# The Carlisle Mercury

ESTABLISHED 1867

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EMILY ASBURY……………… Associate Editor

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## 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, JANUARY 19, 1950

## Not Up To Snuff

Times spent "in a little red school house" are so often spoken of as the "happiest days of my life" by those who have long since "Pomp and Circumstanced" out into this cruel, cruel world.

They've found now that it was far easier to add and subtract in Arithmetic classes than to add and subtract income taxes. A mistake then meant only a lower letter grade. Now, it's just plain tough to make that mistake.

The school is a great institution. During the years between the ages of six and 18, no one other place, save the home, commands the active presence of youth more than the school building. Obviously so, since a State law requires children to attend school until they have reached 16 years of age. After that, it's up to Ma and Pa to keep in school those feeling so inclined to quit in lieu of a "good job I can't afford to turn down, Pop".

Last week at a P. T. A. meeting in the city school, the few members present "chewed" the fact that **several should-be students under 16 were not in school for various reasons and sickness wasn't one of them.**

Superintendent Robert E. Davis pointed out that many such cases come as the result of broken homes, when it's all the remaining parent can do to rake and scrape enough to keep body and soul together.

Still others just won't go.

No child under 16 can rightly judge what's best, especially when it's so easy to quit and so hard to keep on when no one with a "sharp stick" stands ready to render.

***No county with progressive ideals can move*** forward when conditions as basic as learning are not enjoyed by 100 percent of those eligible to receive its benefits.

## Think On This

Every time a head of Nicholas grown live stock is taken to a stock market outside of Carlisle it means that another town other than our own gets the benefit of the sale while our own market loses it.

"We get higher prices in ————" farmers have said in the past. However, it all Nicholas county farmers sold on their home market all those selling would realize better prices—more buyers would be on hand for the sales and more competitive bidding would result—in plain language, just a little more money for that lamb, heifer or shoat sold.

In years past when livestock was driven on hoof to be sold, the nearest town was the logical and **only** place to take them. Now days, with transportation no problem, neighboring markets weekly receive load upon load of Nicholas livestock. Going to ——— becomes a habit. Women begin shopping in these towns while dust collects on merchandise here at home "because things are cheaper and the selection better" they say. Let's look at it this way:

Everytime a merchant in Carlisle sells a dress, say, he can replace that dress with another in an even later mode. Obviously, he can not afford to do so if he doesn't sell his stock on hand.

Last month, the local stock yard closed. On January 5 it opened again with Floyd Ison and Ellis Stevens at the switch. This past Thursday, people crowded the streets and stores and Carlisle took on that busy-hum look once again.

It was good to see.

## Will Congress Sell Out

The new session of Congress may do much to decide whether we are to continue down the road that ends in statism and dictatorial government, or whether we are to reaffirm the principles and the ideals that made us a great, free and prosperous people.

A determined effort is being made to fasten the welfare state idea upon the country. Congress will be asked to appropriate billions for cradle-to-the-grave security measures—all of which, of course, would be compulsory. The only logical reasoning behind proposals of this character is that the American people are no longer capable of taking care of themselves, that independence, thrift, self-reliance and pride are obsolete virtues, and that we must follow the sorry example of near-bankrupt England and dictator-ridden Russia.

An equally determined effort will be made to extend government ownership and domination of industry and enterprise. This naturally goes hand in hand with the welfare state—the cloth is cut from the same bolt. The principal target of the socialists is and has long been the light and power industry. Inasmuch as electricity enters into almost every industrial, domestic and agricultural activity, political control of it would create, in effect if not in name, a monopoly over land, water, basic natural resources, and the instruments of production. The completed and proposed valley authorities are perfect examples of this.

It is also possible that an effort will be made to increase the tax rates—despite the fact that they are excessively heavy now, cut deep into the purchasing power of every individual, and make it difficult and in some cases impossible for enterprises to obtain the investment capital they need. That is particularly true of new and smaller companies.

***The basic issue was well put by General*** Eisenhower when he said, "Government ownership or control of property is not to be decried principally because of the historic in-efficiency of governmental management . . . . Its real threat rests in the fact that, if carried to the logical extreme, the final concentration of ownership in the hands of government gives to it, in all practical effects, absolute power over our lives." That fine statement should be on every Congressman's desk. We have come nearer than we realize to giving government such power.

## Advertising Lowers Prices

(Alleghany News—Sparta, N. C.)

Howard P. Abrahams, an expert on retail trade, has said, "This year stores are planning as much and in many cases actually more advertising in both dollars and in percentage of business than last year. We will see the largest retail advertising dollar expenditure in history . . . Newspapers, radio, direct mail and the other tools will share in this selling drive."

Here is additional evidence that competition really is intense today. Store advertising has several related purposes. First of all, it is designed to interest people in goods and to keep buying at a high level. It is also designed to create new customers, and to keep the old customers coming back. It is the visual link between those who have something to sell and those who want to buy.

Every now and then someone argues that advertising and other types of promotion are wasteful, and amount to an unnecessary charge against the consumer who buys the wares. This is about as short-sighted as any viewpoint could be. The fact is that advertising has been a potent force in holding prices down. It helps make possible mass production and mass distribution—and without them prices would really be out of sight. Furthermore, it keeps the competitive spirit at a high pitch. No merchant will last long charging out-of-line prices. His customers will read the add of competitive stores and take their trade to them. Advertising is one of the great constructive forces within the economy.

## The Tyranny Of Words

By Dr. Gordon Wilson

Stuart Chase, S. I. Hayakawa, and others have written many books about the tyranny of words. There are more books that could be written, for all of us are victims of words in every phase of our human life. Folklore is valid in few places more than in words. So accustomed are we to assuming that the word is the thing itself that we rather resent any interference with our pet likes and dislike.

I am convinced that most political bad feeling turns primarily on words. In the extreme western end of the our state **Democrat** does not mean merely a term applied to a certain political party, a party that has certainly changed its point of view many times; it means all that is best and noblest in humanity, in politics, and just about everything else. In the extreme eastern end the term **Republican** has exactly the same connotation to thousands of people. What's in a name? Basically there may be nothing in a name, but millions of people are ready to fight for a word and what the word means to them, regardless of its origin and its meaning to other people.

Society puts its stamp on words so effectively that most of us hardly dare to use a word not in good standing. When **victuals** was decreed as just the thing, everybody that wanted to appear as anybody quit saying **food** and said **victuals**. Styles changed, and only old-fashioned people clung to **victuals** as a word, though most of us still like the very best and most up-and-coming people; **victuals** showed a person's crude background. What our great-grandchildren will call what they eat "doth not yet appear"; it is perfectly possible that even **victuals** may get another workout. What is more probable is that some word now unknown or else in sub-standard use will come to the front and become a badge of the very best people.

For most of my life I have lived in a college atmosphere. There have been successive waves of mere terms to describe ordinary things. Some of these terms have been the property of th professors and have been passed back and fourth like some sort of international currency: "motivation," "social situation," "correlation," and so on to infinity and nausea. Succeeding generations of students have been forced to learn the fashionable word for the plain fact and held up, by me as by **others, until** they learned to say **the term as** glibly as they could **give their own** names and places of **residence**. And then a new textbook **came out** that ignored the old terminology and forced even the teacher to learn all over again. Since I have taught grammar steadily for some forty years, that subject would be a good one to illustrate what I mean. Some of the books I once used called a certain usage of a noun or pronoun a "resultant object," a pretty good term for it. I taught that term to thousands of people. Later texts called the same thing a "factitive object," which, by proper knowledge of Latin, means exactly the same thing. Now all the texts call it an "objective complement." Meanwhile the thing itself, regardless of its name, is an every-day feature of our language and will continue to be. Personally I have had to learn all the terms and to recognize any suggestion of some other word that a student from far away brings with him.

The students, too, have had their vocabulary, just as precise as the teachers'. That is, slang has always been around any college campus. Each generation, almost each year, believes that it has found the right word for the right idea. Rather strangely, the very right word sometimes dies within a few weeks or months. Sometimes, also, the old, old slang cames back, seemingly as fresh as one-popular songs that are reintroduced as if they had just been created by a composer. And, as among the teachers, the facts are still hanging around. The "drip" or the "dope" or the "dumb-bell" is nothing new, no matter what we call him now or called him when I was a freshman in college. However, not to call him by the accepted name would brand one as being behind the times.

## Straight—From Washington

By Bronte H. Leicht

**Customs Reform**

A broad but by no means complete program for simplifying customs practices and procedures, including both legislative and administrative changes, has been submitted by the Department of Commerce to the U. S. Treasury Department for consideration in connection with a program of customs reform which Treasury expects to present to Congress soon.

The changes were recommended by Commerce Department's Import Advisory Committee after several months' study, and are intended to implement the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which was concluded at Geneva on Oct. 30, 1947, with the United States a leading participant in the conferences which preceded agreement.

They do not affect the level of tariff duties or the classification of commodities for duty purposes, but are aimed at lessening the expense and delays incurred both by foreign traders and customs officials.

The Import Advisory Committee recognized, in its recommendations to the Commerce Department, that a substantial increase in imports into the United States is of primary importance in correcting an unbalance of trade which leaves other countries without enough dollar exchange to continue as good markets for U. S. exports.

"In every informed approach to the practical solution of the problem of increased imports, the question of simplifying United States customs administrative procedures has been emphasized," the Committee reported.

**This** preliminary move towards **simplifying** customs procedures is **of wide** interest to farmers in view of a resolution adopted by the house of delegates at the recent annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Centering on international trade, this resolution recognizes that the unbalance of world trade in favor of the United States cannot continue indefinitely and that we must import in order to export.

The resolution points out that many of the customs procedures have been arbitrarily conceived and are often discriminatory. It adds:

"It is urgent that every effort be made to provide fair and equitable treatment to foreign competitors within the framework of the tariff duties as they exist, so that any tariff concessions made on these products may be fully implemented. Action should be taken at both the administrative and legislative levels in fairly interpreting customs legislation and, where necessary, changing the legislation to conform to present policies regarding tariffs and trade. The Geneva Agreements on Tariff and Trade should constitute the basis for the modification of our customs procedures."

**No Corn Quotas And Why**

In its announcement that there will be no marketing quotas for 1950-crop corn, the U. S. Department of Agriculture said that the situation with regard to corn marketing quotas and the reason quotas were not required for 1950 is as follows:

"The total supply of corn for the marketing year beginning Oct. 1, 1949, has been determined to be 4,193,000,000 bushels. The normal supply of corn for the marketing year has been determined to be 3,554,000,000 bushels. The marketing quota level is 120 percent of the normal supply, or 4,265,000,000 bushels. Since the total supply does not exceed the marketing quota level, no marketing quotas will be in effect on the 1950 crop."

With corn, "normal supply" for any marketing year is the estimated domestic consumption of that commodity for the marketing year ending immediately prior to the marketing year for which normal supply is being determined, plus the estimated exports of the commodity for the marketing year for which normal supply is being determined, plus 10 percent for carryover.

On the basis of the figures used by the Department in explaining why there will be no marketing quotas for the 1950 crop of corn, it appears that these quotas would have been mandatory for the 1950 crop if the Department's recommendations on supply definitions and quota levels had been put into effect.

When the Agricultural Act of 1949 was under consideration, the Department recommended that the carryover allowance included in the computation of normal supply be 15 percent of the estimated domestic consumption and exports, and that quotas be proclaimed whenever the supply reaches 110 percent of normal.

When this legislation was in conference, the American Farm Bureau Federation succeeded in obtaining amendments fixing the carryover allowance at 10 percent of the estimated domestic consumption and exports, and the marketing quota level at 120 percent of a normal supply.

It appears that if the Department's recommendations had been adopted, the marketing quota level would have been 4,087,000,000 bushels, or 106 million bushels less than the supply for the marketing year beginning Oct. 1, 1949.

It is apparent, therefore, that AFBF's success in getting the corn provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949 changed in conference has made corn marketing quotas unnecessary for 1950.

## Psst---Your Deficit's Showing

## Two Unmasked Men Attempt Robbery At Grocery Store In Western Suburbs

**Thursday, January 16, 1930**

Two unmasked men made an unsuccessful attempt to hold up George Westfall, proprietor of a store in the western suburbs of Carlisle, about 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, but were frightened away by a customer in the store.

—20—

At a meeting of the fiscal court last Thursday, the bid of the B. R. Wilson Company, Lexington, for furnishing a crawl type tractor, was accepted. The bid was $3,450.

—20—

Nannie Romans, colored deaf mute, suffered painful bruises Saturday when she was struck by an automobile while walking along the road in Henryville. The colored woman is said to have stepped in front of the car.

—20—

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Taylor have purchased a farm of approximately 240 acres on the Hart pike in Fayette county at a private price. The farm is midway between Lexington and Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor will not reside on the farm.

—20—

A number of Nicholas county sheep raisers attended the annual meeting of sheep raisers held here Tuesday afternoon. The meeting was called by County Agent C. B. Elston and R. C. Miller, of the College of Agriculture, Lexington, addressed the farmers.

—20—

The Nicholas County Board of Education was organized last week with I. L. Clark re-elected as chairman with W. S. Gaunce re-elected as vice chairman. Three members of the board were re-elected in November. The other members are Ed F. Parsons, Wilson King and Fred Huffstetter. Mrs. Eda S. Taylor is secretary of the board and Mrs. Nelle Brayfield treasurer.

—20—

BORN—A son to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Gray of the county, on Sunday, January 12.—To Mr. and Mrs. Holman Lynam, at their home on the Millers Station pike, on December 27, a son, Garland Dudley.

DIED—Mr. W. P. Campbell, 75, at his home in Frankfort early Friday morning. He was a native of Carlisle—Mr. Harvey P. Hamilton died at his home near East Union Monday afternoon following a long illness with cancer.—Mrs. Mollie Berry, 68, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Roy Cox, near Moorefield Monday morning following a short illness from double pneumonia.

—20—

**Thursday, January 16, 1900**

Dr. Harraes the optician leaves for Cincinnati after several months stay in Carlisle.

—50—

George Harris resigns position at freight depot and returns to Danville. Henry Darnall chosen to fill vacancy.

—50—

Miss Mayme Gore of this county, manager of the Blue Grass Grocery at Midway, suffers painful burns when pan of gasoline with which she was cleaning a dress in her room explodes.

—50—

Medley Lester, employe of James Alexander's planing mill on Market street suffers broken arm in accident at mill.

—50—

Dr. N. H. McNew succeeds J. D. Wyatt as editor of the Carlisle Democrat and Mr. Wyatt will devote all of his time to his own paper, the Ewing Inquirer.

—50—

MARRIED — Miss Audrey Earlywine and Mr. M. G. Fryman, both of the county, on the 18th.—Miss Mollie Bateman and Mr. William Williams, both of the county, on the 19th.—Miss Edna Rankin of Robertson county and Mr. William F. Perkins, of this county, on the 18th.

DIED—Mr. George Thomas, 44, at his home near Moorefield on the 12th.—Mr. James D. Roberts, 25, at his home near Myers Station on the 10th.—Mrs. Richard Emley, 33, at her home near Headquarters on the 15th.—Mrs. James Stitt at her home near Headquarters on the 13th.—One-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Dotson at their home near Barterville on the 13th.

When a group headed by Dean Maurice F. Seay of the University of Kentucky reported to the Committee for Kentucky over four years ago on the condition of our public schools, the public was shocked as it had not been shocked before by any revelation of conditions inside the state. Some people found the Seay report hard to believe. But nobody could refute a word of it. And the result of the revelation was a substantial increase in school funds, with higher salaries for teachers and, in some places, new or enlarged buildings.

Now we get some fresh information about Kentucky schools in a nation-wide survey conducted by the New York Times, which great newspaper seems to have followed the general pattern of the Seay report. The Times says we are fourth from the bottom now in salary averages of teachers, principals, and supervisors, with $1,990 as compared with Mississippi's $1,393, or $27.78 a week, as compared with the national average of $55.37 a week, Arkansas's $1,675, and South Carolina's $1,795. Kentucky salaries range from $524 to $4,300. Our low is the third lowest in the country, Mississippi's bottom is $500, Nebraska's, $450.

Our average, now $1,890 for classroom teachers, was $1,014 when the Seay report was published by the Committee for Kentucky, based on 1943 data.

"While the national average," says The Times, "has doubled since 1939-40—it was $1,441 that year—it has gained only about $300 in purchasing power." That is a little over 20 per cent, and most of the things teachers have to buy are up 50 per cent or more since 1940.

There is a considerable improvement in teaching personnel. But Kentucky still needs 3,700 more elementary teachers and 200 secondary.

According to the survey conditions in Kentucky are about the same as in 1948-49. The gains all came immediately after the rural tax limit was raised from 75 cents per $100 worth of taxable property to $1.50. This means that if Kentucky goes to sleep on its one year's gains, conditions will soon be deplorable again, because school population is not standing still—estimated increase of pupils for next school year is 10,000—and the profession of teaching is not getting to be any more attractive to young people.

Public indifference all over the nation to the most important thing in modern civilization is hard to understand. Americans in the last decade have reached an all-time high in extravagance, in wastefulness. At no time in recorded history have children been given more luxuries, had more money squandered on them directly by their parents. Yet in this decade of free spending the public schools, the most important institution in the nation, came last in public condiseration.

JEST AMONG US . . .

By Jack Wild

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Well, fellows, maybe it doesn't mean a thing but I've just discovered that the Indians, who first used pipes in this country a thousand years ago, probably didn't smoke them for pleasure. They puffed the things for ceremonial and religious purposes only.

There's an interesting exhibit of these early Indian pipes on display in the University of Kentucky anthropology museum. The first form was a tube pipe, merely a hollow stem. Later, "T" pipes and elbow pipes, so named because of their shape, were made from stone and pottery. The effigy pipe, carefully carved to represent a bird, animal, or Uncle Sitting-Duck, came along about 800 years ago. One odd looking effigy pipe in the display resembles a dachshund, though I doubt that any of the redmen had at that early date taken the tour to Germany.

Some of the pipes in the exhibit were uncovered in Kentucky's Adena mounds, most of which are in the counties of Johnson, Montgomery, Bath, Boone, and Fayette. The Indian mounds, by the way, got their name from Adena, the ancestral estate of a former Ohio Governor. Conical mounds were worked there first in 1901.

Tobacco as we know it today is a hybrid of two native plants of Northern South America, according to Glenn Stille, museum supervisor. After developing in nature or being brought about through crossbreeding by the South American tribes, the plant was introduced into North America by Indians for smoking, chewing, eating (ugh!) and drinking (ugh! ugh!) purposes.

I understand that the Indians used mixtures of tobacco with such other ingredients as kinnikinnick. Any modern husband who has to put up with feminine screechings concerning his own fragrant briar might take a lesson from the Indians and try mixing in a little kinnikinnick. You never heard a squaw tell her man his pipe smelled like the city dump.

## WEEKLY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

### HUMORIST

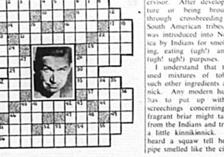
**HORIZONTAL**

1 Pictured famous humorist, —— ——
9 At this place
10 Any
11 Peruse
13 International language
14 Auricle
16 Too
17 Measure of area
19 Winglike part
21 Argument
22 Greek letter
23 Entwine
25 Ship's staff
26 Urge
28 Vegetables
29 Missouri (abbr.)
30 Paid notice
31 Not fast
33 Little lance
36 Aspersion
37 Commotion
39 Texas (abbr.)
40 Tardiest
44 American writer
45 Biblical pronoun
46 Vat
47 Pull
49 Musical note
50 Puddle
52 Erbium (symbol)
54 Bites
56 He was a favorite humor —— (pl.)

**VERTICAL**

1 Us
2 Anger
3 Conduct
4 Egyptian sun god
5 Upon
6 Sea eagle
7 Bright color
8 South America (abbr.)
9 Cavities
12 Fruits of the palm
13 Male sheep
15 Concerning
16 Near
18 Uncooked
20 Snake
22 Age
24 He was noted for his ——
25 Type of tree
27 Line
28 Tablet
31 Slumber
32 Light
34 Tear
35 Equipment
36 Pigpen
38 Beverage
40 Quieten
41 Bachelor of Arts (abbr.)
42 Street (abbr.)
43 Units of weight
46 Also
48 His writings hold a high place in the annals of ——
51 Ocean (abbr.)
52 Print measure
53 Registered nurse (abbr.)
55 Postscript (abbr.)

Here's the Answer



## College Radio Schedule

From the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky, the following speakers may be heard at 12:45 p. m. over radio station WHAS: Jan. 23, Miss Myrtle Weldon, "Farm and Home Week;" Jan. 24, R. C. Miller, "Flock Management Practices;" Jan. 25, W. E. Jackson, "Forestry on the Farm;" Jan. 26, Miss Mary Louise Mitts, "What Farm and Home Week Means to the University," and Jan 27, Robert H. Ford, "Questions from Farm People." On Jan. 28 at 11:49 a. m., Miss Lyda Sutherland will discuss, "What 4-H'ers are Doing in Clothing."

## Typical Students Selected At UK

A sophomore woman and a senior man have been selected as the University of Kentucky's typical students of 1950. Chosen as the University's "typical ed and coed" were Frank Bassett, Hopkinsville, and Miss Mary McKinley, Harlan, both of whom are enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences. A committee of faculty and students selected Bassett and Miss McKinley from a field of candidates nominated by campus fraternities, sororities and dormitories. Selection was based on student's participation in campus activities, scholastic standing, and personality.

Give to The March of Dimes Today!



THE BIBLE SPEAKS

By DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

SCRIPTURE: Acts 6:1—8:4.
DEVOTIONAL READING: I Peter 1: 3-9.

## First to Fall

Lesson for January 22, 1950

TROUBLE IN THE CHURCH can start anywhere. Sometimes it starts with the women. That was the way the early church found it. The experiment in fellowship which they tried ran into snags, for not even the first Christians were perfect. The church in Jerusalem was in a sense inter-racial. Some were born and bred in Palestine, and there were others from the outside, with Greek names, speaking Greek as their native tongue—Hellenists they were called. There was argument: Were the Hellenist widows getting their share of the church's help?

Dr. Foreman

* * *

**Committee Chairman**

THE APOSTLES, being called on, refused to straighten the tangle themselves. Let the church elect a committee, they said. First on the list was a man named Stephen. He turned out to be most famous for being the first Christian martyr, but when he fell unconscious beneath that shower of stones, there died no ordinary man.

**To begin with, he filled the bill as chairman of that Committee on Grievances. Not many men, then or now, could fill all three qualifications the Apostles required: reputation, spirituality, and wisdom.**

It takes a very tactful man to settle a difficulty in which women are concerned; it takes tact to handle any committee; it takes tact to manage an inter-racial situation; it calls for wisdom to handle funds.

* * *

**Debater**

SOME MEN THINK themselves bigger than their jobs. Some men really are bigger, and Stephen was one of these. He spilled over, so to speak; he had even more energy and ability than the job called for. We hear of him debating around the synagogue circuit particularly in the synagogues which were used by Jews from other parts of the world.

**We have no details of those debates, but we know how they always came out: Stephen got the decision. We can guess, from his great speech in the hour of his death, what his general line must have been.**

Many Christians in Jerusalem at that time had little or no idea that Christianity was actually a new religion; even the name "Christian" had not been thought of. They considered it a form of the Jewish religion.

* * *

**Scholar**

STEPHEN'S SPEECH at his trial (Acts 7) may sound dull to some now, but it was not dull to the audience. No man makes a dull speech on the brink of death. Further, it was that speech that got him killed. His listeners may not have liked it, but they certainly did not think it dull! The beauty of the speech is that it reveals Stephen's keen insight into the religious history of his people.

**Speaking without notes, he reviews the history of close to 2,000 years in a 10-minute talk, and yet brings out the main points. Only a real scholar can do that, a man who is both historian and prophet. The most important peaks in Israel's history were God's revelations to them; and Stephen shows that these revelations had never been tied to a house or a book.**

No institutions and no place is indispensable to God. The same God who had wrought new things in the past had now wrought a new thing in Christ. And the religion of thing in Christ.

* * *

**Martyr**

STEPHEN'S AUDIENCE was not convinced. **Seeing murder in their eyes, Stephen knew his time was short. In a few stinging last words he reminded them that murder was an old story in that Temple. They had killed prophets, they had killed Jesus the "Just One." And now—. Now they dragged Stephen out and stoned him till he died.**

**Well, you can stop a voice but you cannot stop an idea. Stephen was first to fall, but not the last. To this very year Christ has his martyrs, men and women who will die rather than deny him.**

You can silence a man but you cannot silence truth. When the world goes against her, the Church should remember that now as then, "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church."

## Calves On Feed

Seventeen 4-H club boys and girls in Garrard county have 50 Angus calves on feed for the state fat cattle show and sale. The calves weighed an average of about 400 pounds when put on feed. Some of them cost $140 a head.

Sell It By Classified Advertising

## Jackstown

By Mrs. Fred Auxier

Mr. Carl Bailey and family visited his brother, Mr. Clyde Bailey, near Lexington Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Blackburn of Louisville visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Ritchie Sunday.

Mr. Freddie Auxier and family of Cynthiana and Leona Auxier of Lexington spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Auxier.

Russell Banta and family of Lexington visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bascom Banta Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Dosha Smith, Mrs. Johnson of Millersburg and Edith Dalzell and Leona Auxier attended the party given at the home of Miss Hazel Swartz last Friday night.

Hinkston Creek has been very high. It just lacked a foot of being in Mr. Mack Ritchie's store.

## Banta

By Mrs. Walls McCowen

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Marshall had for their weekend guests their son, Allen Marshall and Mrs. Ella Griggs and children of Cincinnati. For their afternoon guests, Mr. and Mrs. Elma Marshall of Cincinnati, George Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Ilbra Marshall and Mrs. Martha VanCamp of Carlisle.

Mrs. Adrian Anderson and Mrs. Albert Moran and Mrs. Walls McCowen were in Maysville Sunday to see Mrs. Ed Lawrence, who is quite ill.

E. M. Hamm and son, Tommy, spent Sunday afternoon with Albert Moran.

We are glad to know Mr. John Marshall is getting much better and is doing fine.

## Saltwell

By U. G. Mattox

Rev. G. W. Haley filled his appointment here Sunday morning and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hollar and two sons spent Sunday with Mrs. Biddie Hollar.

Chester R. Mattox returned home Thursday after spending the past two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cook at Cedar Keys, Fla.

Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Harris and three children were at Midway Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frey Hollar sold to J. W. Gaunce their farm on Saltwell and Headquarters road last week.

The funeral of Mr. W. E. Martin of Ishmael Chapel took place here Friday afternoon conducted by Rev. G. W. Kelley of Oddville, assisted by Rev. G. W. Haley. Burial was in the local cemetery.

Mr. R. H. Taylor is ill.

Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Harris and three children, Miss Ramona Hollar, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Delaney, Mr. and Mrs. U. G. Mattox spent Sunday with Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Gaunce.

Mr. Eugene Hollar of Lexington spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. Ermine Kenney and children.

Rev. J. A. McClintock of Richmond will preach here Sunday morning and evening, January 29th. Come and hear him. Julian has many friends here.

## Little Rock

By Mrs. Perry Vice

January 16, 1950—

If we were keeping a Diary perhaps it would read—Rain! Rain! Rain and more Rain for the entire record. Anyway the winter has been unusual and shrubs and bulbs are evidence that "It could be spring." Last night the wind blew with all the mournfulness of ghosts let loose from some far off haunted castle. Today the weather is much cooler. It is now 7 a. m. as I write this and Monday. I think I'm going to work on the Scrap Book.

Mr. Tom Prather attended the Kentucky Petroleum Marketers Association Tuesday and Wednesday of last week at the Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

Rev. and Mrs. M. J. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Prather and Mrs. Maude Gillispie spent Sunday afternoon, January 8 with Mr. and Mrs. Amos McKenzie near Millersburg.

Mr. and Mrs. John Galbraith of Pasedena, Calif., have chosen the name, Kathleen, for their little daughter born January 1st, at the Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Hollywood. Mrs. Galbraith was Miss Nettie McKenzie of Little Rock before her marriage.

Clark Walls has returned home from the Massie Hospital, Paris, after several days illness.

DISAPPEARING ACT—Visitors to the California Academy of Science in San Francisco spend a lot of time in front of this tank of Turkey Fish. A spectacular breed, they measure about three inches and are distinguished by a dorsal spine which is extremely poisonous. They live under reefs which blend with their coloring which is normally pink with a white stripe. Can you spot the second fish in the picture?

## State Auditor Recommends New Buildings At UK

Construction of two new dormitories and a science building, removal of several temporary wooden structures on the campus, renovating and modernizing of three classroom buildings, and razing of one partially condemned classroom building were recommended in a report on the University of Kentucky released last week by H. N. Jones, State Auditor of Public Accounts.

Jones' report was made to Gov. Earle C. Clements following an examination of accounts and records at the University.

Several wooden structures now being used as temporary classroom buildings constitute fire hazards and should be replaced with permanent structures as soon as possible, the report says. Kastle, Pence and White Halls (Chemistry, physics and commerce) should be renovated. Neville Hall (psychology), whose third floor has been condemned and is no longer used, should be razed; and a new building to house the Departments of Physics and Chemistry is urgently needed, the auditor's report continues.

Jones also noted that "hundreds of girls who desire to attend the University continue to be refused due to lack of living quarters." He termed kitchen and dining facilities provided for girls "almost unbelievable," and said that more than 300 men students . . . are now living under conditions "almost disgraceful for such an institution."

The report then recommended construction of two new dormitories—one for boys and one for girls. "To assume that the present high enrollment is temporary and to provide only temporary facilities is an imprudent policy that will inevitably check the institution's future growth," the report states.

"While the number of veterans is being reduced, the total number of students remains high notwithstanding the numbers that didn't enroll solely because of lack of facilities. Had full accommodations been available, the enrollment would no doubt indicate further growth," Jones writes.

The report also points out that the University is losing substantial revenue from student fees even though enrollment shows only a slight decline. Graduation of veterans, for whom the federal government pays additional fees, is responsible.

## Stockmen to Have Sessions at Farm, Home Convention

The outlook for beef cattle, raising cattle on grass, control of disease and parasites, improved methods of feeding, better ways to handle hogs and other subjects of interest to stockmen will be discussed at the animal husbandry section of the Farm and Home Convention at Lexington Jan. 31-Feb. 3.

Speakers will include W. B. Bruce of the Bureau of Entomology, Savannah, Ga.; R. J. Webb and Dr. J. L. Krider of the University of Illinois; C. A. Burmeister and K. F. Warner of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Harry Gatton, Elizabethtown, Ky., and Dr. F. E. Hull of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Other sectional meetings during the convention will deal with dairying, poultry-raising, sheep production, goat breeding, and growing and feeding grass, legumes and other crops.

The new Dairy Center at the Experiment Station will be dedicated Feb. 1. Speakers at this service will include Dean Thomas P. Cooper and President H. L. Donovan of the University; Dr. O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Harry F. Walters, state commissioner of agriculture, and R. C. Tway and R. L. Duncan, Louisville.

Dairy cattle clubs of the state will meet during the convention. Other organizaitons of stockmen to meet include the Kentucky Milking Shorthorn Breeders Association, O. I. C. and Hampshire swine associations and the Kentucky Turkey Growers Association.

Report of Condition of

## MOOREFIELD DEPOSIT BANK

of Moorefield in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business on December 31, 1949.

| | |
|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | |
| Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balances, and cash items in process of collection | $188,791.83 |
| United States Government obligations direct and guaranteed | 340,000.00 |
| Other bonds, notes, and debentures | 1,215.00 |
| Loans and discounts (including $217.57 overdrafts) | 107,798.29 |
| Bank premises owned $750.00 | 750.00 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | $638,555.12 |
| **LIABILITIES** | |
| Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations | $583,051.70 |
| TOTAL DEPOSITS $583,051.70 | |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | $583,051.70 |
| **CAPITAL ACCOUNTS** | |
| Capital* | $ 15,000.00 |
| Surplus | 20,000.00 |
| Undivided profits | 13,503.42 |
| Reserves (and retirement account for preferred capital | 7,000.00 |
| TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS | $ 55,503.42 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS | $638,555.12 |

*This bank's capital consists of 300 shares common stock with total par value of $15,000.00.

I, J. H. Wilson, Cashier, of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and that it fully represents the true state of the several matters herein contained and set forth, to the best of my knowledge and belief. (Signed) J. H. Wilson

Correct—Attest:

M. D. Judge, C. S. Whaley, Herdy Myers, Directors

State of Kentucky, County of Nicholas, ss:

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of January, 1950, and I hereby certify that I am not an officer of director of this bank.

My commission expires Oct. 20, 1951 Pansy Ring, Notary Public

MISS HOLLYWOOD—Because she combines "allure, dynamite and glamor," actress Shelley Winters has been selected as "Miss Hollywood" by the studio gatemen. They're the men who have watched them come and go for a number of years.

## Winners Announced In State Corn Derby

Milford Napier, Harlan county, producing 166.6 bushels, and Donald Stout, Jefferson county, with a yield of 167.7 bushels, are winners in the acre and five-acre divisions, respectively, of the Kentucky state corn derby.

Napier has been among the 10 top growers in the four years of the corn derby; won the acre division in 1947, with a yield of 174.4 bushels, and was runner-up in 1948, with a production of 177.6 bushels on an acre. This was the fourth year Stout has produced over 100 bushels on an acre. Average yield in Kentucky in 1949 was estimated at 38 bushels on an acre.

The corn derby is sponsored by the College of Agriculture and Home Economics of the University of Kentucky, fertilizer manufacturers, seed dealers and the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation. Prizes will be awarded during the annual Farm and Home Convention at Lexington Jan. 31-Feb. 3.

Others among the top 10 in the acre division and their yields were: Howard Collinsworth, Magoffin county, 161.7 bushels; George Dearen, Taylor, 157.6; C. C. Porter, Elliott, 157.5; Glennis Porter, Elliott, 154.1; Richard Fox, Larue, 153; Robert H. Shipp, Oldham, 152.4; Delma Newcome, Crittenden, 149.1; Jim Franklin Rowe, Magoffin, 147.2, and Cledith Rowe, Magoffin, 145.3.

After Stout, high producers in the five-acre division were: John T. Spears, Hopkins county, 154.5 bushels an acre; Clell Watson, Elliott, 141.8; Arthur Shelton, Madison, 139.8; Clarence Estes, Madison, 137.6; George Depp, Lincoln, 130.5; W. H. Harrison, Fulton, 130.4; J. S. Holtzclas, Lincoln, 129; Eugene Powell, Henderson, 128.2, and George Buechel, Jefferson, 127.4.

Whitley county farmers took advantage of the free bulletins on farming and homemaking in the county agent's office and picked up 1,009 copies in one month.

### TEST YOUR I. Q.

1. How fast can a bobsled travel?
2. What former heavyweight champion boxer was issued a patent on a monkey wrench?
3. About how many muscles of your body are in use when you walk? 10? 100? 500? 1000?

4. Whose likeness appears on the U. S. penny postcard?
5. What four-month period of the year produces one-half the annual egg production of the United States?

## STRICTLY FRESH

WHEN the overall history of this century of progress is compiled, 1950 will probably be remembered as the year that saw the passing of the "Mule Train."

* * *

In spite of the success of television, engineers insist that "smellovision" is "still scientifically unproven." Nevertheless, the boys must admit we're very, very close.

* * *

A man in New York was arrested for selling phonograph records claimed to induce listeners

to fall asleep. And to think of all the after-dinner speakers there are running around loose!

The Agriculture Department says there are entirely too many nuts being grown in the United States. They're telling us!

## Sheep Killers Are Called 'Wild Dogs'

Seven "coyotes" trapped in Woodford county the past year were identified by U. S. Department of Agriculture experts as crosses of Collie and German police dogs, and were called "wild dogs." Packs of nine to 12 were seen in the county.

C. M. Perkins reported four raids on his flock in one week, with a loss of 74 sheep worth $2,200.

The $750,000 sheep industry of Woodford county is threatened by the dog menace, County Agent H. R. Forkner said. Flock-owners fear to put sheep on small grain or grass at considerable distances from farm buildings. Thus feed that should be used for sheep goes to waste and the cost of sheep-raising is increased.

## Scott Soils Show Fertilizer Needs

Of 806 samples of soils analyzed in Scott county, 54 percent needed lime; 43 percent phosphate, and 533 percent, potash.

County Agent H. S. Long said the amounts of these materials now being used fall far short of meeting the yearly needs. Best record is being made in the application of limestone, 9,000 tons being spread by 268 farmers in 1949.

Other fertilizers used in Scott county last year were 525 tons of superphosphate, 40 tons of rock phosphate, 160 tons of potash fertilizer on tobacco and alfalfa, and about 10,000 tons of complete fertilizer.

Montgomery county homemakers made 154 slipcovers, padded 96 pieces of furniture and repaired 57 spring cushions the past year.

## 4-H Championships Run In This Family

A 4-H club member, Ivan Emerson, 19, is proving to Russell county flock owner that there is money in poultry if the business is run right, says Farm Agent Allan C. Davis. For the second year, Ivan was named state 4-H club poultry champion.

Raising 587 out of 600 White Leghorn chicks started, Ivan ended up his 12-month record with a laying flock of 224 birds and a net profit of more than $1,200. His flock averaged 196 eggs per hen. He kept grain, mash and water before them at all times, and then turned them into rye and vetch pasture.

Ivan's brother, Douglas, was state 4-H poultry champion in 1944.

## UK Host To General Hale

One of the nation's leading airmen, Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale, commander of the U. S. Ninth Air Force, visited the University of Kentucky last week for an inspection of the U. K. Air ROTC units.

Gen. Hale's two-day visit was devoted primarily to interviews with officers and men of the University air cadet corps and to an inspection of curriculum and facilities of the U. K. Air ROTC department. He also discussed the Air Forces' current training program with Dr. Leo M. Chamberlain, University vice president.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

"Truth" is the subject of the Lesson-Sermon which will be read in all Christian Science churches throughout ahe world on Sunday, January 22, 1950.

The Golden Text is: "The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon him, to all that call upon him in truth." (Ps. 145:18)

Among the citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermon is the following from the Bible: "Righteous art thou, O Lord, and upright are thy judgment—Thy righteousness is an everlasting righteousness, and thy law is the truth." (Ps. 119:137, 142)

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: "Truth has no consciousness of error. Love has no sense of hatred. Life has no partnership with death. Truth, Life, and Love are a law of annihilation to everything unlike themselves, because they declare nothing except God." (P. 243)

### Answers to TEST YOUR I. Q.

1. Speeds of 79 miles an hour have been reached on four-man bobsleds, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica.
2. Jack Johnson.
3. When you walk, you use about 520 muscles.
4. Thomas Jefferson.
5. March, April, May and June.

## BIBLE COMMENT

FOR JAN. 29

### Blessing of Christian Gospel Is for Everyone

IF we could transport ourselves back through 20 centuries, and see just as it was the world and the environment in which Jesus and His little band of disciples laid the foundations of Christianity and the Christian church, we should understand something of the wonderment of that beginning, and the seeming miracle of how the church took root and grew.

We can hardly conceive how small, in an outward sense, was the beginning, in an environment little larger than the smallest American state, in a country itself almost insignificant in size, among the great and powerful empires of that ancient world.

The marvel and the explanation of the growth of Christianity are seen in the teaching and mission of the Master, and in the faith and vision that He inspired in His disciples. As if He might have been speaking from Rome, the center of world power, instead of from villages insignificant in the eyes of Rome, He announced His mission as worldwide. He commissioned His disciples to go forth and preach the gospel to all the world, even to its very ends, and he assured them that everywhere He would be with them.

But what was even more significant was the fact that this gospel was for every creature—that in a world in which class distinctions were strong, and the great mass of humanity was in some form of slavery or bondage. The universality and power of that gospel, also, soon became manifest. It was not long until there were saints in Caesar's household (Philippians 4:22), and almost from the beginning slaves found a new inward peace and freedom in their outward bondage. Master and slave, rich and poor, Jew and Gentile, all had their place in that fellowship in Christ, where there were no distinctions, but Christ was all and in all (Colossians 3:11).

William M. Slusher of Bell county has 10 acres of hillside pasture containing seven grasses and five legumes.

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# DON'T LET MUD STOP YOU!

## The Tough 4-Wheel-Drive Willys Station Wagon Takes You Through When No Other Car Can!

Don't put up with the inconvenience and danger of being stopped by deep mud and bad roads. Get the car that gets you through when nothing else can—the new 4-Wheel-Drive Willys Station Wagon.

When you shift into 4-wheel drive, the front wheels pull through mud instead of pushing against it. You get all-wheel-drive traction that takes you up slippery grades you'd never make in an ordinary car. All-wheel drive cuts down tendency to skid, makes driving safer. This "go-anywhere" car is built on a special sturdy frame for operating over the most rugged, difficult terrain.

On top of its unmatched performance in snow and mud, the Willys Station Wagon is a car you'll drive with pleasure the year 'round. It rides six adults in roomy comfort and handles easily in 2 or 4-wheel drive. Rear seats are quickly removable to provide 98 cubic feet of space for hauling.

The 4-Wheel-Drive Willys Station Wagon is "made-to-order" for farmers, ranchers, doctors, oil men, veterinarians—or anyone who can't let weather stop them.

If you live where roads are often blocked or have duties that must not be delayed, the 4-Wheel-Drive Willys Station Wagon is your one best assurance of always getting through. Let us demonstrate this remarkable new 4-wheel-drive model for you now.

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Willys Station Wagons are also made with 2-wheel drive, choice of 4 or 6 cylinders, overdrive at no extra cost.

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