The Carlisle Mercury

ESTABLISHED 1867

Printed and Published Every Thursday At Carlisle, Kentucky

Entered as second class matter at the post office in Carlisle, Kentucky, under act of March 3, 1879.

WARREN B. FISHER JR. ..... Editor-Publisher

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES PER YEAR

In State, $2.00 – Out of State, $2.50

Our Editorial Platform

1. Zoning of city for answering fire calls.
2. Consolidation of city and county schools.
3. Installation of natural gas lines.
4. Better lighted business district.
5. Establishment of a Board of Trade.
6. Location of an evaporated milk plant in Nicholas County.
7. Full support of the Nicholas County Community Chest.
8. An industry for employable males.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1950

Hoarding Aids Our Enemies

From all over the country there have been reports of scare buying and hoarding. A minority of our citizens have been purchasing ridiculously large quantities of sugar, tires, nylon goods and other commodities on the theory that they would become scarce as the government's armament program moves on toward high gear. The hoarder does not know it—but he is, serving those who would destroy us. Hoarding undermines the economy. It dislocates the smooth machinery of supply and demand. It brings inflation. It creates fat black markets for racketeers. And finally, it leads to rationing and price controls and ever-growing government interference in the affairs of the people.

Manufacturers, retailers and others say that there are plenty of goods to go around with few exceptions. If we buy normally, in the light of current needs, we will not suffer for want of anything. But even if this were not true, there would still be no excuse, no mitigation, for the hoarder. Goods that go out of circulation, to be held in basements and attics, are goods which are lost to the country. They amount to a leak in the stream of production.

Retailers have been especially active in opposing hoarding and scare buying, and pointing out its folly and fallacy. They know that kind of business is bad business for everyone—and they know the grave results that will occur if it goes on long enough. But no one can stop hoarding except the consumer himself.

Look At The Figures

Those who beat the drums for compulsory government medical care—which is a polite way of saying political domination of our medical system—seem to work on the theory that American people have almost no way of dealing with the financial exigencies connected with illness.

The truth is, however, that in the last 20 years this country has made remarkable progress in the field of medical economics. And it has made it through voluntary health insurance plans, of which hundreds are in existence. Some are sponsored by doctors and hospitals. Others are operated by companies. Still others have been established by industry, labor unions and fraternal groups. In each case, the cost is low—and in each case they do much to take the economic shock out of illness.

In 1946, only four years ago, 40,000,000 people were enrolled in these plans. By 1949 the number had advanced to 61,000,000. At present the figure is approximately 70,000,000. And within the next three years, authorities on the subject forecast, 90,000,000 people will have this form of financial protection. This certainly proves that we, as a nation, can take care of the sickness problem without following the ruinous "let the government do everything" line.

These is, of course, a comparatively small number of people who are unable to buy any protection for themselves. In those cases, there is a legitimate field for governmental aid. But that certainly shouldn't mean compulsory state medicine for all of us—at an unknown cost to the taxpayers.

Value Of Advertising

Mr. Roger Babson, in his weekly article appearing in the Herald-Leader of last Sunday, made some observations upon the value of advertising. Business generally is well aware of the vital importance of advertising, especially newspaper advertising, which, as Mr. Babson points out, is by far the most valuable measured by reader coverage and actual results.

Advertising is not based upon mere custom. It is not a shot in the dark. It has been tested for generations, and actual experience bears out the statement that "there is some waste in advertising, but 90 per cent of it is to the good."

This is not merely because the public has come to rely upon newspaper advertising, which is merely a vast window display of goods, price-tagged and open for inspection, but because advertising is news. It is information vital to the customer. It is the truth about merchandise which the buyer needs. It is scientific in its nature.

Mr. Babson says that "a newspaper is the greatest buy in the world. All newspapers, regardless of size, are highly educational . . . They are vastly more important to retailers, manufacturers, and the city itself than merely by increasing sales. All kinds of civic and social organizations rely upon them for free notices of their activities. We all have more of a stake in the business of advertising than is generally realized," because newspapers are not endowed, but must pay their way in order to exist, and this must be done largely through advertising income.

"Perhaps," he added, "no single item would be missed more from our daily lives than our local newspaper."

There is always a scramble for it when it arrives, morning or afternoon, and there is something for every member of the household. If it fails to come for any reason, there is irritation, and resort is had to the telephone. Housekeeping cannot go on without it. The world becomes a blank. Darkness closes down upon it. Anything may be happening behind the curtain of silence. There follows an uneasy sense of trouble. The light which lightens all of the dark places on the globe, and brings every hidden thing to the eye of day, goes out.

Everyone should read Emerson's famous "Essay on the London Times" in order to grasp the meaning of the newspaper. As Jefferson said, it were better to have newspapers without government, than government without newspapers.

—Lexington Herald-Leader.

Contract For Myers Road Is Let To Ashland Company For 45,614.79

Thursday, August 7, 1930

A contract for grade and drain of the Myers Station road in this county was let by the highway commission Tuesday to the Ashland Supply Company for the sum of $45,614.79. The project is known as the Carlisle-Flemingsburg road.

—20—

Carolina tobacco markets opened Tuesday with the lightest receipts in many years. The prevailing average seemed to be from 10 to 13 cents.

—20—

Mack Ritchie suffered a broken foot last week when a cow stepped on him.

—20—

William Henderson of Mt. Moriah neighborhood, suffered a severe cut on the arm from flying glass Sunday in a head-on collision between two cars near Westfall's store.

Chester Cole and Frank Scott, who returned last week from a motor trip of several weeks through the West and Northwest, covered 11,100 miles during their absence.

—20—

Miss Mabel Collins, teacher in the fifth grade of the Carlisle city schools for the past two years, has resigned and Miss Helen Gannon has been selected by the school board to succeed her.

—20—

Livestock exhibits will be larger than last year, according to officials of the Ewing Fair, which will be held next Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

—20—

At the 4-H Club Camp at Flemingsburg last week, four Nicholas county club members were awarded prizes. Julian Atkinson was awarded a gold medal as best camper. Maurice Westfall, Clay Ritchie and Marjorie Rigg were awarded ribbons as campers. The awards were made on general work at the camp. Clay Ritchie was also awarded a medal in athletics.

—20—

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Shaw, who reside on the Pleasant Spring pike, a daughter on July 30th.—To Mr. and Mrs. Willard Tolliver on August 4th, a daughter.

DIED—Everett Bruce Crawford, 3, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Crawford, August 3rd.—George William Judy, 79, prominent Bourbon county resident, in Millersburg Friday morning.—Milford Berry, 70, former resident of this county, last Thursday at a hospital in Mexico, Mo., after a long illness.—Henry C. Moore, 37, a native of Nicholas county, Saturday at his home in Paris.

—20—

Thursday, August 9, 1900

D. B. Mitchell ships carload of

4. What is the life span of the eagle?

B. In what year did the Johnstown Flood occur?

—50—

Russell Mayes purchases interest of H. C. Rees in grocery store of Fritts & Mayes.

—50—

Mrs. H. C. Metcalfe purchases residence of Mrs. M. S. Brayfield in East End in $600.

—50—

Prof. W. F. Ramey, of Carlisle, to conduct teachers institute for Clark county at Winchester next week.

—50—

I. B. Rose, trustee in bankruptcy for the Racket Store sells stock of goods at auction to Cole & Fisher for $942.

—50—

Dr. J. Letton Martin, son of Dr. W. H. Martin, of Carlisle locates at Ashland for the practice his profession.

—50—

Parks Hill Camp Meeting opens Sunday with every cottage filled and large crowds present daily. Rev. Sam Jones doing the preaching.

—50—

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Stack Mastin, of the county, twin sons.

MARRIED—Miss Minnie L. Brady and Mr. W. B. Mann, both of the county, on the 8th.—Miss Lucy J. Taylor and Mr. Henry F. Fryman both of the county, on the 5th.—Miss Lizzie Brady and Mr. Newton J. Myers, both of Carlisle, on the 2nd.

DIED—Mrs. R. J. Taylor, 44, at her home in the county on July 30th.—Mr. William H. Jones, 70, at his home near Headquarters on the 5th.

UK APPOINTS NEW PRESS DIRECTOR

Appointment of Bruce F. Denbo of Baton Rouge, La., as the first full-time director of the University of Kentucky Press was announced this week by U. K. President H. L. Donovan. The appointment will become effective September 1. Denbo has been associated with the Louisiana State University Press since 1937 and has served as business manager since 1946. As director of the U. K. Press, Denbo heretofore has had only part-time directors. Denbo will direct the editing, printing, publication and distribution of all books published by the organization. He will also supervise operation of the University printing plant.

WEEKLY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Opera Star

HORIZONTAL 54 Horseback rider
1 Pictured opera star, 56 Outfit
57 She is a mem-
11 Lyric poem ber of the
12 Verbal Opera
13 Exist
14 Golf device
15 Part of "be"
16 Belongs to him
17 Writing implement
19 Detour
20 East southwest (ab.)
21 Measure of land
23 Musical note
24 On account (ab.)
25 Upon
26 Pale
29 Direction
31 Within
32 Electrical engineer (ab.)
33 Worries
36 Section of British Isles
39 Egyptian sun god
40 Therefore
41 Like
42 Sodium (symbol)
43 Paid notices
45 Weed by
46 Snake
48 John (Gaelic)
51 Toward
52 Boundary (comb. form)
53 Indian

VERTICAL
1 Jeer
2 Paradise
3 Sheltered side
4 Negative
5 Snare
6 Approach
7 Aluminum (symbol)
8 Exclamation
9 Great Lake
10 School assignment
11 Vegetable
18 Fowl
19 Negative word
21 Finish
22 Leases
23 Spaces
28 Hasten
27 Long fish
33 Brother
34 Element used in treating cancer
35 Soak up
36 Little man
37 Naval officer
38 Tree fluid
44 Satisfy
46 Cease
47 She has had numerous ——roles
48 She has sung many an ——
50 Seine
52 Metal
54 Italian river
55 Ovum (ab.)

Here's the Answer

THE GARDEN

By Irene Scargo, Jr.
Bs Jesse S. Gardner,
Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics

The amount of stored vegetables in a normal family should exceed by at least half that served during the growing season.

The vegetables fall into two groups, "cool" and "warm." The former must merely be kept from freezing—the ideal temperature is 34 to 40 degrees—and in a storage place. The "warm crop" should be cold as one keeps his 200 degrees, and the air must be dry. As all vegetables "breathe out" moisture continually, the storage place must have a means for changing the air rapidly to take care of mustiness, odors and excess moisture, the latter, particularly, with reference to the warm crops.

The main cool crops are white potatoes, cabbage, turnips, onions, beets and carrots. Then, too, there are parsnips, oyster plants, Chinese cabbage and lettuce to be stored in special ways adapted to each.

The main warm crops are sweet potatoes and pumpkins. Squashes always stored in a properly arranged place.

Taking parsnips first, they need no storing at all but are left where they grew. They are very nutritious, but actually require a freezing or two to "set the sugar." However, for ease in digging, a light layer of tree-leaves or lawn-clippings may be spread over them to keep the ground from freezing hard.

Oyster-plant, too, is best kept in the row, but here some protection is needed, such as a good cover of leaves or straw, as it can be dug during most any kind of weather. The outer leaves slough off, and the hearts bleach.

Chinese cabbage may be kept the same way, but the trench should be lined with wood to make the storage dry. Chinese cabbage is exceedingly fragile.

Head lettuce can be stored too, but in the frame in which it grew. The sides should be banked with earth or fodder. The cover should be glass sash, and when the weather becomes severe, a light layer of straw held down by chicken wire or cords across it.

UK TO GRADUATE 1,000 FRIDAY NIGHT

More than 500 senior and graduate students will receive degrees at the University of Kentucky's summer commencement exercises Friday night, August 11. This year's summer class may surpass the previous summer record of 533 set last year. Delivering the commencement address will be Dr. R. G. Gustavson, chancellor of the University of Nebraska and former vice president of the University of Chicago. The exercises will be held in the University's massive Memorial Coliseum. The program is open to the public with no tickets required for admission.

SCRIPTURE: Ezra 7: 8-15:06; Nehemiah 2:1-8.
DEVOTIONAL READING: Psalm 119: 1-16.

He Loved Teaching

Lesson for August 13, 1950

WHAT WOULD you do if you had ten million dollars? Several thousand school teachers were asked that question a few years ago. Seventy-five per cent of them gave the same answer: "I'd resign." They weren't real teachers, they were only hired help. The other twenty-five per cent were the teachers. A great university teacher, Palmer of Harvard, wrote that he had the perfect job. Believe it or not, he said, "For forty-two hundred dollars a year I would gladly pay Harvard to let me do it."

Dr. Foreman

• • •

Not Finished Product

THE REAL thing about teaching is that you are dealing with living, growing, changing people. In every other line of business, after twenty-five years, you depreciate almost as soon as it leaves the factory.

It doesn't take long for butter to get rancid, or bread stale. A cold-storage egg is a feeble imitation of a fresh one. An oil that has changed hands once, even if it has run less than 5,000 miles, is already a "used" car on its way to the junk-pile.

But the products of the teacher's character, the best we mean "finished" products when they leave it, even if it is a college or school. If the teacher's work has been well done, the product will go on improving for years, instead of rusting away.

• • •

Three Aims

PROFESSOR EZRA, of Babylon and Jerusalem, was one of history's great religious teachers. We note (Ezra 7:10) the same three aims in Ezra's life that we should expect to find in all good teachers.

First of all, Ezra "prepared his heart" to do what he did. The "heart" in the Bible expresses the character, for life as a whole. No less has a truly good teacher who has a bad character.

Ezra Ezra prepared his heart to do three things. The first was to "seek the law of the Lord." Only a teacher teaches may be as important as who his pupils are; and Ezra's "subject" was the law which God had given to his people—part of what we now call the Old Testament. Nowadays this is called research, but a simple word for it is just study. A lazy teacher is a poor one. A good teacher will spend more time studying than any of the pupils do—and will learn more, for he has learned how to learn anything, including the Bible, is to try to learn it for a while.

Second, Ezra prepared his heart to do the law. The old Book tells us that "where there is no counsel, there is" a lot of poor teachers, not of the good ones. Particularly not true of Bible teachers. The aim of Bible teaching, from Moses' time till now, is always practical. "Piety is in order to goodness," as the Presbyterians say. One who has not tried out the Bible ideals in daily living will never do for a Bible teacher.

And third, Ezra set out to "teach in Israel." Your research scholar may or may not make a good teacher. The good teacher is not bored by teaching as some researchers are. He loves it. He is happiest at it.

• • •

Take Yourself, for Example

NOW LET US see how this comes out in your own home Sunday school. If your class is like most Sunday schools, the main trouble with it is that they can't find enough good teachers, enough people who really want to know about God's word themselves, who live and love to help others know it.

The Rev. H. M. Lewis of Texas has said in his essay, The Dividends of Teaching:

"When you begin to teach you will realize that at last you have found a purpose for your religion.

Teaching gives a motive, the highest motive, for all acts of religion and for all pursuit of knowledge—For their sakes. Every Christian has the missionary obligation and he may have the professional faith, a missionary.—'Go, teach all nations' Make your particular nation young America and your profession Christian. Systematic work in the Church school. Once you believe that you must be a teacher because you are a Christian . . . you will have heard your life's call."

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Sell It By Classified Advertising

The Bear Finds Summer Unbearable

As you may know, if you are a Kentucky fan, Captain John Smith's famous riot act to the shirkers in the Jamestown colony. "Those who do not work shall not eat," was a vague from the Apostle Paul. Not grand larceny, mind you. Maybe it was just a case of Southwestern poetic license with Holy Writ. I suppose practically everybody old enough to attend Sunday School has taken similar liberties with the Bible.

Paul, the much-traveled spreader of Christianity, said in his Second Epistle to the Thessalonians (Chap. 3, 10th verse) "this we commanded you, that if any should not work, neither should he eat."

Now don't credit me with being a good student of the Bible. I was reminded of the quotation from the Apostle Paul by a preacher friend of mine, Dr. R. E. Douglas, of Henderson, who telephoned to congratulate me on a recent article-and-picture piece I wrote in this space.

And having got the line through a minister, it occurs to me to pass it along to all preachers in Kentucky for use as a text for next Sunday's sermon. Those who have prepared next Sunday's effort already can hold it over for the following Sunday. It will keep. Having held up pretty well for about twenty centuries, it ought to be good any time in August, 1950.

With our country already engaged in a small war with a third world conflict more than an even bet, Paul's famous line should be extended indefinitely on the minds of all adult Kentuckians, because with the government already in debt 260 billion dollars, raising fabulous sums with bond issues is going to be easy. Barring the printing of fiat money, the American people will have to pay as they go this time.

As the work hard enough and the government does not waste money as it did on the home front in World War II, we can carry much of the expense as we go. For the rest of the money needed we can break our piggybanks.

Certainly there is not enough loose money lying around to buy bonds like we did in World War II. And since wealth is created by work and by work alone, most of us will have to put in more hours and shed more perspiration.

Just what is to be expected of us should be made known in the next few months. In the meantime we can get in the mood. Farmers should have no trouble planting next year's crops and preparing to meet demands for livestock. Industry will do its job if not interrupted by strikes.

You may recall that despite loud pledges of loyalty by labor leaders in the war that ended five years ago, there were 5,000 strikes in the crucial year 1944.

Lose a war to the Russians and millions of Americans may spend the rest of their lives, if they are allowed to live at all, in concentration camps. Tens of millions may be shot or gassed as a means of reducing undesirable population.

Better remember what Paul said to the Thessalonians.

(Syndicated By The Union County Advocate)

Strawberries Pay Trimble Farmers

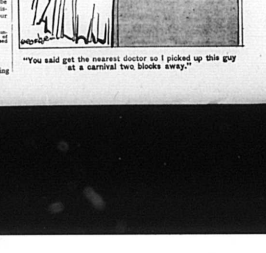
Strawberries brought a total of $227,000 to 208 Trimble county farmers this year, after crate and selling costs were paid. Grown on approximately 360 acres, they made a yield of 110 crates to the acre. The Tennessee Beauties produced from 150 to 160 crates to the acre, while the Blakemores made only about 90 crates, due principally to the excessive rain which caused many rotten berries. A. L. Dye, county agent, reports that approximately 500 acres of berries will be grown in the county next year.

TEST YOUR I. Q.

1. Invented by Palamedes of Greece in 1224 B. C.
2. Korea
3. Mrs. Amelia Jenks Bloomer in 1849.
4. About 200 years.
5. May 31, 1889, at Johnstown, Pa., causing the death of 2142 persons.

Ticklers

By George



"You said get the nearest doctor so I picked up this guy at a carnival two blocks away."

SPORTS . . .

In the biggest upset of Sportsman league play, the National Guards, undefeated in 14 games, including 10 league contests, dropped a 2-1 three bit extra inning decision to Donnie Gaunce and his NCHS teammates Wednesday night in the semi-finals of the Sportsman's tournament.

The boys from County high did everything right. Gaunce, who allowed the Guards only three scattered hits, was given almost flawless support by his team, which collected five hits off of Bobby Crockett. It was Crockett's first set back of the season.

NCHS, twice victims of the league winning Guards during regular season play, scored in the fifth on a base on balls to Bobby Stallard and two singles from the bats of June Allison and Shannon. They scored the deciding tally in the top of the eighth on a single by Hudson Snapp and two errors.

The Guards only run came in the bottom of the fourth. Billy Taylor, lead-off man, was on when centerfielder Wall miscued. Taylor scored all the way from first on Dixon's line single to center. Shaw then walked but the base paths were cleared again when Teddy was thrown out trying to steal second. Dixon was nipped at third and Crockett struck out to end the inning.

NCHS 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2
Guards 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Craigs 5, Church 3

Upsets were really in the making Wednesday night, as Craigs, behind the five hit hurling of Barnett, topped the second ranking Methodists, 5-3 in the nightcap of semi-final softball play.

The Church nine jumped to an early two run lead in the first inning. After two men were out, Shepherd got on base on McVey's error. Caswell was on by virtue of a fielder's choice. Kimball Booth then lined a drive to right center scoring Shepherd and Caswell.

Craigs broke into the runs-scored column in the third when Price moved out the opposite number the "parlor" and return is the best the "parlor" and return is the best milker operator in the herd. Then the milk room, put the milk in the cooler and had the cows in the shed. Seventeen cows are handled in that time by one man. Warner's time is equal to about 25 hours per cow yearly; while the state average in conventional stanchion barns is about 140 hours per cow per year.

Other Pulaski county farmers have considerable time with a milking parlor for six cows, the animals walking in and backing out. Best results found by the economists in their study were obtained in the walk-through types.

The milking parlors can materially speed up dairy chores, according to the economists, and make it possible for one man to handle a herd of considerable size with a comparatively small investment.

John H. Bailey of Bell county combined four acres of Ky. 31 fescue after grazing 40 hops and five cattle on it since early spring. He sold almost $200 worth of fescue seed.

Fertilizer, Spray Increases Strawberry Receipts

Strawberry crops in Marshall county this year were well above that had been fertilized heavily and sprayed for the control of insects, said J. Homer Miller, county agent. All of the high yields were from the first year Tennessee Beauty variety.

Then Rickman and Arron Earnall each harvested almost 400 crates to the acre. Alvie Edwards shipped 303 crates and carped 72, making a total of 375 crates to the acre.

Big Pay-Off Received For Flock Of Ewes

Fifteen crossbred ewes bought in 1947 have returned Harry Bradley of Livingston county more than $1,000 net above the cost of the ewes. Bought for about $22 a head, they have produced three crops of lambs and wool.

The past year, with only 14 of the original ewes, Mr. Bradley sawed 22 out of 24 lambs, according to Farm Agent Robert L. Rudolph. He sold them in June for a net price of $443.47, or an average of $35.24 per ewe for lambs and wool.

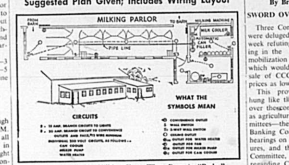
Silos Save Alfalfa

Homer Richardson and Alton Fackler, Angus and Guernsey breeders, respectively, in Meade county, saved their first cutting of alfalfa dispite wet weather while putting it into a field emilage cutter bought co-operative, they filled their silos, mixing about 60 pounds of molasses to a ton of alfalfa.

Each of the five Scott county girls who attended 4-H Week in Lexington won a blue ribbon, and one was named state clothing champion.

Milking Parlors Becoming Popular

Suggested Plan Given; Includes Wiring Layout



Cows Cooperate in Milking Chore When Done in "Parlor"

By IRA MILLER
Farm Electrification Bureau

Milking parlors, similar to the type shown, are growing in popularity in many sections of the country. Their growth has been noted in the south, particularly because of the mild winters.

In operation, cows walk from the barn to the milking parlor, three they are washed in stalls at the entrance and then move into connecting tandem stalls to be milked. After milking, cows move out the opposite end of the "parlor" and return to the barn through another gate. Only one milker carries the milk directly to the adjoining milk house where it passes into an aeration can filter. Milk is cooled electrically, thus eliminating ice storage and handling problems, and assuring the farmer of thermostatically controlled, correct cooling temperatures. The milk house also has a wash tub with hot and cold water connections and water heater—both required to help the farmer keep his milking utensils in top sanitary condition. For cleanliness, proper cooling, good management and a healthy herd generally add up to Grade A—premium priced milk.

As in other structures where electric time and labor saving equipment is used, milking parlors must be adequately wired and well lighted. Adequate wiring is required if farmers are to get maximum service out of their electrical equipment. And good lighting is necessary, especially for dairy operations, where work is carried on during early morning and late evening hours. The plan given, also provides for the installation of ventilating fans in both the milking parlor and milk room. Properly ventilated structures are more healthful for both stock and workmen. Ventilation systems also remove excessive moisture from the air, thus saving wooden timbers and other building parts.

Information on the electrical circuits needed for structures of this type, and a key to the electrical symbols used on the plan, appear in connection with the above sketch.

Straight—From Washington

By Bronte H. Leicht

SWORD OVER AGRICULTURE

Three Congressional committees were deluged with evidence last week relating any need for including in the President's economic mobilization bills a provision which would have authorized the sale of CCC-held commodities at prices as low as the support levels.

This provision—Section 412—hung like the sword of Damocles over thoegconsuming public as well as agriculture, and the three committees—the House and Senate Banking Committees, which held hearings on the mobilization measures, and the House Agriculture Committee, which heard testimony regarding CCC holdings—readily recognized the fact.

Section 412 hung like a sword over agriculture because it would have tended to make price support levels the ceiling on farm prices. It would have affected the public interest adversely because it would have put an end to the concept that parity is a fair price to farmers and consumers. It startled consumers at a time when they were reaching the conviction that CCC holdings are stockpiles for their protection, rather than surpluses.

Having witnessed the "makings" of food shortages through wide scare hoarding, the consuming public is not in a mood to approve of the liquidation of CCC holdings at this time—else we misjudge the signs.

Section 412 would, in reality, have set up a dollar-and-cents yardstick governing the Government to "dump" CCC holdings on the market at the support price. At no time would such a policy serve the public interest. And at no time would have been particularly damaging at this time when a third World War may be imminent.

In short, from the standpoint of the hearings the war effort, Section 412 had absolutely no kinship with the purposes of the proposed Defense Production Act.

Nobody seriously questioned the necessity for prompt action on legislation to deal with the Korean crisis. It seemed, however, that everybody had misgivings regarding the purposes of Section 412—all except one major witness.

During the testimony of Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan before the House Agriculture Committee on the extent and status of CCC stocks, committee members raised doubts as to the purposes to be served by Section 412.

"Why do you want this power?" Chairman Cooley asked the Secretary.

"Because of its anti-inflationary power," the Secretary replied, after first commenting futilly that he had been accused of being on the "high side" in the farm price issue. By that time it was clear that one couldn't be on the "high side" on farm prices and still favor Section 412.

Cong. Stephen Pace (D., Ga.) then lectured that the Secretary should not sell CCC holdings at less than the support price, plus five percent, plus reasonable carrying charges, as specified in the dealers acquiring and carrying normal inventories of agricultural commodities wherever the CCC held any sizable stocks of such commodities.

Members of the trade could not afford to acopnize needed stocks at harvest time at the support level or a higher price, and assume responsibility for carrying charges. If they knew that the Government might make its stocks available at the support price before private inventories could be processed, he continued.

By permitting the CCC to absorb handling charges, Section 412 would tend to make farmers absorb storage charges on commodities held for orderly marketing between harvest, he added.

"The policy which this section proposes would force the Government to handle much larger quantities of farm products under the support program than at present, and would tend to disrupt and destroy our marketing system," he stressed. "At the same time, such a policy would greatly increase the cost of the support programs and agriculture would be charged with the responsibility for this increased cost."

Commenting that Section 412 appeared to be based upon the assumption that we are confronted with a dire emergency on food and fiber prices, he declared:

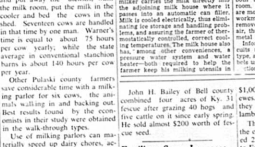
"Such is not the case. The real punch will come only if we allow ourselves to get caught with strong purchasing power and short supplies. We can help guard against such an emergency by continuing the present Government-owned

College Radio Schedule

Scheduled from the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky, are the following talks to be heard daily at 12:50 p. m., daylight saving time, over radio station WHAS: Aug. 14, C. E. Harris, "A Good Laying House is A Good Investment." Aug. 15, E. N. Fergus, "Kenland Red Clover;" Aug. 16, L. J. Horlacher, "Choosing a College;" Aug. 17, David Reid, "Small Grains," and Aug. 18, Robert H. Ford, "Questions from Farm Folks." On Aug. 19, at 11:49 a. m., Miss Venice Lovelady will discuss "The Finish of Good Furniture."

Over radio station WAVE at 5:45 p. m. Aug. 19, C. E. Barnhart will discuss, "New Developments in Swine Rations."

About 800,000 tobacco plants were sold this year by Madison county farmers to be set in Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina.



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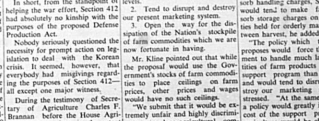

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