—WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS—

German Militarism Doomed As Big Three Chart New Europe; Allies Spear Deeper into Reich

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.)

Bearing personal possessions, Filipinos pass through smouldering ruins in Manila after Jap fight to slow Yank advance.

BIG THREE:
Europe of Tomorrow

Although details necessarily must be left until after the war, the general pattern of the Europe of tomorrow loomed as a result of the Big Three's conference at the Crimean watering resort of Yalta.

As the outline emerged, there was the prospect of a Europe consisting of an expanded Russia; of smaller countries promised the right of picking their own governments, and of a Germany emasculated to prevent the conduct of another war.

Determined to stamp out German militarism, the Big Three planned to break up both the general staff and army; do away with all wehrmacht equipment; eliminate or control all Reich industry that could be used for war production, and wipe out all Nazi and Junker influence in the life of the state.

In conceding Russia's claim to eastern Poland, Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill compromised with Premier Stalin on the question of a government for the recently liberated nation, agreeing on a regime to include members of the present Red-sponsored Lublin committee and other Democratic elements, with a free election to be held later for final settlement of the problem.

In addition to promising the smaller nations the right to choose their own governments, the Big Three an-

Premier Stalin (left) and President Roosevelt confer at Yalta.

nounced their willingness to assist these countries in carrying out measures to assure such a step. On the all-important question of an organization to preserve the peace, there was said to be understanding on a formula for determining an aggressor, with details to be worked out at a United Nations meeting in San Francisco, Calif., April 25.

With Russia adamant on demands for the use of both German labor and material for reconstructing devastated Europe, the Big Three arranged for the establishment of a commission in Moscow to decide on amounts due and methods to be employed in exacting payment.

Under Big Three plans for postwar occupation of Germany, Russia would take over the east, the British the northwest and the U. S. the west, with France invited to share in the control of the Rhineland.

Reacting violently to the Big Three's program, German propagandists raved: "Never — this is our sacred oath in this hour in which the enemy has dropped his mask and in which we Germans now see the devilish grimace of the Jew—never will this murder be practiced on our people."

THE WAR:
Allies Gain

With much German industry already overrun in the east, and with much more threatened by the Russian drive on Saxony and the U. S. and British assault on the Ruhr, the Nazis tried to bolster their people's resistance with promises of a military miracle.

What the miracle would be, of course, no one knew, although observers speculated on possibilities of a German plan to suck the Russians deep into the Reich and then counterattack when the spring thaws bogged long Red communications.

Sensing such a plan, himself, Russia's Marshal Gregory Zhukov maintained heavy pressure on German lines to the north of his forces bearing down on Berlin, in attempts to unsettle Nazi designs on a great flanking drive southward.

If Germans placed their faith in a miracle, however, that faith was being sorely tested by Allied operations, with the latest Russian menace being a drive on industrially important Saxony, following a quick dash westward across Silesia. Not only did the Reds threaten to seal off this production center, as they had moved to seal off the lower Silesian area, but they also threatened to swing to the north and outflank embattled Berlin, periled by Zhukov's armies pressing forward from the east.

Meanwhile, Marshal Bernard Montgomery's Canadian and British Tommies pressed their attack on the northern anchor of the Siegfried line in an attempt to swing behind German defenses and then break south for the Ruhr, trapping Nazi forces facing U. S. armies on the Rhineland plain from the rear.

As Montgomery's forces headed for the Ruhr, the Nazis opened the floodgates of the Urft and Schwammenauel dams farther to the south, inundating the western banks of the Roer river and bogging the British 2nd and U. S. 1st and 9th armies in their smash through the Siegfried line to the Rhine. Rain added to the floodwaters released at the rate of 1,000,000 cubic feet an hour to slow the Allied advance.

MEAT:
Growing Shortage

Because of decreased cattle and hog slaughter and big government demands, civilian meat consumption may drop to the lowest level since 1935, when emergency butchering of stock in drouth areas and the pig reduction program forced the per capita supply to 116 pounds.

Short now, meat may become even more scarce during the spring and summer, when the government, unable to stock up during the winter months, may be compelled to go into the market during the slack seasons. With the normal increase in fall butchering, supplies could be expected to become more plentiful then.

In a further effort to get its share of meat now, the government recently ordered federally inspected packers to set aside 70 per cent, instead of 50 per cent, of their utility grade beef production for use in canned goods for the military and lend-lease.

PACIFIC:
Mop Up Manila

As Yanks moved to close up the last pockets of Jap resistance on battered Manila, other U. S. forces spread out to the east and north of the central plain to tighten their grip on the main Philippine island of Luzon.

With its modern business district gutted by fire, Manila long rumbled to heavy gunfire, as die-hard enemy units, fighting to the last, mounted artillery and mortars in buildings in the south end of the city and peppered advancing U. S. liberation forces.

Replying in kind, famed U. S. artillery pulverized Jap strongpoints, with ground forces pushing their way forward through rubble-strewn streets, still infested by light-armed enemy remnants. As the 37th infantry, 1st cavalry and 11 air borne divisions closed in on the Japs, they pressed them tighter and tighter against the dock area.

Jap Ghosts

Although the starving Jap stragglers on Guam constitute neither a menace nor a threat today, it is still a surprise to come on them without warning in banana and coconut groves or to catch them at night trying to pilfer from a ration dump, marine correspondent Alvin Josephy Jr. says.

With the development of the island and with the arrival of army and navy nurses, women correspondents and congressional groups, the presence of Japanese is [illegible]

LUMBER

Most of the lumber being produced in the United States today is used as shipping boxes and crates for materials destined to the fighting fronts.

Shipping boxes and crates for overseas delivery last year required as much lumber as all other uses combined, the National Geographic society points out. [illegible] of the several hundred thousand items shipped to the fighting fronts are packed in wooden boxes.

—ADVERTISING PAYS—

LABOR:
Back in Fold

After prolonged negotiations, the AFL was ready to receive John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers back into the fold after a long absence brought about by Big John's departure to organize the CIO, with which he broke following its refusal to vote against President Roosevelt in 1940.

Lewis' return to the AFL was based upon both parties' acceptance of terms fashioned by Big John and AFL Chieftain William Green in a recent conference, in which the UMW would be allowed to maintain its District 50, made up of all kinds of workers, and the AFL would later decide if any of these workers properly belonged to other of its affiliates.

An AFL hookup with Lewis would provide it with powerful leadership in its drive to assault the War Labor board's "Little Steel" formula, limiting wage increases to 15 per cent of the January, 1941, level, which both say is inadequate since living costs have risen higher than that figure.

POSTWAR FINANCE:
Asks U. S. Leadership

Declaring that it was time for the U. S. to take the lead in economic cooperation to establish the foundation for expanded world trade, President Roosevelt asked congressional approval for the Bretton Woods monetary plans stabilizing foreign exchange and providing long-term reconstruction loans.

At the same time, the President said that the Bretton Woods program was just one phase in a broad effort to promote world prosperity, with others to include an allied food and agriculture organization, expansion of the reciprocal trade agreements act of 1934, reduction of trade barriers, control of monopolies and orderly marketings of surpluses.

Under the Bretton Woods plans, the U. S. would contribute about 25 per cent of the money for the $8,800,000,000 stabilization fund enabling nations to obtain foreign exchange for world trade, etc., at par values instead of open market rates. For the reconstruction fund, the U. S. would contribute about 33 per cent of the $9,100,000,000 capital, to be largely used in guaranteeing private loans to foreign countries.

FRANCE:
Industry Control

Claiming that the gravity of France's reconstruction problems called for central direction in rebuilding the shattered economy so that all phases might develop evenly, the De Gaulle government assumed state control of private enterprise.

Gen. De Gaulle

With De Gaulle proclaiming that ". . . We wish France to be a state that directs the economic effort to the profit of all in order that life will become better for each Frenchman . . ." it was indicated that government control might well be established as a permanent institution.

Under De Gaulle's program, the government will instruct provisional commissioners, selected after consultation with labor and industry, in the supervision of every branch of business. So far, most commissioners have been drawn from the ranks of labor, thus tending to liberalize the program.

WAR COSTS:
Taxes

Reflecting the tremendous cost of the war, Uncle Sam took nearly a third of the nation's earnings in taxes in 1944, with income and corporation levies accounting for the bulk of the payments.

While total income in 1944 was estimated at 156½ billion dollars, taxes were set at 42 billion dollars, with individual payments of over 17 billion dollars and corporation returns of over 16½ billion dollars. Of the corporation taxes, it was said, almost two-thirds came from excess profits.

Cigarette, liquor, luxury, etc., taxes yielded over 6 billion dollars.

Life

Costly in treasure, World War II has been equally costly in life, too, with total U. S. fatalities to date approximating 200,000 compared with 53,000 for all of World War I.

Compilation of statistics, however, show that Germany and Russia have suffered the greatest number of fatalities, with Japan next with 600,000.

By comparison, Britain's and France's losses have been far below World War I fatalities, with the former suffering 325,000 to date as against 900,000, and the latter only 150,000 as against 1,250,000.

FARM CREDIT

The farm mortgage debt of the country is the lowest in 20 years and much of the reduction is due to repayments on loans made through the Federal land bank system, the USDA reports. The volume of land bank and commissioner loans made in 1944 was the largest since 1936, totaling $105,292,000, but for every dollar borrowed more than 3½ dollars was repaid on loans made in prior years, thus reducing the volume of loans outstanding about 17 per cent in the year.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS

TIDBITS of Kentucky Folklore

By Dr. Gordon Wilson
Western Ky. State Teachers College

A RURAL PHILOSOPHER

Four miles up the creek from Fidelity lived Jesse Maddox, the oldest son of Aunt Mary and Uncle Joe. Since there were no barriers in that direction, such a sthe Blood River bottoms to the north and northeast of the village, Jesse was a distinct part of our neighborhood and for nearly all of his life was the leading member of Sulphur Springs Church. So much a part of our lives was he that no public function seemed complete without his presence. Fairly well educated for his time, he extended his education by constant reading and by contact with people outside our little circle. As a prominent churchman he attended Methodist conferences and got a chance to know the important people connected with Methodism. He even went to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, a feat not matched by anyone in our neighborhood since the soldiers had come back from Virginia or Mississippi or from Northern prisons. He knew nearly everybody in the county, for he was a persistent, though unsuccessfully, candidate for office. Even those who voted against him for political reasons admired him for his poise and culture.

One of the oddities about Fidelity was its independence of the church when funerals were held. Only rarely did a preacher make a talk, for there was no resident pastor at Fidelity in my whole childhood except for one brief period. Our local postmaster, a local Methodist preacher, and Jesse made most of the talks at the union church or the cemetery when people were to be buried. I must have heard Jesse dozens of times and always wondered at his tolerance and sympathy. No money was ever paid him for his trouble; he was an old-fashioned Southerner who felt that public service was free.

A summary of his brief talks at the Sulphur Springs Sunday School would make a wholesome digest of practical religion, for he was in no sense a mystic. Some of the less well-to-do hinted that they, too, could be religious if they had as much money as he. But these same ones called on him to say the last words over their dead, regardless of church affiliations.

Just why he wanted so badly to be county court clerk I could never understand, for his large farm brought him all the money he needed, and he and his family had a wide range of social contacts with the big world. Apparently he wanted an excuse to move to the county seat, just like our local merchant and Father's doctor uncle and many another person on a good farm, was not conducive to the happiness that living in town would bring. In his very old age he left the farm and bought a small place right by the side of the railroad, where he could sit on his porch and watch the trains go by. The last time I ever saw him he rode on horseback from this new home to speak at my father's funeral. Many times I had heard Father say that he wanted Jesse to make the few necessary remarks over his body, for nobody could do quite so well as he. They had been lifelong friends, and the occasion deeply moved Jesse. I have never heard a more appropriate address, for he did not deify Father but presented him as a rugged individualist, a devoted follower of his profession, a tolerant thinker and neighbor. Mr. Maddox went out of my life as he had come in, a good speaker and neighbor, an honest appraiser of the people of his time and place.

SUGAR CREEK

Miss Jewell Hughes spent Tuesday night with Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Gaunce.

Mrs. John Schneider and Miss Catherine Hamm and a girl friend of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Clyde Hamm and son and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Hamm and family were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hamm and family.

Mrs. Claude Curtis and children spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Fryman and family.

Mrs. Laura Selby, Mrs. Milton Fryman and Mrs. Robert Sears were Wednesday afternoon guests of Mrs. Claude Curtis and children.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scheffler and Mrs. Lyda Logan were in Paris Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Fryman and sons visited Mrs. Laura Selby and Mrs. Paul Logan and children Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. William Hudnall visited in Paris from Sunday until Tuesday.

Mrs. Lyda Logan and Miss Jewell Hughes spent Sunday with Mrs. Paul Logan and childrn and Mrs. Laura Selby.

Plans are underway in Knox county for the planting of Kudzu by several farmers.

Rings Out Freedom

While Filipino residents of San Fabian cheer a passing American jeep, a small boy rings the ancient bell of the ruined municipal building. This building had been converted into a strongpoint by the Japs and as a result was the target of U. S. navy guns.

Henry Gabbard of Jackson county with the help of his two children primed 564 pounds of tobacco which sold for 55 cents per pound.

Emery Story of Bracken county reports an average production of 13.7 eggs per hen from his flock of 750 layers in December and a net income of approximately $307.

George McKinley of Clinton county, who planted kudzu on an eroded piece of land, has found it a good means of checking gulley washing.

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The American Way
LET'S NOT KID OURSELVES
By George Peck

Disregarding the sad lesson learned after World War I, it looks as though this nation is going to repeat the serious blunder at the conclusion of World War II. Washington is full of plans for lending money to many of our Allies and also to some of our present and previous enemies.

These plans call for loans of billions of dollars to each country—the whole world is being led to expect that Uncle Sam will play Santa Claus to everybody to the tune of many billions of dollars. This vast sum added to our present national debt will add up to an appalling total.

While making these so-called loans will benefit our farmers, laborers, manufacturers and others, because they will finance a large export trade, the fact of the matter is that these loans can never be paid back except in the form of goods.

If, and when the payments of these loans become due, the borrowers should undertake to pay with wheat, meat, manufactured products, etc., at prices set on a basis of low wages of impoverished Europe, or coolie wages of the Orient, our farmers, laborers and manufacturers will have to compete with these low prices.

You can well imagine the howl that will go up from all of our citizens demanding higher tariffs to prevent the complete disruption of our economy by this influx of cheap products from abroad. The imports (the only method by which these nations can repay their loans) will be cut off, the loans will not be repaid, as was exactly the case after World War I, and we will be left holding the bag again, with our national debt increased by approximately the amount of these foreign loans.

Such advances of money to foreign nations may be necessary, but why not be realistic about it this time by calling them "GIFTS"—for that is what they really will be. The Congress should fully realize this, and knowing it, will be inclined to scrutinize more carefully every proposed advance to any foreign nation. Further the Congress should make it quite clear to the recipients that these advances are outright gifts, coming from a generous nation to its Allies, or its former enemies, as the case may be.

The American public, too, must understand that any sums advanced to foreign nations will be outright gifts — money over the dam, never to flow back to us again. The public, recognizing this fact, will insist that Congress do its duty in restricting these advances to the barest possible minimum.

If this article sounds a bit hard-boiled, please know that I intend it to be just that way. Memory of the horrible epithet "Uncle Shylock" which was flung at us when we tried to collect the loans made after the last war, still lingers painfully. While I know full well that this country cannot, in fact, has no desire to stand aloof after this war is over, oblivious to the crying needs of our Allies, and even of our former enemies, the point I am trying to make is: if we do play Santa Claus, let's do it with our eyes open, knowing that what we put into the stockings of foreign nations will be put there "for keeps." This time let's not kid ourselves.

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.

In Whitley county, 22 4-H clubs have been organized, with a total enrollment of 825 members.

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FOR DEFENSE

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His arrangements strike vibrant chords in WHAS listeners

BOB HUTSELL . . . WHAS' Director of Music, is radio's all round harmony boy . . . spending his days adapting original compositions to the instruments and voices in his "band." Heard daily at 5:30-5:45 and Fridays in a full orchestra performance at 6:30-7:00 with featured soloists, his musicians dedicate their music to army camps and hospitals. For Friday's 30-minute program (as you hear it), ten musical arrangements are needed, requiring 60 hours of pencil and piano work, plus 60 hours of copying . . . and five hours' rehearsal with the orchestra. A transcription is kept of each program.

A Hoosier from Georgetown, Bob studied music under Karl Schmidt here, and learned orchestration techniques under Frank Skinner in New York. He rambled about the country with bands before joining us ten years ago. Our maestro also plays saxophone, clarinet and flute. His current problem is to keep a versatile staff to please a varied listening audience.

Hutsell, a great favorite with his 22 musicians, works harder than any of them. His hobbies are flying (privately), fishing, collecting old side arms, and Doberman pinschers.

For the best in music . . . tune in harmonious Hutsell

RADIO STATION WHAS

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

The Rev. Clifford J. King, a priest of the Society of the Divine Word, told at Louisville how he managed to hold mass daily while a refugee from the Japanese in the Philippines.

The representative of the City of Paducah and R. M. Watt, president of the Kentucky Utilities Company, are more than a million dollars apart in estimates of what the city of Paducah should pay for the local properties of the K. U. at the present stage of negotiations.

The Lewis county grand jury, for the first time in history, has adjourned without reporting an indictment.

State Agriculture Commissioner Elliott Robertson said he "thought it best" to go ahead with tentative plans for the annual Kentucky State Fair despite an announcement in Washington that all animal shows now are regarded as "trade shows" by the war committee on conventions, and therefore banned.

A threatened shortage of hay in Central Kentucky has been averted by increased shipments.

More mothers will work and the divorce rate will increase after the war, Dr. Howard W. Beers, head of the department of rural sociology at the University of Kentucky, forecasts.

Mine fatalities in Kentucky last month totaled 11, one less than in January, 1944, the State Department of Mines and Minerals announced.

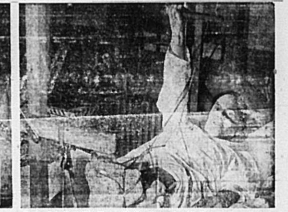
Southern States Co-operative, Inc., of Richmond, Va., qualified to operate in nine Kentucky cities to harvest, store and market agricultural and other products for its members.

Paris, Ashland and Madisonville were chosen for state tuberculosis hospital sites, but after a stormy session at Frankfort, action was deferred on two other locations.

Bluegrass Airlines, only company claiming eligibility to operate intrastate air routes in Kentucky under provisions of the so called "grandfather clause" of a new State law, has been authorized to continue service on two routes.

Alfred D. Reckley, 21, Pittsburgh, Pa., radio operator, can smile now. War Bonds are providing treatment for the wounds he sustained while flying a bomber on a mission over Central Germany.

A piece of shrapnel sent Pfc. Charles Shropshire, 21, Lexington, Ky., to the hospital, where his leg wound is mending, thanks to War Bonds. Shropshire was wounded in a sudden Nazi assault while setting up a machine gun on a Belgium front, when the enemy shell struck close enough to wound. Buy more Bonds, Shropshire urges.



Tech. Sgt. Paul Fordham, 31, Southampton, N. Y., was one of three men injured when an Eighth Air Force Flying Fortress took a shelling over Germany. The damaged plane got back to England, but this B-17 engineer was knocked out with a shattered left thigh. Now he has an extra good word for all the people at home who buy War Bonds to heal wounded fighters.

U. S. Treasury Department

U. S. Commissions King of Majuro

Upper left shows King Kitian, ruler of Majuro, wearing the insigne of office presented him by the U. S. military governorship. Upper right, Queen Lijamer, shown with the tattooing on her neck which marks her of royal blood. Lower, the queen strolls down the street of her village accompanied by U. S. army and navy officers.

MILLTOWN

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Shannon and family moved from the "Aunt" Mary Shannon place to the Jim Crouch place near Moorefield. Mrs. Shannon has been seriously ill with a bad cold but is better now.

John Young Chrisman moved his furniture Saturday from the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Chrisman, to Cincinnati where he and his family moved lately.

Sterling Jackson had the bad misfortune of falling off a load of tobacco Wednesday bruising and stoving his self up.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly Prater, Jr., moved into the house of Connell Snedegar last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Ishmael were from Wednesday until Monday guests of Mr. Ishmael's sister, Mrs. Thomas Bussell and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Ishmael, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bussell and family were last Thursday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bussell's daughter, Mrs. Ward Cooper and husband of Georgetown, O. "Beetles" Cooper returned home with them for a visit.

George Humphries received a telegram Friday from his sister, Mrs. Nerve Sparks, of Indiana, that their sister, Mrs. Mag Sapp, wife of Jim Ed Sapp, of Fleming county, was dead and funeral services and burial were in Alexandra, Indiana, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Euel McElfresh and daughter were Sunday guests of Mrs. McElfresh's mother, Mrs. Randy Jackson and son.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bussell, of near Orangeburg, had as Sunday guests Mr. and Mrs. Austin Ishmael, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Jackson, Miss Alice Beck and friend and "Bettles" Cooper.

Thomas Bussell is suffering with rhuematism in his left hip and leg.

Edward Jackson is still on the sick list.

Charlie Tucker and family moved last week from the place of Miss Annabel Gill to the place of Richard Lyons, near Moorfield, recently vacated by Arthur Bretz who moved to Carlisle and started up a restaurant.

Mrs. Lee Sapp and infant son are seriously ill at this writing.

George Humphries is with Mason Jones and family for the present and was Monday morning guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Jones and sons, Ames and Delmo, were in Maysville Monday.

Willie Mitchell purchased the old Tout place from Robert Tout.

Mrs. Paul Purcell, formerly Miss Frances Mitchell, is making her home with her mother-in-law in Fleming county while her husband is in the army.

BALD HILL
(Deferred)

Also Bald Hill wishes to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. "Sport" Caswell who are also the proud parents of a baby daughter, named Judy Kay. Mrs. Caswell was Norma Ritchie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Ritchie.

The spring turn is almost here. We understand there is to be quite a turn over in this community, which perhaps will be reported at the next writing.

February is a short month but the birthdays of two of our greatest Americans, Abraham Lincoln's the 12th and George Washington's the 22nd and also St. Valentines Day, the 14th. Let us each give these a thought on these days during this great war for freedom and liberty.

CASSIDY

Mr. and Mrs. Foster McLean and children were Sunday guests of Mrs. McLean's mother, Mrs. Harry Burke near Flemingsburg.

Miss Marietta Hardin spent Sunday with Miss Mary E. Rose.

D. B. Clinkenbeard was Sunday guest of J. B. Minton.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Rose and children visited her father, Mr. Leonard Cassidy in Cynthiana Saturday.

Mrs. Calvin Shannon visited her sister, Mrs. Gilbert Gray and family last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCarty were in Paris one day the past week.

Miss Anna Dell Tincher spent Wednesday night with Mary Ethel Rose.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Watkins spent Sunday with Elmer Crawford and wife.

Mr. R. L. Clinkenbeard and son were visitors in Paris Friday.

E. R. Barnette visited his son, R. B. Barnette and family near Cynthiana Friday and was accompanied home by his little grandson, Eddie Earl Barnette.

The W. S. C. S. meet with Mrs. Alton Rose Thursday for an all-day meeting.

Pvt. Robert Barnette, who has been confined to a hospital in England, suffering with frozen feet, is able to be out.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Higgins visited J. C. Tedder and wife, Wednesday.

Billy Rose and Ronald McLean attended the F. F. A. tobacco sale in Cynthiana Thursday.

Christian county homemakers made several thousand cookies at Christmastime for the local USO.

MYERS

Mrs. Annie Blake spent the week-end with Mrs. Minnie Mitchell.

Mrs. Bertha Throckmorton spent Sunday with Mrs. Paul Cameron.

Pvt. Hack Mitchell from Fort Knox, Ky., spent the week-end with his wife and little daughter, Peggie Lue Mitchell.

Mr. Faris Flora and family spent Sunday with with Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Flora.

Mrs. Edna Flora spent Sunday with her mother, T. Nonie Neal in Carlisle Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Moore and children of Carlisle, spent Sunday with Mrs. Robert Swartz.

Mrs. Mae Colliver spent Sunday with Miss Ella Conway.

Lacey George spent a few days the past week with his mother, Mrs. Frank Flora and Mr. Flora.

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THE WAR WOULDN'T WAIT

So A Utility And A Railroad Joined Forces To Provide Increased Power And Open Up A New Market For West Kentucky Coal

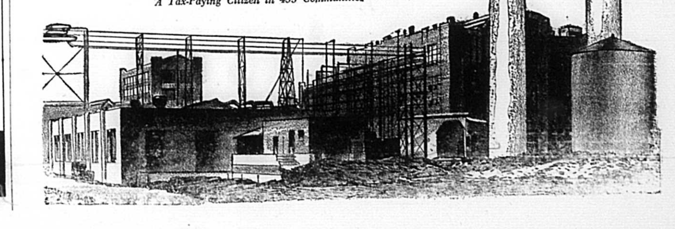
For urgent war work Kentucky Utilities Company needed more electric power at Paducah. It would have taken possibly two years to get delivery on a new boiler, turbine and other equipment. But the war wouldn't wait. And a delay of many months, even under stress of war conditions, would not have been in keeping with the tradition of adequate, dependable service in which every employe of Kentucky Utilities takes justifiable pride.

At stake also was a new industry for Paducah—the Kentucky Ordnance Works, employing 1,500 people. It was a situation that called for executive know-how, engineering skill and investment capital—in this instance, approximately a half millon dollars.

In the big modern shops of the Illinois Central System were four reserve boilers. Two others could be brought from Chicago. Would the I. C. Railroad cooperate? It would and did! A used turbine was purchased and installed by Kentucky Utilities, which paid part of the cost of converting the boilers. Our company also pays the railroad for the steam used for generating electricity.

At the time the agreement was reached there was no market for West Kentucky "bug dust" coal. It was thrown on the dumps as unmarketable. The converted plant was so designed as to burn this refuse coal at high efficiency and thereby provided a market for an otherwise waxed natural resource.

It is important to note that in meeting the major problem—how to provide additional electric power without delay—another problem was solved through finding a use for a Kentucky product. It affords an example—a typical example—of the manner in which business-managed utilities and business-managed railroads have met the challenge of intensified war production in co-operation with other lines of industry operating under the American system of free enterprise.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY
INCORPORATED

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