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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1948

Here To Stay

The number of small businesses in the country today is one thousand of population as large as at any time in our history. The authority for this is A.D.H. Kaplan, an economist who has written a report called "Small Business: Its Place and Problems."

What gives a report of this kind unusual interest is the fact that some years ago there was a widespread fear that small business was doomed because of an inability to compete with large business. This fear made itself felt in various ways. One of them was an attempt to levy heavy, punitive class taxes against the chain retail system. It was argued that this had to be done in order to keep the independent merchant from extinction. Yet, as everyone knows, the independent has successfully competed with the chains, and does the largest part by far of all the retail trade in the country.

In his report, Mr. Kaplan says that "the small business man will strengthen himself by learning how best to compete for not how to restrict, markets." That is the best possible advice. To again use retailing as an example, the largest stores now in business were small stores once. Many of them were single-man or one-family operations. Their owners learned how to compete for business and how to make their stores attractive to customers. Success followed.

Small business in the United States has always been distinguished by vitality and a progressive spirit. It is holding its own in the competitive scheme of things, and it is here to stay.

A Great Story

On October 14th, Oil Progress Day was observed on a nationwide basis. Many millions of Americans were given a better insight into what oil and the industry which produces it means to them. And the knowledge thus gained should not be forgotten.

Most of us have read that the demand for oil is at an all-time high, and that the industry has done a remarkably effective job in meeting it, in the face of gloomy-gus forecasts that terrible shortages were inevitable. But that bare statement tells only a small part of a great story. The oil that furnishes energy to industry, that drives farm machinery and motor cars and trucks, that powers much of our commercial transportation, that heats homes and performs a multitude of other necessary tasks, lies at the heart of our economic power and our standard of living as a nation. And the oil that American ingenuity and enterprise are making available to the war-torn nations of Europe is a key element in world recovery. That is why, to cite one example, American companies are leaders in the difficult and costly job of developing and putting to use the vast oil resources of the Middle East. The success of our multi-billion dollar European recovery program is itself largely dependent on this. Dollars are worthless unless they can buy the necessary supplies, and oil holds a high priority on the list of vital commodities.

We can thank private enterprise for getting the oil out of the ground, and for turning it into usable forms. And private enterprise is doing that enormous job at an amazingly low cost, and with unchallengeable efficiency. That achievement was what Oil Progress Day signified.

The Japanese Are Learning

According to a New York Times dispatch from Japan, agitation against continuing unneeded economic controls, especially those on rents, has assumed the proportions of a national movement" in that country. An editorial which recently appeared in the newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun said: "If controls over the basic producer goods are going to be continued, certainly we shall undoubtedly have to suffer the irrationalities and contradictions of a controlled economy." Another paper, the Tiji Shimpo, observed that "the outcry favoring the removal of economic restrictions is now steadily mounting. The opposition comes from bureaucracy, whose source of livelihood would vanish with the lifting of controls. Bureaucracy has wielded life and death power over industry and business."

That certainly has a familiar ring. Apparently bureaucrats in the Orient are cut from exactly the same piece of cloth as those in this or any other Western nation. The battle here at home against lifting price and other controls when the war ended was largely of a political character—and so is the campaign to put them back into effect, and so pave the way for a regimented economy in this country.

Apparently the Japanese are learning that only a free economy can properly meet the needs of a people—and do it at the lowest price and with the greatest efficiency. That kind of an economy made the United States an industrial colossus. It is impossible for a standard of living which exists nowhere else in the world. Manufacturers compete with each other for orders. All kinds of retail stores, large and small, chain and independent, compete with each other for earn Public favor and patronage. The result is an economy of abundance against the economies of scarcity which exist in all the police states.

Meat And Homes

Some people are unable to buy as much meat as they would like. Some people cannot build homes because of record prices for labor and supplies. During the depression steers on the hoof sold for as little as six cents a pound, and hogs went for three cents. There were people then who could not buy meat or build homes, even at rock-bottom prices. Then, as now, supply and demand were the controlling factors in establishing prices—and in building homes. Families in the lower income brackets are constantly confronted with the problem of how to make both ends meet.

Wages and employment are at record levels. This has generated a tremendous demand for meat. The supply of meat has not kept up with that demand. Last year the feed crops were relatively short. As a consequence, livestock numbers were reduced. The marketing of beef cattle in 1948 has run well below the level of 1947. The point is that for several years we have been eating our best cattle faster than we have produced them. Meat animals aren't machines that can be swiftly made in any desired quantity on a production line. It takes months and years to ready stock for market and to use efficiency expert has found a short cut. When demand tends to be greater than the supply, high prices are inevitable.

A reimposition of price controls would discourage production, and probably bring about an acute meat shortage. Much of the available meat would be diverted into the black market. And the lower income consumers would be worse off than ever.

Increased meat production is necessary. It will come about. In the meantime, supply and demand establish the prices at which meat is sold in our free market, and it is folly to blindly condemn farmers, packers or anyone else.

"Without Understanding"

When whose motives are of the best may unwittingly undermine a nation's liberties. The last Justice Brandeis set out the greatest of liberal jurists, touched on this when he said: "Experience shows that the most on our guard to protect liberty when the government's purposes are beneficent. The greatest dangers to liberty lurks in insidious encroachments by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding."

Many specific examples of this could be cited here and abroad. And one current example, whose importance may not be widely realized, lies in the aggressive campaign to force compulsory medical insurance on the country. Those who favor it say that it is not socialized medicine. Yet, as history shows, whenever the government dominates the practice of medicine, complete socialization always follows.

Clennie's Comment

By Clennie Hollon

Anyone going to use me should see Floyd "Windy" Hobbs. He has promised to stand behind me financially in all cases brought before the courts.

Some people are so thoughtful and generous. Now, there was Bill Lee, who speckled cat on my doorstep this morning. He was a very friendly cat, with me, but as I sat here and try to write, the thing has picked a quarrel with my other cat and it has me considering the use of my shotgun very much. Such fussing I have never heard out of two dumb animals.

"Mutton Eatings" are fairly common around here during the autumn months. The affairs are usually held after the services have been conducted at some family graveyard memorial meeting. These dinners are always spread on the ground and they include other fine edibles other than mutton.

The last mutton eating around here was held out in the Mount Zion Church a few Sundays ago. Fred Moore left Beattyville early and hungry on that Sunday morning. He searched and searched for the location of the memorial service but he was unable to find it. It seems that Mr. Moore has not developed that keen sense of smell for mutton that two other Lee Countians have. These two fellows left Beattyville early that morning and just stuff the air with the aroma of lamb, and they can locate all mutton eatings that will take place on that particular Sunday. One of these fellows lives in Beattyville and should be watched and followed by scents-hungry Mr. Moore. He is Doat Lucas. The other gifted man is a Mr. Henry Burton, who lives down in the Green Bend.

Raymond Williams' young heifer found her first calf over in the pasture. It was only a pattern for a calf. Raymond looked it over and debated with himself as to whether he should knock it in the head or forego make a cow out of it. This calf was mostly legs, but the thing couldn't walk a step.

Finally Raymond decided he would carry his newborn livestock to the barn. He picked it up in his arms. He backed about short distance with it in them and looked back. The heifer was lunging toward him at full speed. Raymond took off as fast as he could. The cow was after him, running fast as she could. Raymond ran the fastest. He ran to the house. He ran inside and shut the door. He was sweating and panting something awful.

Raymond couldn't realize what had gotten into his heifer for running him so until he looked into the half-closed eyes of the most contented looking calf that he had ever seen in his life. It seemed very happy and had a catfish grin on its face. Raymond had forgotten the calf in his house and had fetched it right into the living room. He didn't want his wife to see him standing in the living room with a calf in his arms, so he sneaked around the back way and put the calf out in the pasture. The heifer was still looking.

Barney Combs was sent out with a 22 rifle by his wife to kill a fryer for dinner the next day. Mr. Combs picked out a nice fat looking chicken upon the roost and took good aim. The gun fired. Three nice, fat frying chickens fell to the ground. Barney was puzzled, but he picked up the three chickens and carried them to his wife. To her, he remarked, "I guess if I had used a long rifle 22 shell, I would have killed the entire confounded flock."—The Beattyville Enterprise.

After the Brawl

WEEKLY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Answer to Previous Puzzle

HORIZONTAL
1 Fictional famous Arabian horse
11 Perform
12 International language
13 Perfect
14 Dove
15 Opera (abbr.)
16 Silver in Italy
17 Abundance
18 Harness part
20 Laughter sound
21 Part of circle
22 Genus of rodents
24 Mat again
25 Makes easier
26 He has developed cures for infantile paralysis
27 She has added victims of
29 Hind of city government
31 Delayed
VERTICAL
1 Remainder
2 Yes
3 Frozen water
4 Remain
5 Bristle
6 Friend
7 Fruit
8 Gaseous element
9 Short sleep
10 Chemical suffix
11 Examination
17 Either
19 Standard of value
20 Mineral rock
23 Anger
24 Color
25 Donkey
27 Centimeter (abbr.)
28 Master of Science (abbr.)
30 High card
32 Excitement
33 Closed carriage
34 Indian tribe
35 Of the thing
36 Solar body
37 Pyrogram
38 Musical note
39 Sick
40 Elderly
44 Breed
45 Above
46 Nickel (symbol)
48 12 months
50 Legume
52 Spain
54 Before
55 Price measure
56 Type of moth
57 Inclined
60 Doctor of Medicine (abbr.)

In Bygone Days—

Taylor's Creek Boy Loses Three Fingers In Dynamite Explosion

November 29, 1923

Kenneth Wilson, six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson of the Taylor's Creek vicinity, had three fingers on his right hand blown off Saturday afternoon by a quantity of dynamite.

—25—

Beginning about the first of December, Carlisle merchants will inaugurate a trade stimulation campaign which will run for about six weeks. At the close of the campaign a drawing will be held when many valuable prizes, including an automobile, will be given away.

—25—

At a rally of the Myers Christian Church Sunday afternoon, in which representatives from all the various churches of the county took part, over $800 was subscribed to be applied on the debt of the church.

—25—

James Judge, Moorefield, who is the only Nicholas county boy enrolled in the baby beef club under the extension department of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, was very successful with his exhibits at the annual fat cattle show held at the Bourbon stock yards in Louisville last week.

—25—

Local warehouses announced the opening of the 1923 tobacco market for December 10.

—25—

At a meeting of the official board of the Carlisle Methodist church the purchase of the home of Mrs. Kate Kennedy on the corner of Locust and Chestnut streets, near the church, for use as an annex was announced.

—25—

Farmers have taken advantage of the cold weather during the past week to kill hogs. There is an abundance of meat hogs in the county.

—25—

The Rev. Sterling M. Means, colored, who has been assigned as pastor of the local Carlisle colored Methodist church, is editor and publisher of "The Ethiopian World", a negro publication of wide circulation.

—25—

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Baker Smith at their home in Carlisle, Harry Mathers leaves for Cincinnati to enter dental college.

—50—

City council appoints John H. Frey, John G. Powell and Dr. M. Dills as board of supervisors.

—50—

Isaac M. Chinn, one time county attorney of Nicholas county, elected county judge of Shackelford county, Texas.

—50—

At the city election held Tuesday, C. G. Dillon and J. H. Frey were elected members of the city council, defeating five other candidates.

—50—

Thomas and Robert George purchase business and buildings from G. R. Secrest on Maple street and will take possession first of the year.

—50—

At the general election Tuesday, Nicholas county gives Democratic nominees for Congress, a majority of 105, but unofficial returns from the district indicate election of Sam Pugh, Republican, by 75 votes. By a vote of 1,746 to 442, Nicholas votes bonds for construction of turnpike.

—50—

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. John Fleming, of Pleasant Valley, a daughter.

DIED—Mrs. William Hensley, 67, at her home on Cane Run on the 6th. —Four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Crump, at their home near Moorefield on the 5th. —M. Sauser, 23, at his home near Beatyville on the 23rd.

Early Carlisle History—

First Christian Church Erected In City More Than Century Ago

Having previously been called, the Rev. J. W. Brown began his labors with the Baptist church in January, 1860, and continued for a period of 10 years. Mr. Brown was highly esteemed by the congregation and during his ministry there were 30 additions to the church.

Elder J. Pike Powers succeeded to the care of the church in the fall of 1870, but resigned after a pastorate of less than two years to take charge of the church at Mt. Sterling, which he had been instrumental in establishing. He was the first resident pastor the church ever had. His ministration here was most acceptable to the congregation and the church prospered with him much regret.

The venerable Robert Ryland, D. D., succeeded Mr. Powers in a short pastorate of less than two years and he in turn was succeeded by the Rev. C. Keyes in February, 1875. Mr. Keyes remained pastor for two years, resigning that the church might secure a resident pastor.

Rev. A. S. White, a native of Mississippi, and a graduate from Crozier Seminary, succeeded Mr. Keyes and ministered to the church for three years. Under the pastorate of Rev. White forms one of the greatest eras in the church life. It was largely through his efforts that a house of worship was erected and dedicated.

The church, from its organization, had met in private homes and the courthouse until the year 1878 or 1839, when they built a church jointly with the Presbyterians. The two churches had sustained a membership in this union church for many years, worshiping together as one people, each sustaining its own organization and ordinances, but latterly little attempt was made to put steps were taken for a dissolution of the partnership.

The church accordingly, in July, 1876, appointed a committee to confer with a similar committee from the Presbyterian church with references to a dissolution. This action resulted in the sale of the old church building for $1,300. With this sum as a nucleus for a building fund, the church, with a determination that almost amounted themselves, went heartily to work and, in 1878, erected a house of worship, which cost $5,000. The house was dedicated Sunday, October 26, 1879, the Rev. R. C. Stackhouse, of Lexington, officiating, assisted by the Rev. A. S. White, the former pastor. The house was filled to overflowing and over $600 was raised to apply on the debt. It was a joyful day for the Baptists of Carlisle.

This building was sold several years later and the present handsome edifice of the church erected.

The Rev. W. G. Riggan, of Virginia, a student of the Seminary at Louisville, came here to serve the church as pastor for a term of 15 months, in May, 1881, offered his resignation to take a position in the Seminary.

The church has had many other pastors since that time, and the history of the denomination in later years is familiar to all citizens of Carlisle. Never strong, never strong, the church has always manifested a willingness to assist in good work and the percentage of attendance of the members probably higher than in any other church in this section. No church has suffered to this date, but what it is finished.

In the year 1790, the house known as the old Concord church was built. This proved to be the first church of the Carlisle Christian church. In the year 1792, Barton W. Stone was pastor of this church and the Carlisle church jointly. When Carlisle was founded in 1816, this was still the regular meeting house, nor was there any other here until the Baptist church edifice was built about the year 1830. A few years later, the church left at Carlisle, which before had been known as the Carlisle and Concord church, assumed a separate organization. This history of the body from that time until 1867 was such as part of the history, of the first pastor, the Rev. John Rogers, a sketch of whom appeared in the Mercury several months ago.

The early history of the Christian church were Godly men, men of sincere Christian piety. It is a fact that they were not bigots. Christians ever had a more devoted band of men than the early Christian church of Carlisle. Among them were such men as Barton W. Stone, Moses Ardery, William Mathers, Robert McCaine, John Rogers, Jacob Ardery and Thomas M. Stephenson.

The peculiar tenets of the church, adopting as they did a human creeds and confessions of faith, and crystallized in them all the Christian sentiment of the community, were well calculated to win the hearts of the people of men and women who were deeply imbued with the spirit of civil and religious liberty—men with whom any form of dictation, whether in civil or religious matters, would be likely to arouse a sentiment of dissent and opposition.

If there were those who sincerely believed the doctrines of saving grace by faith of election, foreordination, and final preservation of the saints for their respective creeds and rules of faith, the Christian fathers were equally sincere to reject them all, and, to use their own language, to take up the Bible and prove the Bible alone, as the only rule of faith and practice." Certain it is they built up a large and influential church. The church in 1842 celebrated its 100th anniversary of its formation, and at that time had a membership of about 700. Much of this prosperity, no doubt, was due to the labors of the first pastor Next Week: First Methodist Church

Tid Bits of Kentucky—

Corn Crib Problem Balks Writer's Application For Teaching Position

Some of my readers have wondered why I have not been back to returning to Fidelity to teach after I had gone away to school. The reason is that I did not teach at Fidelity or even in my home county after 1895, with the exception of the year 1906.

One of our nearest neighbors, who lived in the Primitive Baptist Church and widely traveled, having often been "betwixt the rivers," where there were churches of his faith, was at that time one of the three trustees of the Fidelity School. I say one of the three, for quite often there was really only one, so causedly did our neighbors take such duties. With whatever dignity I had mentioned to our neighbor that I would like to have the school. He gave me no promise, in fact, he said absolutely nothing.

Later in the same day he proposed that I go home and carefully eager to know how much corn a certain acreage of speck red dimensions would hold. Not my arithmetic at my finger tips, I made a little guess and told him a certain number of bushels. Then, with five bushels to the barrel, there would be so many barrels. I fairly burst with importance. The ignorant neighbor, for his education was very limited, calmly said to me, "Sonny, I only so many—a figure he knew low mine—could be housed in such a crib." I smarted under the implication that my knowledge was false, for I had memorized almost all of Ray's Arithmetic, because I had gone through it in my first school. The pathetic thing was that both the farmer and I were correct, he using some formula that he had seen or heard, for measuring corn in the shock, I was measuring cubic inches of space. I could not have told him how many ears of I had taken ten day; he would have felt that I was silly to mention such a thing in the face of my blunder in not having the corn still on the cob in such a crib.

I did not grieve at the time, as I would have done in later years, and explore new fields. But, half a lifetime later, I wonder at the impassable barrier between the practical, uneducated farmer and the theoretical, bookish boy. Maybe many of our differences between parties and notions are no more fundamental than our differences were. Thoreau said that if he failed to keep step with the mob, maybe he was listening to another trumpeter. Certainly my neighbor and I were following different arithmetics.

In quiet times when I like to wonder what might have been, I sometimes come around to the thought of what might have happened if I had worked that corn-crib problem according to the rules that my neighbor knew.

I would probably have remained at Fidelity and probably have grown up thinking it the most remote, the most frayed-out little village in the whole world, rather than the symbol of all the passing institutions that have been mentioned in the seven hundred essays that I have now written for this column. Certainly that little old problem made a big difference in my life. And Fidelity is one of the many schools that I did not teach.

KENTUCKY ON THE MARCH

By Leroy Gallagher

Until the other day my interest in corn derbies was most casual. Then I discovered that I had taken the trouble to learn about them. I got interested when Arthur A. Williams, county agricultural agent, told me about the yields of Kentucky corn growers and organizations here in Henderson county. Incidentally, I am not writing this piece because it is about Henderson county farmers. Other corn derbies in entacky may be not as all to hollow.

Take for a check-up by the county agent on 18 crops out of a total of 33 gives John William Powell 175.65 bushels to the acre on a 5-acre patch. A close neighbor, if nine, Jack Crafton, made 171.05; Shirley Powell, 167.27; Jack Crafton, Jr., 141.06; Jesse Crafton, 140.06 and 143.9 bushels on one acre.

All these crops were given fertilization prescribed by the county agent, and the entrants followed instructions, and all of them are pleased with results, even though some yields are fell slightly under 115 bushels.

One of the most important things in agriculture is increasing yields, and a county corn derby is just about the only thing you can think of to stimulate interest in better corn growing. Here in Kentucky farming in farming is going to be measured largely by increasing grain yields per acre and by reducing the acreage. Sixty bushels of corn on 30 bushels used to be considered a fairly good crop, 100 bushels instead of 60, is what we are going to expect pretty generally in the next few years. This means that we must grow more land turned to permanent pasture, with livestock enjoy unharvested fall and wintering their own manure.

Kentucky farmers are entacky county producing as much as 20,000 acres of corn should have a derby every year. It is encouraging that county agricultural agents can do a fine public service.

Jest Among Us

By Jack Wild

Most foreigners (and some Americans) seem to have trouble with our language. Dr. Nee Young Park, Chinese scholar, who was Visiting Professor of Far Eastern Affairs at the University of Kentucky last year, described some of the English words and phrases that baffled him: "When you say it he waters the cow and a chicken, you mean that you are going to undress it. The words you speak are spoken, but the things you see are never soaken. The geeds you sell are sold, but when you smell is never smelled. One can say it he waters the cow, but never 'He milks the cat.' The plural of box is boxes, but the plural of ox is not oxes. The plural of foot is feet, but the plural of boot is not beet. The words of this is these, but the plural of kiss is not keese."

A Hindu student who didn't know the difference between "Hush" and "Ukin" is said to have met a beautiful lady at a church social and mistakenly asked her on her lovely hide. For some reason unknown to him, she did not seem to be flattered by the compliment. Later, when the old hymn, "Hide Me O Lord, Hide Me," was sung, the Indian student, not forgetting his former slip, sang out loudly, "Skin me O Lord, skin me!"

Speaking of words, has Stinky Pinky come into your life yet? Stinky Pinky is a silly little parlor game that is making the rounds. The object is to mention something that can be described in a two-word rhyme. For example, the answer to "protracted ditty" is "long song," the answer to "unhappy parent" is "sad dad," and the answer to "ripe associate" is "mellow fellow." Catch on? Maybe, then, you can guess the following: revolutionary director, ill-tempered monarch, ancient metal, adjusted liquid, frozen shortening, and escaped deer.

Mercury Ads Bring Results

Navy Day Memorial in the Pacific

Officers and men of an American submarine stand solemnly on the bridge of the navy submarine as a chaplain reads a memorial wreath upon the waters of the Pacific Ocean in observance of a Navy Day memorial ceremony for the men who lost their lives at sea during World War II. Thereafter the sailors proceeded further out to sea where the flowers shown packing the broad crack were strewn upon the ocean. (Official Navy Photograph)

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Crayton—

Mrs. Oral Hollar C-6 (Delayed)

Rev. Kermit Phillips left Sunday for West Virginia where he will conduct a revival.

The Rose Hill MYF were entertained in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hollar last Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Richey and daughter, Lenore, and Irene Ralph and Junior Hollar attended the Sub District Meeting of the MYF at Millersburg, Thursday night.

Mrs. Dee Kearns visited Mr. and Mrs. Russell Ritchie, Sunday.

Rev. G. W. Haley filled his appointment at Rose Hill, Sunday and Rev. Haley and family were entertained in the home of Cecil Mynear.

Mrs. Walter Williams and son, Merton, were Sunday guests of Mrs. Hettie Small.

Mr. J. T. Feeback visited his daughter, Mrs. Henry Crawford, and family at Cowan several days last week.

Trienni Hollar visited Mr. and Mrs. Walker Hollar, Monday night.

Concord

Mrs. Sterling Jackson C-12 (Delayed)

Congratulations to the newlyweds, Mr. and Mrs. Julian McKee who were married Saturday, October 23. Mrs. McKee was before her marriage Miss Helen Vance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Vance of Upper Lacks. Mr. McKee is a farmer of near Moorefield.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Banta and daughter of Carlisle were weekend guests of Mr. Banta's sister-in-law and Elemingsburg and spent Sunday in Renfro Valley.

Mrs. R. J. Banta has been ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Planck, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Hopkins and daughter of Robertson county and Holmes Smoot were Sunday guests of Mr. Planck and Mrs. Hopkins' sister, Mrs. Leslie Gray and family.

The three-night revival at the Pilgrims Holness church in Carlisle came to a close Sunday night. Brother Ray Kitchum of Mt. Sterling delivered the services.

Mrs. George Sordy and Mrs. Frank Hamm were guests of Mrs. Sterling Jackson Wednesday afternoon.

Someone set a tree afire last week on the farm of Mr. DeAtley near East Union to burn out a squirrel and burned over a lot of Mr. DeAtley's farm.

Miss Mae Harris was in Elemingsburg one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Stanfield and children were Sunday guests of their brother, Lloyd Stanfield and family of near Sutton. Afternoon guests were Mrs. Stanfield's mother and brother, Mrs. Maud King and sons and Mr. and Mrs. Haskal King and son.

Jimmie Jones of near Bethel was the weekend guest of Junior Harper.

Mrs. Maud King and sons were in Flemingsburg Saturday afternoon.

Miss Mae Harris and Earl King had the following guests from near Ringos Mill one day last week. Miss Harris' mother, Mrs. H. H. Harris and daughter, Bessie, and son, Marion Harris, and Mr. and Mrs. Oriole Harris and son.

Hooktown—

Miss Daisy Ritchie C-8

Mr. and Mrs. Georgia Hyatt and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Davis and two children of Paris spent a few hours Wednesday evening with Mrs. Dora Harney.

Mrs. Paul Finn spent a few days last week with her mother, Mrs. Ella Hamilton and wife.

Mrs. Lillie Conway spent Wednesday with her sister, Mrs. Dora Harney. Mrs. Mollie Ritchie was an afternoon guest.

Mrs. Doris Harney spent a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Bus Taylor of Cynthiana.

Mrs. Dora Harney spent a few hours Friday afternoon with Mrs. Mollie Ritchie.

Pleasant Valley—

Mrs. Mary Stone C-14 (Delayed)

Miss Patsy Campbell spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tibbetts in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Leonard Wilcoxen and Mrs. Adda Hunt were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hunt Friday.

Miss Marilyn Letcher was a Sunday afternoon guest of Mrs. Faye Wilcoxen.

Mrs. John Letcher and Mrs. Neil King spent a few days in Cincinnati recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Clay Dayton were in Cincinnati one day the past week.

Scrub Grass—

Mrs. Earl P. Minton C-16

We welcome Mr. and Mrs. Bill Tincher to our community.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Fitchmartin and daughter, Barbara of Paris, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Crawford.

This community extends their sympathy to the Hughes family.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Bowles and daughter, Jimmie Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Bowles.

Mrs. Clyde Crawford and children spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith.

Miss Lillie Mynear, Mrs. Luther Mynear and Mrs. Jesse Sutton spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Walton and daughter, Patsy.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Crawford were in Lexington Thursday.

Mrs. M. E. Duran returned to home after spending a few days with relatives in Paris and Lexington.

Salt Well—

U. G. Mattox C-15

Rev. G. W. Haley is engaged in a meeting with Rev. S. S. Huletin at Salem Ridge.

Mrs. Fred Hollar spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gaunce.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Gaunce spent the past week with Mrs. Hattie Martin.

Rev. G. C. Gaunce, who has been assisting the Rev. W. W. Bentley in a meeting at Booneville, returned home Monday. He left Tuesday to assist Rev. J. H. Hale in a meeting at Advance.

Mrs. Gladys Gaunce and son, Bobby Gene, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Hollar, Mrs. Fred Hollar and daughter, Ramons, attended the Dedication to the annex of the Methodist church at Mt. Tabor Sunday. The Rev. W. J. Kenney is the pastor. The Rev. W. J. Kenney spoke in the morning and Rev. M. P. McClure spoke in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Coyle of Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Gaunce of Headquarters, Mr. and Mrs. Thurman Gaunce of Maysville road, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Rule.

Woodrow Gaunce has moved from the property of H. D. Allison to that of Mr. and Mrs. Emory Asbury.

The Saltwell Sunday School presented a Masquerade Carnival here in observance of Hallowe'en. A good crowd was present Friday evening.

Bruce L. Kendall, who is attending college at Richmond, spent the weekend with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Kendall.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Gaunce of Paris were visitors here Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Allison and daughter, Fleet, attended the dedication at Mt. Tabor Sunday.

Rev. G. W. Haley will fill his appointment here Sunday morning.

Glad to report that Bobby Gene Kenney is improving.

Crayton—

Mrs. Oral Hollar

The Northside Homemakers were entertained by Mrs. Woodrow Richey last Wednesday. Eight women and one child were present. Five new members were added.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Sam Day. After lunch, Mrs. Sam Day as "Mrs. Inefficiency" and Mrs. Woodrow Richey as "Mrs. Efficiency" delightfully entertained us with a playlet which clearly showed one need for saving time and energy.

Trienni, Ralph and Junior Hollar were Sunday guests of Peggy and Edward Small.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Richey were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Carter and son, Charles, of Stoney Creek.

Mrs. Sidney Florence of Berry is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Oral Hollar, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Jenkins and family and Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Hollar and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Gaunce and son of Carlisle visited Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Feeback one day last week.

Mr. George Small who is ill of pneumonia is in the hospital in Carlisle.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Hamilton entertained the Junior S. S. class of Rose Hill in honor of their daughter, Carol's birthday, Sunday. Those present were: David Small, Sidney Hollar, Jimmy Earlywine, Gertrude Mynear, Janie Morris, Grover Phillips and family and Forrest Morris and family and Mr. and Mrs. Will Jenkins.

Dorothy Payne, Cincinnati, was guest of Mrs. Kermit Phillips several days last week. Miss Payne is a secretary at God's Bible School.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Ritchie and Sunday guests, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Snapp and Mr. and Mrs. Julian Snapp and daughter of Paris.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

"Adam and Fallen Man" is the subject of the Lesson-Sermon which will be read in all Christian Science churches throughout the world on Sunday.

The Golden Text is: "There went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground. And the Lord God formed of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." (Gen. 2:6,7)

Among the citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermon is the following from the Bible: "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them . . . And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." (Gen. 2:27, 31)

The Lesson-Sermon also includes the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "Popular theology takes up the history of man as if he began materially right, but immediately fell into mental sin; whereas revealed religion proclaims the Science of Mind and its testimony is being in accordance with the first chapter of the Old Testament, when God, Mind, spake and it was done." (P. 557)

For an outlay of $7.49, Arthur Keith of Wiborg, McCreary county, purchased a pound of 666 powder of fine apples after a worthless crop a year ago, he told George D. Conder, county agent. Mr. Wiborg paid $1.49 for an army surplus gray jet spray and $6 for spray material. He spent nine hours spraying his apple trees three times.

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Farmsteads Aren't Properly Wired By Chance; Skill, Planning Needed

By IRA MILLER

Farm Electrification Bureau

A farm rarely, if ever, is wired properly by accident. Good wiring cannot be left to chance, particularly since anything less than a satisfactory installation is not only a hazard to safety but wasteful of the use of electricity, but usually causes dissatisfaction and needless expense in the use of electricity for anything beyond lighting and inconvenience.

A properly engineered farm wiring system requires careful planning by a farmer with respect to his present and future electrical needs and adherence to certain accepted good wiring principles, efficiency workmanship and the conscientious of all parties concerned, including farmer, electrical supplier, builder and electrical contractor.

A satisfactory wiring system must have a service entrance of adequate size; enough circuits, each with the proper wire size, including all general circuits for range, water heater and larger motors; a sufficient number of outlets and switches, properly located. It must be designed so that it can be expanded easily and economically to take care of additional electrical power needs not immediately foreseen, and it must be well installed and safe. More attention should be given to establishing the proper distribution of the need throughout farmstead in relation to the place where it will serve, or (2) at a point midway between the two or more locations where heavy use will be made of the largest current consuming types of equipment.

It is essential that wires be large enough to deliver a sufficient electrical power so that production and household appliances will operate efficiently. Wires which are too small will prevent enough current from reaching the electrical equipment, thereby reducing its operational efficiency. Fuses of the same size are needed for lights, and 20