WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Yanks Clash with Japanese in Major Battle of Philippines; Act to Solve Manpower Problem

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.)

Captured enemy film shows Adolf Hitler, surrounded by his party officials, trodding ruins of German village devastated by war.

PACIFIC:
Decisive Battle

Three years before, Gen. Douglas MacArthur had left Luzon in a small torpedo boat in the dead of night, with the Japanese breaking the last shred of U. S. resistance in the Philippines.

But he returned in a brilliant comeback, puffing hard on his corn cob pipe at the rail of an American warship, one of 800 vessels in a 70-mile-long convoy which poured thousands of troops and tons of supplies on the sandy beaches of Lingayen gulf in northeastern Luzon, 120 miles from Manila.

Coming shortly after the U. S. conquest of Leyte island to the southeast, General MacArthur's latest invasion was a bold stroke, setting the stage for the decisive battle of the Philippines, Japan's last great defensive bastion before the Asiatic mainland, a battle in which the enemy was expected to commit 200,000 troops.

Fleet Aids

Preceding the Yanks' landings, U. S. warships subjected the crescent-shaped Lingayen beach to a murderous three-day barrage, and mine sweepers ploughed in to brush away surface obstructions.

Lack of heavy enemy resistance to the landings, and the absence of any formidable beach defenses, indicated that the Japanese command resolved to reserve its forces for concentrated onslaughts inland instead of spreading them along the shores.

Heavily reduced by previous sustained U. S. army and navy air force raids, a pared Japanese aerial fleet offered desperate resistance to the spearhead of the huge American convoy steaming toward Lingayen, with preliminary reports indicating 79 enemy planes shot down by fighters and anti-aircraft fire.

MANPOWER:
Act on Shortage

Its efforts to solve the nation's critical manpower problem brought to a head by the President's appeal for a national labor draft in his 12th annual message to congress, the government moved swiftly to channel workers into essential war plants and provide additional men for the services.

F. D. R. Asks Labor Draft

Although asking for a national labor draft to ". . . assure that we have the right number of workers in the right places at the right times. . . ." the President specifically recommended action to route 4,000,000 4-Fs into war work and induct nurses into the services.

Although generally opposed to a national service act, but at the same time anxious to solve the manpower problem by less drastic means, congress considered legislation to compel 4-Fs to go into essential work or face induction into labor battalions without servicemen's benefits. With 20,000 nurses needed now and recruitment drives having failed to enlist sufficient numbers, the lawmakers also reluctantly backed the drafting of nurses.

While congressional machinery ground into action, selective service sought to keep registrants in essential work by asking local boards to induct anyone leaving a deferred position without their consent, and lowering physical standards to provide for the drafting of such individuals.

Meanwhile, selective service's order for the review of the deferments of approximately 365,000

Including authorization of 73 billion dollars for war purposes, the President asked for an 87 billion dollar budget for the 12 months ending June 30, 1946, 13 billion dollars below his request for the present fiscal year. Expecting that smaller war expenditure will result in decreased tax payments by individuals and corporations and bring revenues down to less than 41½ billion dollars, the president said the national debt will reach 292 billion dollars by 1946.

young farmers between 18 and 25 years of age was attacked by agricultural leaders, who said that induction of substantial numbers of this group would seriously impair food production, particularly of pork, beef and dairy products.

EUROPE:
Nazis Pull Back

Making use of swirling blizzards and ghostly battle-fields piled high with snowdrifts, German Field Marshall Von Rundstedt slowly pulled his recent onrushing Nazi legions from the big Belgium bulge under the unrelenting pressure of Allied armies slashing in from the north, the west and the south.

Once but 4 miles from the Meuse and 29 miles from the historic gateway to France, the German forces, originally said to number 200,000 men, gradually gave ground as the Allied armies, under Montgomery in the north and Bradley in the south, cut into their lines, severing important supply roads and threatening to entrap the enemy's armored divisions in the western portion of the bulge.

As the Allies delivered their triphammer blows against them, the Germans, who frequently counterattacked to relieve pressure on their lines, were looked upon to withdraw to a new defense arc around St. Vith, but four miles from the German border.

Reacting quickly to the Germans' diversionary thrust in Alsace, the U. S. Seventh army fought valiantly to nip the enemy's attempt to isolate its left from its right wing, and reinforcements from the French First army rushed to the defense of the Strasbourg region.

Eastern Front

Long dormant, the Polish front bestirred, with the Nazis reporting Russian movements on the road to German Silesia, 120 miles below Warsaw, but claiming to have set back Moscow's winter offensive plans by going onto the attack themselves in Latvia and East Prussia.

Principal action on the eastern front, however, continued to center in the Hungarian theater, where strong German armored forces struck at Russian lines northwest of Budapest, and the Reds tended to offset this heavy pressure by pushing forward just above the border in Czechoslovakia.

In bitter fighting in encircled Budapest, the Russians continued their block-by-block conquest of the once beautiful but now smouldering Hungarian capital, with tanks and self - propelled guns rumbling through the battered streets and troops firing from jumbled debris.

Murky Weather

Few observers back home realize how short the days and how long the nights are in west central Europe at this season of the year. Aachen, largest German city yet taken by American forces, and typical battle line marker, lies near the 51st degree of north latitude. Although in that zone in late December and early January about eight hours elapse between sunrise and sunset, effective daylight usually is cut sharply at both ends of the day by heavy fog.

MEAT

With the government stepping up its purchases of all kinds of meat, both rationed and unrationed civilian supplies in the early part of this year will average slightly less than 2½ pounds per week compared with more than 3 pounds at the same time in 1944, the American Meat Institute predicted. In addition to the government's increased purchases of meat, the institute said, the situation will be aggravated by a decreasing over-all production.

—ADVERTISING PAYS—

POSTWAR AUTOS:
Buyers' Plans

Long statisticians for the automobile industry, R. L. Polk and company, polling 50,000 representative car owners in an effort to get a slant on the postwar market, found 63 per cent of them intended to buy a new vehicle within two years after the war if there was no price increase.

Interviewing 10,000 auto dealers at the same time, Polk learned that most of them intended to greatly expand their service departments after the war to take care of demand for repairs before a complete peacetime adjustment permits new car purchases.

In conducting its poll, Polk also learned that 49 per cent of the car owners intended to buy the same make, while 40 per cent were undecided and 11 per cent planned to buy other machines.

AGGRESSORS:
Future Treatment

Postwar treatment of Germany and Japan will be complicated by the important part these nations have played in the peacetime economy of their respective regions, discussions of experts indicate.

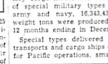
Once called to attention by Secretary of War Stimson at the time Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau proposed the deindustrialization of the reich, Germany's industrial importance to Europe was reemphasized by Eugene P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade council, who said that the country's productive machine should be used toward the rehabilitation of her neighbors as reparations.

Pointing out that as the industrial hub of Asia Japan supplied much of the region's goods, Chinese representatives at a conference on Far Eastern affairs at Hot Springs, Va., stated that continued existence of the enemy's productive capacity might be necessary to help restore peacetime economy.

SHIPS:
U. S. Production

With emphasis on the nation's shipbuilding in the last six months of the year placed on the faster Victory cargo model and construction of special military types for the army and navy, 16,343,436 deadweight tons were produced for the 12 months ending in December.

Special types delivered included transports and cargo ships essential for Pacific operations, small cargo



vessels of 3,840 deadweight tons, aircraft carriers and frigates for convoy escort.

During the year, the Maritime commission reported, the shipyards concluded the wooden vessel program, including deck and hold scows, large barges and tugs. Nearing completion is the concrete ship program, with these vessels having proven their worth as tankers, floating warehouses and refrigerator units.

STORE SALES:
At Peak

Reflecting retailers' ability to shift lines to meet wartime conditions, and people's propensity to spend with money in their pockets, department store sales in the U. S. bounded up 11 per cent in 1944 over the previous year, the Federal Reserve board reported.

Most of the increase took place in the last six months, it was said, with sales in the November-December Christmas shopping season mounting 17 per cent.

Increases were largest in the deep south, stretching from the Atlantic to Arizona, with the Atlanta district showing a 21 per cent rise and Dallas, 17 per cent.

GREECE:
Hunger Stalks

With Athens' streets cleared of murderous civil warfare, its hungry people lined up at military soup kitchens for emergency rations or walked about, dragging tattered knapsacks, in search of food.

With inflation having run rampant during the German occupation, Allied liberation has brought no relief, with eggs costing 60 cents each; beef $3 a pound; black bread $2 a pound; oranges 40 cents each; beans 80 cents a pound, and cheese $10 a pound.

Serving only the richest, restaurants were charging sky-high prices, with one U. S. correspondent dining in a cafe paying $8.70 for three fried eggs, French fried potatoes, two pieces of white bread without butter, and one cup of coffee.

French Cold

In France, Paris shivered from lack of coal caused by the disruption of transportation. Patrolmen guarding the city's picturesque public parks were doubled to prevent residents from chopping down trees for fuel.

Because subway stations and post offices recently were the only heated places, women and children and the aged crowded in, huddling in corners all day. Mothers brought along their darning while others played cards or read.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS

NEWS IN THE WORLD OF RELIGION BY W. W. REID

As a joint activity of the Mennonites, the Church of the Brethren, and the Society of Friends, and with the assistance of the University of Minnesota, forty-five religious objecters to war have volunteered as "guinea pigs" in an experiment in starvation. For six months they are being fed a starvation diet, composed of the foods available under famine conditions in Europe; this will be followed by a period of rehabilitation feeding; and then the volunteers will study relief and rehabilitation processes leading to their own postwar service in this field. The experiment is being conducted by University research workers to establish a scientific foundation for the improvement of nutritional relief in Europe and Asia after the war.

"There is a false conception around the country that organized labor is not friendly to organized religion," says Kermit Eby, of the educational department of the CIO, who is trying "to bring together these two great forces for human good." "But we do not believe this to be so," continues Mr. Eby. "Trade unionists are more than workers—they are human beings participating in the life of their community which includes the churches. The basic difference between labor organization and church organization may be that the former has emphasized social justice through concrete action, while the latter has emphasized the abstract ideal. Our idea is to narrow this breach and bring the two into cooperation on their common goals."

Affiliation of the Metlakahtla Christian Mission, in Alaska, with the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church and with the Alaskan Mission Conference of the denomination is announced. The Mission, founded by the late William Duncan among the Tsimshean Indians, is unique in mission history. "Father" Duncan devoted sixty-one years of his life to teaching industry, thrift and Christianity to this group of formerly savage Indians. **Today a** strong local government **prevails.** He and his **followers established** a large salmon **cannery which** gives employment **to the** people; an adequate hydro-electric plant which furnishes power and water without charge to the entire village of about 700 persons; a well-equipped sawmill which fills government contracts, and what is said to be "the loveliest and largest church in Alaska, which works for the spiritual uplift of the community and to which service men stationed on Annette Island are welcome."

According to Homer W. King, editor of the "Protestant Voice," the following were the "ten biggest religious news stories" of 1944: mobilization of Christian opinion on world order; increased emphasis on Protestant unity; Protestantism's affirmation of its right to maintain missions in Latin America; advance in weekday religious education; $33,000,000 increase in Protestant giving; precedent-breaking B i b l e reading campaign; interchurch campaigns to promote interracial harmony; enactment of church-sponsored juvenile delinquency laws; Protestant-Catholic cooperation in underground resistance in Europe; the church's preparation for postwar expansion and rehabilitation.

The principal comfort that has come to Americans of Japanese ancestry during their "exile" from the Pacific coast has been the friendship of Christian people of all denominations in America, according to Superintendent Frank Herron Smith, of Berkeley, Cal., of the Methodist Pacific Japanese Conference, who says the War Relocation Authority setting up the resettlement camps, depend on two factors for good government: the influence of Christian pastors in and outside the camps, and the dependability of Christian young people among the internees who were chosen to places of leadership. "In spite of handicaps of which we know nothing, these Christian Americans of Japanese ancestry have carried on in the face of prejudice and hysteria . . . maintained their church and Sunday school work and baptized hundreds of converts."

Sixty-three Negro and white students and leaders from fifteen southern colleges and other organizations participated in the eleventh annual Institute for Socio-Religious Affairs recently in Paine College, Augusta, Ga. Study groups considered social action necessary to implement democracy. Subjects discussed were political and economic action, education, international agreements, t h e church and social action. "We must not mitigate the darkness around us," Dr. John Knox, Union Theological Seminary, told the group. "War has engulfed the world. A new cruelty has wrought such desolation that only those who are partially callous can bear to live. . . . The perfect world must wait, but the better world can come. If it is the destiny of this generation to fight and have no chance to build, we must keep this hope of a better world flaming in our hearts and pass it on to our children."

The American Way
SMALL BUSINESS ENDANGERED BY CORPORATE TAX

By George Peck

In an address before the Illinois Manufacturers Association recently, Enders M. Voorhees Chairman, Finance Committee, the United States Steel Corporation, stated that our present corporate income tax laws are damaging to business in general and to small business in particular.

As proof that our corporate income tax is preventing new enterprises from getting under way, Mr. Voorhees said: "Every business has its beginning by some imaginative man, or group of them, venturing their savings, their skill and their spirit . . . Sometimes—all too often—these businesses fail before they do more than get under way, but even the most successful have a long or short period of nip and tuck before they find their sustaining customers. One of the reasons venturers of this kind are getting rarer every day is that corporate income tax in the short run, collaborating with the personal income tax, leaves little take-home pay for the adventurers. The incentives for new enterprise are drying up . . . It has always been hard to translate a creative idea into a going business venture, today's taxes are among the penalties making it impossible."

Mr. Voorhees finds also that corporate income tax is stunting the growth of many established small, well-managed corporations. These businesses find themselves stymied when they seek capital for expansion because of progressive tax penalties on individual incomes and they cannot accumulate sufficient reserves due to corporate income tax for capitalization or to carry them through a period of adversity. "They have received death sentences and only the dates of execution remain in doubt," Mr. Voorhees declared.

Because of this Mr. Voorhees sees an advantage to corporations that had become well established before the heavy corporate taxes went into effect. They can live for a while by eating the substance which they should use to provide more and better goods and services at lower prices. This makes for the gradual concentration of business in the existing corporations, regardless of their efficiency, and, therefore for a kind of involuntary monopoly. What we have is something in the nature of a freezing process in which big business, because of its bulk, takes the longest to die.

One might wonder why an executive of one of the world's largest industries should be so concerned about the welfare of small businesses. Mr. Voorhees was realistic rather than altruistic in explaining that "I represent a corporation which began long before income taxes were a serious element of cost and hence, with taxes as they are now, it would superficially seem that it is to the advantage of the U. S. Steel Corporation to stand by and placidly watch the law stunt the growth of new and small businesses. But new and small businesses and the growth of all businesses are the warm life-blood of all enterprises be they large or small. We in U. S. Steel know that if new and small customers are frozen out and existing customers are frozen in, WE TOO SHALL EVENTUALLY FREEZE. I am told that as man freezes to death he reaches a state of warmth and happiness, and it is then that he must fight for his life."

In conclusion Mr. Voorhees declared that the time to make a careful examination of our entire tax structure, with a view to overhauling it, is RIGHT NOW. And in that concluding declaration this columnist most heartily concurs.

TELL WHERE YOU'VE BEEN

When requesting change of address to which you desire your Mercury mailed, please please give the former address as well as the new address. The mailing list of a newspaper is arranged into postoffice classifications and it is difficult to find where a subscriber has been receiving the paper unless the old address is given when asking for a new address. This has been emphasized before, but it seems that some have paid but little, if any, attention to the appeal. If you will give the old addres as well as the new when asking for a change it will save much valuable time trying to find your name on the list of some 1,800 subscribers. It is an easy matter when you state where you have been receiving the paper.

BIBLE QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY THE VOICE of PROPHECY
INTERNATIONAL BIBLE BROADCASTER

Question—Which chapter in the Bible tells about a good wife?

Answer—Possibly the questioner refers to Proverbs 31:10-31.

Q.—Does God ever bring affliction on anyone?

A.—He permits it to come sometimes, but we read in Lamentations 3:33 that "He doth not afflict willingly nor grieve the children of men."

Q.—What is the difference between MORTAL and IMMORTAL?

A.—Mortal means "subject to death." Immortal means "not subject to death." In Job 4:17, we read: "Shall mortal man be more just than God?" and in 1 Timothy 1:17: "Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, be honour and glory for ever and ever."

Q.—Are catfish clean, according to the Bible? I catch a lot of them.

A.—Read Leviticus 11:9: "These shall ye eat of all that are in the waters: whatsoever hath fins and scales in the waters, in the seas, and in the rivers, them shall ye eat." Then look at the fish!

Q.—When the apostles wrote the Bible, why didn't they sometimes put more than one subject into a chapter?

A.—The division of the books of the Bible into chapters was not made by the apostles, but is attributed to two men, Hugo of Spain, and Laugton of England, in the Thirteenth Century, and is an arbitrary arrangement for convenience of reference.

Q.—Please give some Scripture texts against strong drink.

A.—Proverbs 20:1: "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging: and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." Proverbs 23:31, 32: "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

Q.—Was the Holy Ghost known before Christ's time?

A.—Read 2 Peter 1:21: "For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." If these holy men of God wrote the prophecies of the Old Testament by the power of the Holy Ghost, it is clear that the Holy Ghost was known hundreds of years before Christ was born.

Bonds Over America

CALIFORNIA TOWER

Beautiful and characteristic, the tower of the California Building at San Diego tells the story of a race that ran its course before Europeans saw this continent. Recalling, too, the Spanish conquerors of Mexico and the coming of the first California settlers, it emphasizes the golden legends that were carried back to the Old World. If there was no gold in the streets, there was plenty in the hills. America has made good many times over the tallest tales ever told about its riches. That it may continue to grow and prosper, our men are battling throughout the world. So, too, everyone on the home front can help insure the future by buying more War Bonds to back our fighting men on land and sea and to save for personal progress and security.

WASTE PAPER GOES TO WAR

Several hundred thousand items used by the armed forces of the United States require paper in packaging or construction. Huge amounts of paper board are used by the Red Cross for blood plasma containers. All Army clothing and equipment is shipped in waterproof paper wrappers.

Multiwall paper bags are used extensively in shipping flour and dehydrated foods. Each weapon part must be wrapped in grease-proof paper and in waterproof paper.

All kinds of paper are used by the Army and the Navy, from vegetable parchment .0015 inch thick to heavy paper board and wallboard.

Be certain that our fighting men fet the materials they need, properly packed and wrapped.

Hand Grenade Yank

Trained for rough hand-to-hand battle, this coastguardsman of the rugged Greenland patrol, yanks the fuse of a hand grenade with his teeth and prepares to let it fly at the enemy. Even on Greenland he secured practice against Nazis.

TIDBITS of Kentucky Folklore

By Dr. Gordon Wilson
Western Ky. State Teachers College

OVERSTATEMENT

One of the most common forms of poetic folk language is overstatement. If what the folk said and say were to be interpreted literally, this might be a terrible world or a very grand one.

Take fighting, for example. The most casual wrestling and hitting becomes a fist-and-skull fight. The winner mops up the floor with his opponent or thrashes him within an inch of his life. Or he may beat the stuffin' or whale the daylights out of his opponent. I once heard a Negro threaten to jerk his mule's leg off and beat the critter to death with it. Better still was the mother of a boy who had been run over by one of our neighborhood bullies. She threatened to stripe the offender, cross-check the stripes, and salt and pepper this rather bloody and gory youngster. Of course, she didn't do anything, and the bully, now well tamed by middle age, lives on, with a back in no way resembling beaten beefsteak. Fred Allen and other radio comedians often use this rough banter as a comic device, but we who grew up under the system of folk talk used it seriously or at least thought we did. That we never stopped to analyze the goriness of it all in no way detracts from its poetic nature.

Or take some ugly or homely person. Is it enough to say these plain words and stop at that? Plain words would seem inadequate to express just how ugly one is. Why, he is so ugly that his face must hurt, or so ugly that his face would stop a clock, a well-set up Seth Thomas at that. Just what a mud fence is seems to have escaped the dictionary makers, at least so far as this country is concerned. But all of us have seen people who were as ugly as a mud fence, anyway. In Maine, I have read, people are as ugly as a stump fence, which has some meaning to those of us who have seen the gnarled, irregular fences made of rail-like pine stumps, in Maine and elsewhere. "As ugly as a pile of rocks" just does not seem especially ugly, and often this expression was meant as partly complimentary. "As ugly as home-made sin" caps them all. I think, even though I have never had any lessons in how to detect home-made from store-bought or fetched-on sin.

Something breaks, through accidental or natural means. But it must break "slap-dab in two" or "bust all to flinders." If Holmes's one-hoss shay had existed at Fidelity, it would not have "come to pieces all at once;" that would have been too tame. At the very least it would have busted all to smithereens.

The summer of 1944 was hot and dry, but how inadequate those terms seem! Nice people, disdaining naughty words, would have declared that it was as "hot as all git-out" or "so hot that your eyebrows crawled." Less nice would have remembered effectively some of the theology rendered eloquently at the camp meeting.

Though I have seen some lamentable exhibitions of temper, I have not yet found any one who could come up to our folk accounts of a tantrum. Frankly, I have never seen any one tearing his hair or going stark, raving maniac. I cannot recall having heard anyone grinding his teeth, either. The descendants of the folk seem to be the radio comedians and the comic-strip people of our time.

In spite of the way the older generations always regards the later ones, I feel that life for us is much more matter-of-fact than it was to people who took all their emotions seriously, who, figuratively at least, laughed or cried themselves to death.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Walter H. Girdler, Sr., 53, a Louisvillian who made good in his home town, rising from a general store proprietor to head a multimillion-dollar industrial concern, has died of a heart attack.

Munnell Walking Mun" Wilson, who started a sit-down in front of Gov. Simeon Willis' office in the State Capitol, was ordered from the building and told he could not spend another night there.

Lewis County's most isolated school, Strait Fork, whose sixteen students each day, walk over mountains and down creek beds to attend classes, was pointed to by Attendance Officer B. C. Douglas as an outstanding exception to the high rate of absenteeism in Kentucky schools.

Aunt Pollyann Overbee lived 81 years at Pikeville before she saw her first railroad train, and then the train came right by her front porch.

Two Monticello institutions, W. L. Baker and the Monticello Banking Company of which he has been the principal executive officer since its founding, completed half a century of service January 1.

A slashing indictment of the transportation industry was made by Judge Thurman Arnold, Washington in a speech to the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation.

Gilbert Dudley Rainey, 24, who escaped from the Bourbon county courtroom was recaptured at the home of a brother-in-law, Earl Reed, on the Thatchers Mill pike near North Middletown.

Transfer of state Democratic headquarters from Frankfort to Louisville and the creation of a board of 11 "directors" to supervise party business was approved by the Democratic State Central Executive Committee.

Orders for a general cleanup of "extremely unsanitary" stockyards to remove sources of animal diseases and produce more food for war needs were announced by state Agriculture Commissioner Elliott Robertson.

In Hancock county tobacco which was heavily fertilized produced the best quality and color.

MAPLE GROVE

Misses Christine and Priscilla Clay were recent week-end guests of Mrs. Martha Clay and Miss Alice Clay. Sunday guests were Mrs. Leo Neal, Tommy Neal, Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord Richie and family.

Mrs. Kattie Smoot, Mrs. Helen Mays and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Holland and Mr. and Mrs. James Smoot were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Vice.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Gelvin, Mrs. Billy Gilvin and son, of Harrodsburg spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bromagen.

Mr. and Mrs. Buford Riley and son spent the week-end with Mrs. Nell Razor, Sharpsburg.

Nannie Kenney was a recent week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bromagen.

Mrs. James Smoot spent a few days the past week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fryman.

Mr. and Mrs. James Smoot spent Sunday with Mrs. Cecil Fryman in Harrison county.

Mrs. Herbert Shrout spent Friday with Mrs. Everett Bussell.

BAREFOOT

Mr. and Mrs. Verna Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Allen Stone and daughter spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Stone. Afternoon guests were Mr. W. R. Blount and Mrs. Agnie Blount.

Mr. Donald Stone and Climmie Louise Hamilton visited awhile with Mr. and Mrs. Justice Barbee and daughter. Sunday afternoon guests were Mr. and Mrs. Riley Wallace, also Miss Nora Ellen and Oscar Gray, of Paris, Ky.

Mr. Lafe Barbee and family spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives in Bourbon county.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Brooks visited relatives Sunday.

Mrs. Katherine Minton and daughter, Pauline and S. T. Minton spent last Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Justice Barbee and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Tedder and family spent one night recently with Mr. and Mrs. Jim Campbell and family.

Mr. Johnnie Lukins is visiting in Ewing, Ky.

Mrs. Tivis Stone, Mrs. Justice Barbee and daughter spent last Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Lafe Barbee.

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MILLTOWN

Mrs. Mag Mitchell is guest of her sons, James Mitchell and family and Avery Mitchell of Covington.

John Young Chrisman and family of Alexandria, Ky., are guests of his parents.

Willie Chrisman and Miss Anabel Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Mitchell were also the Christmas Day guests.

Ray Mitchell, 2-C, of U. S. Navy was Christmas guest of his wife and sons and parents, Willie Mitchell and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Houston Watkins and son, of Sprout, were Christmas guests of Mrs. Watkins' parents, Charlie Tucker and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ames Jones and daughters were Christmas Day guests of Mrs. Jones' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sapp.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jackson and family had as Christmas Day guests, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Jolly and daughter, Misses Kathern, Elsie and Mr. Kelly Prater, Jr., of Hillsboro.

Mr. and Mrs. John Young Chrisman and children were one day guests of Mrs. Chrisman's sister, Mrs. Charles Toy and family, of Bourbon county week before last.

Mrs. Randy Jackson had as Christmas Day guests her children as follows, Mr. and Mrs. Ewe McElfresh and daughter of Mason county; Mr. and Mrs. Allen Jackson and sons of Mason county; Mr. and Mrs. Maxey Jackson and Mr. and Mrs. Omer Jackson of Fleming county.

Mr. Jim Boy Michell of Carlisle was last Sunday guest of Robert Bussell and sons.

Sterling Jackson was last Sunday morning guest of Robert Bussell and sons and Sunday afternoon guest of his father, Edward Jackson and daughter.

Mrs. Curtis McIntire was called to Cane Run last week by the illness of her father, Willie Watkins.

Miss Ethel Buckler of Paris, Ky., returned home Sunday from a two months' visit with her aunt, Mrs. Sterling Jackson, and Mr. Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Jones received word last week that their son, Cpl. Gilbert Jones was killed in action. The many friends of Cpl. Jones extend smypathy to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mason Jones, his wife, Mrs. Ruby Jones and son, his sisters, Mrs. Ethel Hunt and Mrs. Irene Whisman, his brothers, Ames, Hanson, Eck and Delmo Jones during their sad hours.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Chrisman, Mr. and Mrs. John Young Chrisman and children and Miss Anabel Gill were last Thursday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Gill.

Mrs. John Young Chrisman and children were Friday guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Chrisman, Mr. and Mrs. John Young Chrisman and children and Miss Anabel Gill were Sunday guests of Mr. Chrisman's sister, Mrs. Alice Summers of Fleming county.

Mr. and Mrs. Houston Watkins and son were Saturday guests of Mrs. Watkins' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Tucker and children.

Mr. and Mrs. John Young Chrisman and children returned home Wednesday from a 3 weeks' visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Chrisman.

Mrs. Ray Mitchell returned to camp with her husband, S-2-C Ray Mitchell.

Gabel Clark is guest of his mother, Mrs. Nannie Clark and was Christmas Eve guest of Willie Chrisman and family.

Miss Anabel Gill, John Young Chrisman and son were supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. Allie Gill last Wednesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Banks Vice were a few hours guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elgan Clark last Saturday night.

Foster Bussell was Thursday morning guest of Edward Jackson and daughter.

John Bussell is able to be out after a long illness.

Ruby McIntire is some better at this writing.

ELL CREEK

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Williams and daughter, of Maysville, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Duncan.

Mrs. Owen Proctor spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Kendall Proctor and family.

William Darnall spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Duncan.

Mr. and Mrs. Estill Ockerman spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Allen Smith and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Wagoner and Mrs. Charles Walden spent Sunday in Louisville and visited Mr. and Mrs. Wagoner's son who is in a hospital in Louisville.

Mrs. W. F. Duncan and Mrs. James Glasscock spent Thursday in Maysville.

Mrs. William Darnall, Mrs. Charles Darnall and Mrs. Anna McClean spent Saturday in Flemingsburg.

Sixty percent of all gardens grown in Perry county in 1944 were year-round gardens.

Bonds Over America

COL. BLACK'S STAIRWAY

This winding staircase in the Black mansion at Ellsworth, Maine, was built in 1802. Col. John Black, whose father-in-law was aide-de-camp to General Washington, erected his elegant house in a tiny frontier settlement as a token of his confidence in the future of America. Just as courageous are the designs being approved by our city and town-planners for post-war expansion and improvement. But first the war must be won on all fronts. Continued investment in War Bonds speeds the day of victory and stores up savings for post-war security and expansion.

U. S. Treasury Department

What You Buy With WAR BONDS
Pig Boat

At sea on a submarine isn't exactly the "life of Riley." In the Battle of the Atlantic, or on the great stretches of the Pacific these sailors know the hazards of their work.

One of the spots aboard these "Pig Boats" that all crew members enjoy is the galley, or kitchen. Space limitations prevent an elaborate set-up, but cooks aboard these vessels are justly proud of the meals they prepare for their crews. Your increased purchase of War Bonds helps make submarine life as pleasant as possible.

U. S. Treasury Department

JORDAN

Mr. and Mrs. Stone Curry, Flemingsburg, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hawkins, Bethel, spent one day recently with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bradley.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Vice, Mrs. Chester Wiloughby were in Mt. Sterling on business one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Faris Reid were the guests of her parents near Bethel last Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Cannon, Mrs. Laura Shrout, Mrs. Mattie Farris spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Bascomb Jacobs Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Vice, Mrs. Charley Carson spent the day in Mt. Sterling Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shields.

Mrs. Austin Ishmael is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Marion Vice and family.

Mrs. Luther Finch is very low at this writing.

Edd Vice continues about the same.

We are having plenty of rain and snow.

Several farmers are through tripping tobacco and delivered.

BAREFOOT

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Livengood were the week-end guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Platt and family.

Mrs. John D. Morris has joined her husband in Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Platt were the Sunday guests of her parents, Johnnie Livengood and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Coy were the Sunday afternoon guests of Clift Richie and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Wagoner have moved near Shaty Nook. We hated to see them go.

BARTERVILLE

Mr. Hudson Snapp and wife spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alva Greene.

Mr. Carl Greene, Mrs. Lily Richey, Mr. Fritz Gaunce and family attended the funeral of Fred Downing at Paris Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Snapp spent a few hours Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Duncan, of Carlisle.

Mr. and Mrs. Tapsie Bowe of Hillsboro, Ohio and Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Rule and Miss Juanita Rule of Winchester were here recently to attend the funeral of Mrs. Mattie Donahue.

PLEASANT VALLEY

Mrs. Elizabeth Willcox and Mrs. Jessie Hunt went to Carlisle Thursday and spent the day.

Mrs. J. D. Humphrey and Dorothy spent Thursday afternoon with Henry Hunt and Helen Hunt and son.

Mrs. King spent Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Mary F. Campbell.

Tom Payne, of Pleasant Valley, Ky., carrys the mail around to the people on Star Route.

The river was high at this writing but falling.

Hr. Harley Earlywine finished stripping tobacco and is about ready to move to his new home and farm on Pointer creek.

Mrs. Joe Earlwine and Mrs. Maud Flora and Hanson Flora are stripping tobacco trying to get through.

Mrs. John Letcher and Patsy Campbell took honey Tuesday and got about 15 pounds.

Mrs. Palmer Barber and Mrs. Susey Snapp suent Saturday in Carlisle.

Mrs. Addie Hunt spent Friday afternoon with Mrs. Henry Letcher and family.

Ben Campbell spent Sunday, Monday and Tuesday with Mrs. Mary F. Campbell of Pleasant Valley.

TUNNEL HILL

Mrs. George Henson and daughter, Joyce are in California to be with her husband who is very low in a hospital at Mare Island, Cal.

Miss Bertie Price is visiting her brother, James Price at Paris.

Sgt. Eugene Price has gone back to a camp in Missouri to the hospital after 21 days furlough with his parents and other relatives. Eugene has been overseas two years and was seriously wounded over there in France.

Gatch and Charley Maxey were home from Ironton, Ohio for several days but have gone back to work at Ironton.

Bro. W. B. Dampier filled his appointment at Pleasant Ridge Sunday and Monday, but on account of the roads being slippery did not preach Sunday night.

Pfc. John R. Boone has returned to Camp Atterbury, Ind., after 12 days furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Boone and other friends and relatives.

Mrs. Cecil Mitchell has been sick for several days with rheumatism.

Everyone around here busy stripping their tobacco.

George Henson who has been in a hospital in Mare Island, California for over three months is seriously ill at this writing.

Pvt. Scott Briggs of Fort Knox, Ky., was the week-end guest of his wife and son and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Briggs.

Speakers At Farm, Home Convention

H. E. BABCOCK, GOV. THOS. L. BAILEY, DR. C. B. JESNESS, CLINTON K. TOMSON; DR. C. HORACE HAMILTON, DR. CHAS. W. WELCH, THOS. P. COOPER, DR. H. L. DONOVAN

Speakers at the 33d annual Farm and Home Convention at the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics Jan. 30-Feb. 1 include Gov. Thomas L. Bailey of Mississippi; H. E. Babcock, New York farmer and authority on farm cooperatives; President H. L. Donovan and Dean Thomas P. Cooper of the University of Kentucky; Dr. Charles W. Welch, Louisville pastor; Dr. O. B. Jesness, Minnesota economist; Dr. C. Horace Hamilton, North Carolina educator, and Clinton K. Tomson, secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Farmers will have general sessions two days and then divide into group meetings to consider special problems. Women will have sessions all four days.

During the past summer, McCreary county homemakers canned 294,400 quarts of fruit, 64,008 quarts of vegetables and 16,400 quarts of meat.

Bertram Willett of McCracken county increased his tobacco production 400 pounds per acre after applying 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate.

Sell Your Next Load of Tobacco on
THE LEADING MARKET
Cynthiana Leads the State on Average
We've just sold 1 1-4 million pounds on the largest floor on this market.
We Have Plenty of Room
HARRISON TOBACCO WHSE.
Cynthiana PHONE 711 Cynthiana
J. K. Ammerman, McShane Shropshire, G. E. Moore
Herbert Moore, J. W. Switzer, Wm. L. Penn

These are the combinations that have saved our readers so much money.

This Newspaper for 1 year
ANY MAGAZINE BELOW
1 year, both for

Magazine	Price
Ace Comics	$3.00
American Girl	3.00
American Home	3.10
American Fruit Grower	2.25
Better Cook. & Homemak.	3.60
Calling All Girls	2.85
Capper's Farmer	2.15
Child Life	3.60
Christian Herald	3.00
Country Gentleman (5 yrs.)	2.50
Etude Music Magazine	3.60
Farm Journal & Farm. Wife	2.15
Field & Stream	3.50
Flower Grower	3.25
Flying Aces	3.55
Fur-Fish-Game	3.10
Good Health	2.80
Household Magazine	2.15
Hunting & Fishing	2.75
Hygeia (Health Mag.)	3.25
Inside Detective	2.90
Jack & Jill	3.90
King Comics	3.00
Magazine Digest	3.75
Magic Comics	3.00
Natl. Livestock Producer	2.25
Nature Magazine	3.60
Open Road for Boys	3.00
Outdoor Life	3.50
Outdoors	3.00
Outdoorsman (2 yrs.)	3.25
Parents' Magazine	3.25
Pathfinder (weekly)	2.75
Popular Homecraft	3.25
Popular Mechanics	4.00
Poultryman (weekly)	2.40
Reader's Digest	4.75
Redbook	3.75
Screenland	3.00
Silver Screen	3.00
Successful Farming	2.25
The Woman	3.03
True Comics	2.35
True Story	3.00
U. S. Camera	2.75
Walt Disney Comics	2.85
Wee Wisdom	2.85
Your Life	3.60

LIST "A"

Country Gentleman 5 yrs.	Silver Screen 1 yr.
Market Growers Journal 1 yr.	Hunting & Fishing 1 yr.
Calling All Girls 1 yr.	Household Magazine 5 yrs.
Fur-Fish-Game 1 yr.	Pathfinder (wkly.) 1 yr.
Walt Disney Comics 1 yr.	Beekeeper's Item 1 yr.
Screenland 6 mos.	Poultryman (wkly.) 1 yr.
U. S. Camera 1 yr.	The Woman 1 yr.

THIS NEWSPAPER 1 Year and Any 3 Magazines from List A $3.75

LIST "B"

American Fruit Grower 1 yr.	Household Magazine 1 yr.
Capper's Farmer 1 yr.	Successful Farming 1 yr.
Market Growers Journal 6 mo.	Hunting & Fishing 6 mos.
Hoard's Dairyman 1 yr.	Opportunity 1 yr.
Philatelic Press 1 yr.	Natl. Livestock Producer 1 yr.

THIS NEWSPAPER 1 Year and Any 5 Magazines from List B $2.75

THIS NEWSPAPER 1 year, 2 Magazines from List "A", 1 Magazine from List "B" — ALL FOUR ONLY $3.35

SEND THESE OFFERS GUARANTEED FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY TODAY

Enclosed find $______ for which send me your newspaper 1 year, and the magazines marked with an X.

NAME ______
POST OFFICE ______ RFD ______
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Add 50c to above if outside Kentucky