reports appearing in the press dispatches of the last few days.

• • •

FROM Knoxville, Tenn., comes word that plans already are under way for aggressive expansion of the "electrical home" idea. It is estimated that within five years of the close of hostilities, 100,000 homes, equipped to the last detail — including heating — with electrical devices, will be constructed.

How will such lavish use of electricity be possible? Because the average cost of electricity in the section served by the T.V.A. is only 1.88 cents per kilowatt hour, compared with a national average of 3.55 cents.

Now, we know that this low cost is made possible, not by economy of production, but by the fact that taxpayers' money is used to subsidize the enterprise. So that, in effect, when the people get lower priced electricity from the Government as consumers, they are paying the difference as taxpayers.

• • •

THEY are paying more than the difference. They are paying the added cost of extravagant public as against economical private operation. They are paying the taxes which private industries driven out of business used to pay. And they are helping destroy the private enterprise system of America.

Now how does all this affect West Virginia? How does it affect West Virginians, we mean, more acutely than it does the American people as a whole?

The other dispatch above referred to tells the story. It is a report of the West Virginia Chamber of Commerce, which places the total 1944 production of the West Virginia coal industry at 165,000,000 tons, the greatest in the history of the State. This tonnage represents, and here is the important point, more than 26 percent of the national output.

• • •

THUS when the coal industry is hit — and make no mistake, the federal power program will hit it hard when suspension of war production reduces demand to normal proportions — West Virginia is much harder hit than is any other state.

Temporarily, the federal power program is marking time. The outgoing Congress threw some cold water on it by rejecting the revived St. Lawrence hydro-seaway scheme, and otherwise staving off expansion. But the program is all set, and a new Congress will soon gather in Washington to receive it. The blueprint calls, among other things, for a series of counterparts of the T.V.A. to blanket the Nation.

It doesn't require much imagination to realize what such a setup would do to the West Virginia coal industry.

• • •

HERE, it seems to us, is a matter demanding the immediate and aggressive attention of West Virginia. As the leading coal producing State of the Nation, it is up to West Virginia to take the lead in a national effort to awaken the people of the United States to what development of this power scheme means.

The new State Administration takes office in a few days. A new Legislature will go into session shortly. Why wouldn't it be possible to organize during the session a United West Virginia effort to save the coal industry and stave off socialization of the power industry an effort led by the State Government itself, and backed by such private agencies as the State Chamber of Commerce, the United Mine Workers of America, the West Virginia Manufacturers' Association, all civic and other bodies throughout the State, large and small!

An advertisement of Kentucky Utilities Company

PLEASANT VALLEY
(Deferred)

Mr. Eker King and wife spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harley Earlywine.

Mrs. Leara Burnes sold her truck and then bought another.

Mrs. Susey Snapp and Billie Earlywine spent Monday evening with Mrs. Mary F. Campbell who is ill with the flu.

Mr. Allen Barber and wife of Cowan spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Barber of Pleasant Valley.

Mrs. Addie Hunt spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Eastill Hughes and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanson had a a hard time stripping tobacco but they are finished and their crop is ready for market.

Mr. Clay Dayton of Cincinnati, spent one day in Pleasant Valley.

Mrs. Elizabeth Willcox and baby are on the sick list at this time.

Mr. Henry Hunt and Mr. Clay Dayton sold their crops of tobacco in Paris for a good price.

Mr. Kennett Flora of Maysville was here for the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Valandingham.

Mr. Silas Campbell of Scott county was home to see his mother, Mrs. Mary F. Campbell.

Mr. Bill Letcher of Richmond spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. John Letcher and family.

Mrs. Jessie Hunt spent the week-end with Mrs. Helen Hunt.

MILLTOWN

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly Prater, Jr., are guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly Prater and daughters, of near Hillsboro

Mr. and Mrs. John Young Chrisman and sons, of Alexandria, Ky., were from Sunday until Thursday guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Chrisman.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Sapp are parents of a son born Saturday, January 27.

Congratulations to the newly weds, Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Jolly. Mrs. Jolly was Miss Juanita McFarland, of Cowan and Mr. Jolly is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Jolly.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jackson and son, Paul Allen Jackson, attended a shower given for their daughter, Mrs. Kelly Prater, Jr., and Mr. Prater at the home of Mr. Prater's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly Prater, of near Hillsboro Thursday night.

Lona Ray Jackson was Thursday night guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sapp.

George Humphries was Thursday guest of Mr. and Mrs. Mason Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Lem Pierce and daughter and Sam Ishmael were last Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ollie T. Crawford.

George Humphries received word his sister, Mrs. Mag Sapp, of Alexander, Indiana, is seriously ill.

SUGAR CREEK

Mrs. Nelson S. Fryman and sons spent Saturday with Mrs. Rile Fryman and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Earlywine and daughters spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Lyda Logan. Afternoon guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Logan and family of Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schebbler and son.

Pvt. Virgil Hudnall has returned to camp after spending a short furlough with his family, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hudnall and daughters.

Miss Louise Hudnall of Lexington and Miss Betty Jane Duncan spent a few days the past week with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hudnall and family.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Logan and sons spent Friday with Mrs. Lyda Logan.

PARIS
ROUTE THREE

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Dampier, Lois and Billy Dampier and Mrs. Francis Florence visited Mr. and Mrs. Martin Heflin and daughters one Saturday evening recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Carter and grandsons, Reynolds and Billy Stewart, entertained the following with dinner one Monday evening recently: Mr. and Mrs. George Carter Rankin, Pfc. Paul, Tommy and Helen Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hamm, Mr. Wilson of Paris, Ernest Hamm of Technical corps stationed in Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Dampier and family have moved to Turney farm on Richmond pike, from farm of C. B. Layson. George Ritchie and family to farm vacated by Dampier.

Mr. Theodore Carter has been ill at his home the past two weeks.

Mrs. J. R. Campbell and two little sons, Mrs. Stanley Green and little daughter have moved to Carlisle.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hill and family have moved to house vacated by Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Martin Heflin visited Mrs. Theodore Carter Wednesday.

Farmers in our vicinity are through stripping tobacco and most of it has been sold.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett George and daughter have moved to Paris.

Pvt. Eddie Humphreys, a former graduate of B. C. H. S. visited our school last week, while on furlough.

BAREFOOT

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Coy, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Wagoner and son were the Sunday guests of Clift Ritchie and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Platt were the guests of Johnnie Livengood and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Livengood spent a few days the past week with Floyd Platt and family.

Mr. Eddie D. Morris and family were the Sunday guests of W. E. Morris and family.

Mr. Otis Wagoner was the guest of Raymond Coy one evening the past week.

Robert Wagoner lost by death of one of his work horses.

Bill Sidles were the guests of Raymond Coy one evening the past week.

COUNTY KITCHENS BECOME TIN MINES FOR WAR ITEMS

Women of Nicholas county can "mine" tin sufficient for 279 1 1-2-ton Army trucks this year.

These figures were compiled by J. A. Stewart, vice-president of the American Can Company, on the basis of canned foods consumed by civilians in the county during 1943. On the basis of last year's consumption, civilians will open 697,980 cans of food this year, he said. According to a table recently issued by Washington, 2,500 cans provide tin sufficient for one 1 1-2-ton Army truck.

Meanwhile, the armed forces consumed approximately three billion cans of food during 1943 and needs for the current year are expected to rise to three and a quarter billion cans, Mr. Stewart said. He pointed out that with a greatly increased number of the armed forces in overseas duty, more canned foods will be needed because the can has proved the most practical container for the shipment of foods abroad.

Negro woman: "Sorry, ma'am, but I 'se got a new job now and I kain't do no mo' washin' and ironin' for you all."

Mistress:: "What sort of job is it, war work?"

"No, ma'am, tain't 'zactly war work. In my new job I aint allowed to work. I'se on relief."—Barnes, Kas., Chief.

Badge of Courage

Streaked with blood from wounds and burns, U. S. sailor reports at sick bay for treatment following a naval battle in the Lingayen gulf.

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.

Grays' Warehouses
Maysville, Ky.

Liberty	Farmers	Forest Ave.
PHONE 27	PHONE 916	PHONE 875

Come with your tobacco when ready. Will place you just ahead of next sale. Market strong on all grades. Can always unload you the day you get here.

Grays' Warehouses
Maysville, Ky.

Snow Insulated G. I. Foxhole

Yankee ingenuity is called into play and this "insulated" foxhole is evolved on the Belgian "bulge" front. Hay and straw provide insulation against the weather. A blanket covers the door into the improvised shelter. Shafts of a hayrake provide roof supports. The tenant is 1st Sgt. Albert Luis, Manchester, N. H.

We Say Again*

Serve America NOW

NURSES WANTED
to care for our wounded!

Surely, nursing our wounded back to life and happiness is the finest service a girl can give her country. Many more nurses are urgently needed *now* . . . ask your local Red Cross, today, about eligibility.

It is vital that all of us step up our efforts — by buying more war bonds, by giving extra blood — by sticking to essential war jobs.

See America Later

AFTER VICTORY . . .
Highways will be Happy Ways—again

Greyhound's job today is moving manpower — men and women in uniform, war workers, millions of essential travelers. But Greyhound is also planning great things for you in the post-war days — bus trips and tours on a brand new scale of comfort, enjoyment.

* *"Serve America Now—See America Later" . . . this has been Greyound's message to America ever since the day of Pearl Harbor. It's worth saying again and again.*

GREYHOUND