# The Carlisle Mercury

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WARREN R. FISHER JR. .......... Editor-Publisher
(Mrs.) Katherine T. Fisher .......... Associate Editor

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20 & 40 YEARS AGO

## 200 pounds of yarn for knitting at RC; lower electric current prices for City

**Thursday, March 5, 1942**

Mrs. A. T. Gardner announced today that 200 pounds of yarn has been received by the Red Cross Headquarters for distribution to knitters. It was learned also that the service of "four needle" knitters were needed.

Fire of undetermined origin swept the house of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Letton, located about 10 miles from Carlisle on the Jackstown pike early Sunday night. Damage amounting to several hundred dollars. The fire is believed to have started in the basement.

Mrs. F. C. Cox was called to Cincinnati last week by the death of a brother-in-law.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Connie Gibson of Harrodsburg, on February 20, a daughter, Ann Fuller. Mrs. Gibson was formerly Miss June Fuller of Myers. — Mr. and Mrs. Walter George are announcing the arrival of a daughter born Wednesday, Feb. 25 at the St. Joseph Hospital in Lexington, she has been named Betty Joe. Mrs. George before her marriage was Miss Lucille Reid.

MARRIED — Mrs. Maud Shrout Hardwick, of Carlisle and Mr. George Henry Wilson of North Middletown, were married at 9:30 Saturday morning at the Christian church parsonage by the Rev. Estal L. Taylor. —Mr. Roger Francis Workman, of this county and Miss Alma Katherine Johnson, Bath county were married last Saturday. —County Clerk Pearce Paton of Paris, issued a license to Miss Sarah Cordelia Mann 17, daughter of Charles Mann, and Earl Cameron McCann 17, son of Cecil McCann, both of Myers.

DIED — Frank D. Scott, 70, farmer of the Moorefield road near Carlisle Wednesday night. —Mrs. Susan Jane Ockerman Waugh, 82, widow of John D. Waugh, 11 o'clock Saturday morning. — Mrs. Tracie Ann Swartz, 69, wife of John Swartz, 6:20 o'clock Thursday night at her home in Paris. — Mrs. Katherine Daugherty Johnson 65, wife of Crawford Johnson, Wednesday at her home in Harrison County. — Mrs. Mary Miller Paynter, 80, Nicholas County native, died at 4:30 Monday afternoon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Peterson, near Black Crossroad. — Stanley Thomas Cameron, 42, Tuesday morning from injuries received from a fall.

**Thursday, March 9, 1922**

At the regular monthly meeting of the city council Monday night the voluntary proposition of the Carlisle Electric Light and Power Company to reduce the price of current to consumers from fifteen to thirteen cents per kilowatt hour was accepted.

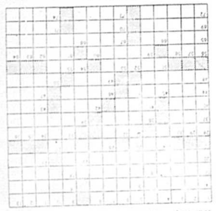
Eight persons took the examination for clerk in the local postoffice in the civil service test conducted last Saturday.

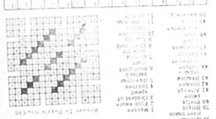
For the second time within two years the Lyric Theatre at Owingsville was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. The theatre is owned by E. M. Morgan, brother of O. M. Morgan of this city.

Mrs. Lida Norton, who has been ill for several weeks, fell at her home Tuesday morning and cut a severe gash on her forehead.

Dr. T. P. Scott, who has been quite ill for the past week with influenza, is able to be out and hopes to resume active practice the first of the week.

PUZZLE NO. 697





# "A MIGHTY MAN IS HE"

Washington Reports
BY YOUR CONGRESSMAN
**JOHN WATTS**

From observations contained in my daily mail over the past month, there are two matters that seem to be of great interest to the constituency — the European Common Market and the Administration's new foreign trade and tariff proposals. The propositions are inextricably aligned today, because the United States, for the first time, must deal with a group of countries acting as one commercial bloc. As the subjects, singularly and together, are so complex, I thought I would comment on them in a series of related newsletters. Thus, we can endeavour to clarify together the confusion and misapprehension which have grown up around the whole area of foreign trade. In this letter, I would like to give you a little of the background of the European Common Market.

The idea of a united Europe is not by any means a new one. In modern history, the movement for the political, economic, and social integration of that contingent, has been expressed in a series of power alignments and balance of strength situations. The most notable of these was the interdependence of the European states established by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. But emergent nationalism and uneven growth patterns on the continent worked together to break up the power system in the middle and late nineteenth century.

Skipping ahead a century, we find the expression of a United States of Europe in the various plans which followed the second World War. Certainly, the American Marshall Plan—which insisted that European requests for relief and recovery be made by an organization speaking with one voice for the 16 participating countries — contributed to the economic integrationist movement. The European Payments Union, the Coal and Steel Community of Western Europe, and the ultimate division of the continent, economically speaking, into the now famous Seven and Six, were all further manifestations of this tendency toward consolidation.

The European Common Market is today less than a decade old. Yet already it has welded the nations of Western Europe into a powerful trading bloc. Under the inspired leadership of Jean Monnet of France, the European Common Market has successfully lowered tariffs among its member countries. With the admission of the United Kingdom, it will acquire a strong new integrationist force. No longer wholly dependent on the United States for important commodities which they cannot individually produce and manufacture, thru the Common Market, these countries have erected a trade-structure which has made it cheaper and easier to supplement their sarcities by importing from other member countries and more profitable to export their own goods to those same nations. The United States, then, must deal with a large bloc of nations, each of with whom it once dealt bilaterally.

Not all of Western Europe is as yet part of the Common Market. However, it is to be expected that those Nations which are not yet members will eventually be forced to join the European Common Market if they hope to survive economically in an increasingly free trade structure. This situation will have severe repercussions for United States trade. It is expected that almost 90% of the free world's industrial production may soon be concentrated in two great markets — the United States and an expanded European Common Market. Our other traditional markets — Japan, the developing nations, Canada, Latin America, etc.,—will necessarily become increasingly important to the United States.

With this scanty background, next week we will explore the American situation in terms of Trade Agreements, reciprocal tariffs, and competition with the Common Market.

**DISTRICT VISITORS**

Mrs. Mary K. Darnell, R.D. 4, Lexington, Ky., Mrs. J. Byron Crouse and Mr. J. Byron Crouse, Wilmore, Kentucky; Brig. General Ben Butler, 100th Division U. S. Army, Lexington, Kentucky.

**THOUGHT FROM THE PAST**

Let thy speech be better than silence, or be silent. Dionysius the Elder.

# MAN to MAN

*"Can I pick my own Army training?"*

—John B.

You sure can. As a matter of fact, the Army will guarantee your choice of training before you enlist. You can qualify by passing aptitude and physical examinations. You take these tests before you enlist and with no obligation on your part. If you pass, you get a written guarantee for the training you want. The Army can give you excellent on-the-job or school training in the field of your choice. Some of the fields you may choose from include surveying, radio repair, metalworking, electronics and precision maintenance.

If you're interested in making the most of your military obligation, drop in and let's talk about it. The Army can offer you topnotch training which you can use for the rest of your life. You benefit your own career while serving your country when you enlist in the Army.

Carlisle Draft Board
Wednesday Morning

Whether True or Not

An Hour at Vienna

Yaps—All ...

Dogs Come Calling

by Nellie Crump

Faith and Determination

## Is College Education Important?

## Letters to the Editor

Carlisle, Ky. March 1, 62
Editor Carlisle Mercury
Dear Sir:

Your Editorial with reference to free water was timely and very good. We old timers paid for the original water system and now we are paying our part and getting no free water.

According to the City statement on salaries and wages it seems out of the question that people drawing from $2,430 to $4,500 yearly would except free water. This writer does not know who or how many are getting free water — But none should.

Mr. Paul Garrett is to be congratulated for refusing free water. Thanks so much for your splendid editorial.

Yours very truly,
Crumpy Cramps No. 2


# Price, spice and everything nice!

Who ever thought a car that saves like this could have so much sizzle? Chevrolet engineers, that's who! Liveliness and luxury for a low, low price were exactly what they had in mind to begin with. And they began from scratch with a whole carload of ingenious new ideas designed to give you more for your money. That spunky 6 with gas-sipping stinginess is just one example. Another: a new unitized Body by Fisher that's fit for a full-size family inside, easy to park outside. Still another: tough but gentle one-piece Mono-Plate rear springs that outdo many a bigger car for quiet comfort. Any wonder Chevy II won Car Life magazine's 1962 Engineering Excellence award hands down? (The wonder would be if you settled for anything less—once you get your hands on one at your Chevrolet dealer's!)

CHEVROLET

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## Farm and Home — Things To Do in March are Outlined

By: Wm. T. Straw, County Agent
Mason Morrison, Ass't County Agent
Margie H. Wilson, Home Agent

Spread manure on cover crops.

Break light sods for row crops.

Plow under fertilizer for tobacco after the 15th of the month. (Not before mid-March as there will be too much leaching.)

Spray tobacco plants with bluestone lime as they come up and again in 10 days. This gives protection against angular leaf spot as well as wildfire.

Control cutworms and flea beetles in plant beds, if the plants are up.

Sow lespedeza for pasture or hay.

Sow alfalfa on wheat or with oats in late March or early April. Inoculate the alfalfa seed.

Sow clover and grass if they have not been sowed.

Sow oats in late February or early March.

Apply ammonium nitrate on pasture or hay crops as soon as the fields start to turn green.

Graze nurse crops where grasses have been sowed.

Start grazing crops where grasses have been sowed.

Start grasing cover crops when 5 inches high, and when the ground is firm.

Sow peas, radishes, lettuce an other cool crops.

Set onions and early cabbage.

Plant early potatoes in late March or by April 10.

Build coldframe and transplant plants from hotbed late in March.

Set strawberry plants, grapevines, and berry plants.

Fertilize fruit trees in March or early April.

Castrate beef calves and vaccinate for blackleg.

Creep feed grain to beef calves until good pasture comes.

Get back rubbers ready and obtain insecticides for control of flies on beef cattle. Especially for control of face flies it is important to begin fly control not later than mid-April. If we can eliminate the very early face fly and other flies, we will go a long way in solving our fly problems. Remember, too, that most of our fly troubles start in manure and other breeding places. If we will clean up such places and haul out the manure now, that too will be a big help in fly control.

March is also a good time to get spray equipment and materials ready for all insect pests.

Any ewes that are through lambing and that were not dosed twice last fall, should now be dosed with phenothiazine. Two weeks later they should be dosed with cunic mixture. If ewes were dosed last fall with both of these treatments, it is not necessary to dose again until March. All sheepmen should follow closely the University of Kentucky parasite control program.

Continue to creep feed spring lambs until there is plenty of good spring pasture.

Any ram lambs under 3 weeks old should be castrated and may be docked at the same time.

Market the fall pigs at 200 pounds.

Use a pig brooder during the cold weather.

Put sows and litters on clean ground if concrete floors are not available.

Self feed sows and litters.

Remove needle teeth from young pigs.

Operate brooder 2 or 3 days before baby chicks arrive.

Get chicks early in March.

Keep brooder house warm, dry and well littered.

Check laying flock for lice and mites and treat if necessary.

Keep starting mash and plenty of fresh water before chicks.

Keep brooder house and feeding equipment clean.

Self feed salt to cattle, horses, sheep and hogs.

Avoid burning over land. Get pastures so they can be mowed.

Continue fence building and machinery repair.

Build a good permanent stock-loading chute and holding pen.

Build and hang gates.

Watch for gullies and breaks in terraces. Repair at once.

Lightly rake dead grass from lawn and fertilize the lawn if not already done.

Set shrubs and shade trees.

Prune grapevines.

Treat peach trees and flowering peaches now for peach curl.

**OVEN MEALS**

Oven Meals is the topic for the homemakers program this month. Maybe you would like to attend the group meeting in your community. Some points to consider when planning the menu are (1) The meat, main dish or Casserole will determine the temperature and time for the other foods in the oven meal. Meat that stands 10-15 minutes after it is cooked will slice easier. (2) Any vegetable that can be baked are good for oven meals — potatoes, squash, corn in husks, tomatoes.

Fresh vegetables that may be steamed are: carrots, potatoes, beets, lima beans, green beans, squash, corn, turnips, onions, pumpkin, green peppers. Time required to cook is 2-3 times longer than on top of range.

Frozen vegetables may be thawed enough to break apart. Place in casserole, add 2-3 tablespoons butter, salt, cover tightly and bake until tender. Lima beans will need 2-4 tablespoons water. Most of the frozen vegetables require about 40 minutes at 375 degrees, 50-60 minutes at 350 degrees and 60-70 minutes at 325 degrees.

Canned or cooked vegetables may be baked buttered, creamed or scalloped in an uncovered casserole for a short period of time 30-40 minutes.

Green vegetables (Spinach, Kale, etc. and vegetables from the cabbage family) should be cooked on top of the range. They have a better color and flavor when quickly cooked.

Desserts — Used dried or

**M.Y.F. AUCTION NETS $54**

Milady's Memos
BY HELEN HALE

Call 98 for Job Printing


# Shell dealers suggest 10 ways to cut car repair bills

Your car is probably the second biggest single investment you'll ever make. Here are 10 pointers from Shell that can help you protect that investment. They're easy to follow. And they might well save you a lot of trouble, as well as needless expense.

**1. Check your cooling system hose for weak spots.** Inspect all of the rubber hoses that interconnect your cooling system. If they are cracked, cut or swollen, they could give way at any time and cause engine temperature to soar. The result: a troublesome breakdown. Less serious, but a potential cause of overheating, is a debris-clogged radiator. Ask your Shell dealer to use his air hose to clear away clutter on the outside of your radiator.

**2. Touch up scratches before rust sets in.** You can discourage the spread of rust by using touch-up paint on body scratches. Rust also likes to plug drainage holes on the underside of car doors and body panels. Keep those holes open (a screwdriver or any pointed instrument works fine) and you may well prevent a rusted-through door or body section.

**3. Avoid 100-foot trips.** It's a mean trick to start a cold car, drive it just a few feet, then turn it off. Yet people often park in front of their homes, then drive into the garage later on. This can increase engine wear, dilute your oil with

unburned fuel and give sludge more chance to form. If at all possible, drive right into the garage when you arrive home.

**4. Look for oil streaks on inner walls of tires.** It may take a lot of back-bending, but it's well worth the effort to check the side of your tires you seldom see—*the side facing in*. If there's any sign of leaking fluid on tire walls, tell your Shell dealer. A leaking brake cylinder or rear axle oil seals could be at fault. Either can lead to extensive repairs if not corrected right away.

**5. Obey the cardinal rule of car care.** A professional lubrication job is still the best way to keep your car in good health. But it should be done on a regular basis—not "every so often." For safety's sake, Shellubricate every 1000 miles. If your car has an automatic transmission, your transmission fluid level should be checked regularly. Your Shell serviceman can do this for you during Shellubrication.

**6. Never "gun" your car to warm up your engine.** It doesn't help a bit. Matter of fact, it can do more harm than good, even increase engine wear. Many drivers also think it's worthwhile to idle their cars on a cold morning. But, with today's modern engines, it isn't necessary. It just wastes gasoline. Far better to start your engine, wait a few seconds until it's running smoothly—then be on your way, *but at moderate speed.*

**7. Check a terribly neglected little accessory.** People seldom give their windshield wipers a second thought—except when it rains. But wipers wear out too. Instead of wiping your windshield, they can smear and scratch it. Wiper blades are easy to replace—but windshields aren't. Ask your Shell dealer to check

**8. Get a midwinter anti-freeze check.**

**9. Don't let front wheels hit the curb.**

**10. Give your car an occasional change of scenery.** A steady diet of city driving adds to the combustion deposits inside your engine. This deposit buildup can reduce your car's power and, eventually, may cause trouble. But many of the deposits that come with city driving will fly out the exhaust when you hit the open road. So, take your car for a turnpike drive this weekend. It can be good exercise for it. And a pleasant afternoon for you.

SHELL



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