Pastures continue to be one of the most profitable crops produced in Harlan county, several farmers having excellent results with ladino clover.

Spectacular results in killing hindwood and morning-glories with 2,4-D were noted in a nurse corn field in Trimble county.

Grant Smith of Letcher county reported that alfalfa produced two and a half times as much hay per acre as the soybean crops he formerly grew.

Approximately 10,000 acres of popcorn were planted this year in Calloway county.

FRI. and SAT.
Tyrone Power, Dean Martin, Jerry Lewis
DE CARLO
CASBAH
TECHNICOLOR
2nd Hit
Roy Rogers
"THE EYES OF TEXAS"
SUN. and MON.

ESTHER WILLIAMS
PETER LAWFORD
JIMMY DURANTE
ON AN ISLAND WITH YOU
TECHNICOLOR
TUES., WED., THURS.

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Secret BEYOND THE DOOR
Produced and Directed by FRITZ LANG

FRI. and SAT.
ROBERT MITCHUM
ROBERT MITCHUM
JAN HUNTER • MAX FRAGER
Blackout
A RKO RADIO PRODUCTION
2nd Hit
GEORGE O'BRIEN
TROUBLE IN SUNDOWN
SUN. and MON.

Officials Study Plans For Reducing State's High Death Toll In Traffic

State highway, police and revenue officials heard a National Safety Council spokesman urge reactivation of the Kentucky Traffic Safety Organization as the most effective means of reducing slaughter on the highways.

Joe Hill, field representative for the Council, called for revitalization of the safety organization formerly in existence in Kentucky, at a state safety conference in Louisville in June, 1947.

"The step has been approved by Gov. Earle C. Clements and a meeting will be called soon for the purpose of reorganization and election of officers," T. B. Smith, highway department safety director, told the group.

The safety organization was formed without provision for operating funds. Hill estimated a working organization would need an annual expenditure of at least $25,000 to $50,000 now and an eventual increase in state expenditures of "one or two million dollars."

"The promise for profit from this outlay," he added, "is the saving of at least $6,000,000 in annual economic loss from traffic accidents."

Hill presented a National Safety Council survey of 1947 Kentucky traffic accidents which showed 597 highway deaths in the state last year, or 10.4 deaths per hundred million vehicle miles. The 1946 total was 704 deaths, or 14.6 per hundred million vehicle miles.

"Kentucky has made some progress in highway safety," Hill said, "but a lot more could be done if the state had a forceful safety organization with both government and public backing."

The council's report listed the weak points of Kentucky's 1947 traffic safety program as legislation, school safety training, public information, state safety organization and participation of cities in national traffic safety contests.

Regarding legislation, the council recommended a statute requiring uniform traffic signs and signals, that the State Highway Department be given power to zone highways for speed, and a statute permitting use of chemical tests for intoxication as evidence in court.

Other recommendations called for safety training for school bus drivers, a more stringent policy of mandatory and discretionary suspensions and revocations of licenses of drivers having bad records, an increased number of state police assigned to traffic patrol and enforcement duties, and a review of the standards and procedures for giving examinations to applicants for drivers' licenses.

After applying 500 pounds of fertilizer to the acre, Elmer Boles of Clinton county reported his average of three tons of red clover hay to the acre on the first cutting of his 15-acre field.

Straight From Washington

ECA At Work

Try to picture a corporation with the entire population of America and Western Europe as its stockholders. Imagine its top managerial board as the board of Directors, and having as its sole objective restoration of agriculture and industry abroad, partially for the benefit of farmers and workers in the U. S.

Visualize such an organization and you have a good picture of the European Cooperation Administration—ECA for short. Last week ECA, established to carry out the European Recovery Program, completed its first quarter of operations. So far it has authorized shipments of farm and other products totaling $762,747,140 to Western Europe, Greece and China.

Key man in export authorizations affecting food and farm products is Dwayne A. Fitzgerald, former Director-General of the International Emergency Food Council. It is Fitzgerald's job to screen foreign requirements and see that the products of our farms go where they are most badly needed.

Authorizations thus far represent over 80 per cent of tentative first-quarter goals set by ECA. Much still is now assembled, and ECA is ready to operate at higher speed. This enterprise, which AFBF played such a major role in organizing, is expected to assume great importance in stabilizing farm prices in this country.

Farm Exports

Even as ECA rounded out its first quarter, Administrator Paul Hoffman predicted that foreign needs of U. S. wheat, corn and other products will remain large despite increased crops ahead. In the last two or three years there have been rumors that U. S. exports would drop sharply in the coming year, resulting in surpluses here. Mr. Hoffman's view set these reports by emphasizing that reduced U. S. exports would mean lower dietary standards abroad. "We believe it would be a better course to continue grain shipments as scheduled," he declared.

One of Mr. Hoffman's righthand men asserted that wheat exports may top the 225-300 million bushel level set for the coming crop year. Breadstuffs abroad will remain low, he pointed out, as will supplies of meats and fats and oils. ECA officials believe this is a big corn crop here will result in larger corn exports.

Whether or not these optimistic predictions pan out, it is clear that in ECA, farmers today have a safety valve which may prevent the temporary production-crunching or building up disastrous pressure on prices which has rocked farmers in past periods.

Import Drop

Foreign trade reports here are worried over the 21 per cent decline in U. S. imports which occurred in April. They point out that the ability of foreign countries to continue buying times to come hinges on their ability to earn the dollars they need to buy from these our wheat, cotton, tobacco, meat products, etc. Without enough dollars to finance purchase of our farm products and factories.

Census Bureau reports that exports for the year ahead are sharply curtailed by imports from Western Hemisphere countries, Africa and Australia. Except which despite the dollar exchange, only 18 per cent less goods in April than during March. Also, which is a participant in ECA, sent less goods than in any period since last November.

One reason for decline may be the mounting difficulties abroad. Many officials believe that the best way to insure extended trade is to vigorously promote such devices as the International Trade Organization, reciprocal agreements, and the International Wheat Agreements—AFBF lowers principle all these.

Whatever the solution, one thing is certain: foreign trade is a matter of vital concern to every farm. The April import drop is regarded here as a distant signal.

Fuel Outlook

Last week a top government fuel expert injected a ray of cheer into the fuel situation. Job Holman, fuel administrator for the Department of Commerce, said coal miners will experience no overtime work before this month. However, he was less optimistic about the outlook for the coming winter.

Bell declared that there has been an eight to 10 per cent increase in sex attacks coupled with a six to eight per cent rise in consumption. Increased production and imports of gas and oil, and lowered exports, have caused this improvement, he said.

This statement followed on the heels of a special survey made by the Agriculture Department which indicated that, despite expected spot shortages, most farmers will probably have enough tractor fuel during the summer and fall. Scattered shortages will be caused by lack of storage or transportation facilities, or a rush planting season, it says the report.

High Production

Farmers can hope to prosper only if their city cousins have enough money to buy farm products. This explains why, both in its annual resolutions and its recent agricultural platform, AFBF stressed the need for policies leading to high industrial production, employment, and incomes—in short, a healthy ever-all economy.

It is welcome news, therefore, to learn from new reports issued by the Federal Reserve Board, and the Commerce and Labor Departments, that industrial production rose two per cent in May. This is only slightly below the high level reached immediately after the war ended. Production of some durable goods continued to be restricted by shortages of steel and other basic materials. However, petroleum output hit a record, and freight movements rose greatly.

In spite of this rise in production, farmers paid higher prices in June for the things they bought. Prices paid by farmers climbed back to the January peak of 231 per cent of the 1909-14 period. Higher prices for furniture and household materials accounted for most of this rise.

'Input' Needed to Build Your Soil For Big Crop Yields

CHICAGO—"Input" as well as "crop-loss" measures are a must if you want to make soil management pay its way and give you dividends, according to a statement made public here by the Middle West Soil Improvement Committee.

"You can slow down water run-off, save some topsoil and plant food and hold back the march of erosion," says the statement, "by such means as contour cultivation, strip cropping, terracing and building dams where necessary.

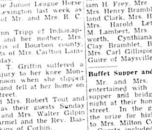
"These are key steps in soil-saving.

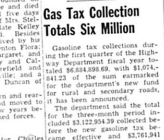
"But you need plenty of 'input' too.

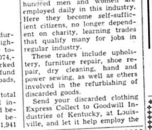
"That means organic matter from manure, green manure crops, deep-rooted legumes and the rotation and crop residues. It means the use of well-balanced commercial nitrogen, phosphorus and potash as needed, to boost crop yields and the tonnage of organic matter returned to the soil.

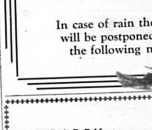
"Among the 'input' steps, the growth of deep-rooted legumes is especially important. The tap-roots of well-fed legumes will push organic matter deep into the soil and improve the tilth in the top 16 to 25-inch soil layer. The legumes will open up tightly-packed soil and add oxygen down under. By improving tilth and building organic matter, they will make the soil a better water reservoir for thirty days."

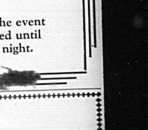
Grass Waterway Is Good "Stop-Loss" Measure











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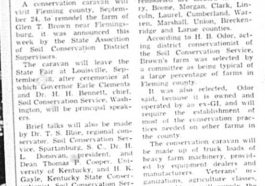
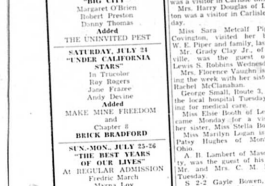
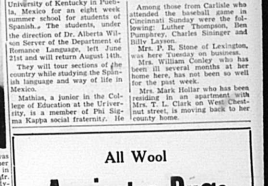


CALLED TO ORDER by Truthfulness Mayor David Lawrence (in white suit on platform), Democratic leader of Pennsylvania, the Democratic National Convention opened in Philadelphia. While all signs pointed to the nomination of President Truman, the vice-presidential race appeared wide open. (International)





Conservationists Plan To Remodel Fleming County Farm In Single Day

A conservation caravan will visit Fleming county, September 24, to remodel the farm of Glen T. Brown near Flemingsburg, it was announced this week by the State Association of Soil Conservation District Supervisors.

The caravan will leave the State Fair at Louisville, September 16, after ceremonies at which Governor Earle Clements and Dr. H. H. Bennett, chief, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, will be principal speakers.

Brief talks will also be made by Dr. T. R. Hoge, regional conservator, Soil Conservation Service, Spartanburg, S. C., Dr. H. L. Donovan, president, and Dean Thomas P. Cooper, University of Kentucky, and H. K. Gayle, Kentucky State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service.

Other farms in the state to be remodeled are located in Henry, Boone, Morgan, Clark, Lincoln, Laurel, Cumberland, Warren, Marshall, Union, Breckenridge and Lyons counties.

According to H. B. Odor, acting district supervisor of the Soil Conservation Service, Fleming farm was selected by a committee as being typical of a large percentage of farms in Fleming county.

It was also selected, Odor said, because it is owned and operated by an excellent farmer, most of the conservation practices needed on other farms in the county.

The conservation caravan will be made up of truck loads of heavy farm machinery, provided by equipment dealers and manufacturers. Several organizations, agriculture classes, and neighbors will supply the manpower.

About 100 pounds of Fescue seed and 75 tons of lime will be hauled to the Flemingsburg farm. The remainder of the seed, fertilizer, lime and materials will be furnished by Brown.

Dr. Bewkell, president of the State Association of District Supervisors, said he believed the fact that while heavy equipment will be used to remodel the farm, most of the practices to be established can be done with the equipment on the average farm. Heavy equipment is not necessary, he said, because it is necessary to do the job in a day.

"A complete soil and water plan will be established for the farm, in cooperation with the local District Supervisors. Soil conservation practices to be established, contour cultivation, contour stripping, terraces, farm ponds, soil improvement, and other practices will be established.

"The plan to be established on the farm will be based on the farm's capacity farmers to see the farm in one day. Ordinarily it would require from three to five days to do the job. It will be done in one day, Odor said.

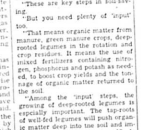
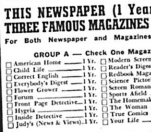
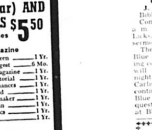
Deep-Rooted Legumes Vital in Rebuilding Soil Organic Matter

CHICAGO — Pointing out that "structure in soils is as important as the frame of a house," the Middle West Soil Improvement Committee has released a new way to repair damaged soil structure due to overcropping or to tillage of an organic matter supply.

The committee quotes a recent statement by Dr. D. R. Dodd of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, who recommended well-fed deep-rooted legumes and grasses as a means of restoring organic matter, improving tilth, and preventing tightly-packed soil to air and rain water.

"Just as a building must have rooms, corridors, air shafts and ventilating passages," said Dr. Dodd, "so a soil must have channels, water storage rooms, passageways for roots, etc. Without these, the soil becomes a solid mass like a concrete slab or the hard-packed earth of our paths and highways.

"Nature builds structure in a soil under sod. But this structure is rapidly destroyed and lost when we decline in us. The structure is lost when we plow and give you devitalized soil. Without organic matter growth of legumes and grasses.

146 rooms, refinished 213 Floors, 400 pairs of glass curtains and 4 pairs of drapes.

It is estimated that 50,000 acres in Logan county were plowed in 1948 for the first time.