The good will of the holiday season reminds us of your good will throughout the year, for which we give you our heartfelt thanks. May happiness, prosperity and great success attend you in the year to come.

JNO. F. SUGG, County Clerk

The past year has been good to us . . . we hope it was good to you, too. But now the important thing is to wish you even better things in the year to come!

POLLY'S SERVICE STATION

May the joy and happiness of this New Year season hover over you throughout the entire year. We pledge ourselves now to strive harder than ever before to merit your confidence and loyalty.

MOOREFIELD MERCANTILE COMPANY

We tried to serve you well in the year just past . . . our resolution for 1941 is to serve you even better!

MOOREFIELD DEPOSIT BANK

We cordially extend to all our loyal friends and customers all the joys of a completely happy New Year.

RUTH LEDFORD


# Chronology

OF THE YEAR

# 1940

COMPILED BY JOHN D. GRANT

## EUROPEAN WAR

*SWASTIKA OVER PARIS—Mark of the Nazi conqueror, the swastika, floats over crushed Paris following invasion. Famed Eiffel Tower can be seen in background.*

**JANUARY**

8—Finland claims destruction of a Russian division.
20—Winston Churchill warns Europe's neutrals they cannot keep out of war and asks them to join the allies.

**FEBRUARY**

1—Russians start heavy assault on the Mannerheim line.
9—President sends Sumner Welles to confer with rulers of Britain, France, Italy and Germany.
16—Sweden rejects Finnish plea for aid with troops.
17—British raid German prison ship in Norwegian waters, rescuing 326 captives.
24—Prime Minister Chamberlain declares Britain never will conclude peace with present Reich rulers.

**MARCH**

1—Russians enter Vipuri, key to Finnish city.
11—Allies offer full aid to the Finns.
12—Soviet-Finnish peace treaty signed, Russia getting Karelian isthmus and naval base at Hangoe.
17—Nazi bombers raid British anchorage at Scapa Flow.

**APRIL**

4—Winston Churchill given general supervision over Britain's fighting strength.
9—Germans occupy Denmark, which submits, and invades Norway, which resists. Oslo, the capital, is taken.
12—Germans capture more Norwegian ports, while British fleet tries to cut supply line across Skagerrak.
16—British expedition arrives on Norway coast and is battered by German bombers.
30—Germans capture Dombaas, key rail town in Norway.

**MAY**

3—Norwegian army in central Norway seeks peace as British and French withdraw.
11—Allies rush aid to low countries; Churchill succeeds Chamberlain as prime minister.
14—Dutch armies cease resistance.
16—Nazis mass for Balkan raid; believed aimed at Rumanian oil.
19—Weygand replaces Gamelin as French commander; Germans within 80 miles of Paris.
21—Germans reach French channel coast, cutting off British-Belgian forces.
22—Britain votes dictatorship; Churchill given supreme power; labor and wealth to be drafted.
Allies check German drive on 200-mile front.
24—Germans tighten net around British, French and Belgian troops.
25—Germans claim Calais.
France shakes up general staff.
27—Belgium gives up on orders of King Leopold.
30—Battered British troops reach England from Flanders.
Belgian cabinet deposes Leopold for surrender.

**JUNE**

4—Nazis take Dunkirk; Hitler vows to destroy foe.
Last allied troops leave Dunkirk.
8—French forced back by onslaught of million Germans.
French claim Berlin bombed.
9—Allies evacuate Narvik; Norway surrenders to Germany.
10—Italy declares war on the allies. Germans cross the Seine.
13—French decide not to defend Paris. German troops march in.
14—Germans attack Maginot line in effort to trap million French.
17—Petain becomes premier of France and asks Germany for armistice. Britain declares it will fight on alone.
20—Germans pick Compiegne, scene of 1918 armistice, for parley.
22—France signs German armistice.
23—Nazi terms strip France of arms and land; navy interned.
French government repudiated by Britain.
24—Germany ends war on France; cease firing order issued.
26—Soviet and Rumania planes clash.
27—Rumania cedes Bessarabia and northern Bukovina to Russia.
28—French colonies in Asia and Africa give up fight.
Rumanians fight Red troops, kill many.

**JULY**

1—Germans occupy two British islands in channel. Rumania renounces Anglo-French guarantee of her independence.
3—British navy acts to take over scattered units of French fleet, attacking ships that refuse to surrender.
4—British report seizure of 250 French naval vessels.
5—The French government at Vichy, dominated by Berlin, breaks off relations with Britain.
6—French naval squadron at Alexandria yields to British.
9—British and Italian fleets battle in Mediterranean.
14—Churchill declares Britain ready to fight for years.
15—Gibraltar raided four times.
19—Hitler calls on Britain to give up the war or face destruction of the empire.
21—Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, under pressure from Moscow, vote to join the Soviet Union.
23—France seizes Daladier and former aides.
29—Germany launches mass air raids on Britain.

**AUGUST**

4—British fliers bomb Germans massed on channel coast for invasion.
6—Italians invade British Somaliland.
7—British liner torpedoed in convoy; 455 saved, 20 lost.
12—"Air blitzkrieg" has started, Britain told, as Nazis launch third day of mass raids.
Italians mass on Egypt.
13—Nazi aerial Blitzkrieg covers Britain; industrial heart bombed.
France indicts war guilt chiefs.
17—Germany announces total blockade of waters around England.
19—Italy conquers British Somaliland.
20—Churchill announces plan to lease bases to United States on British territory in Western hemisphere.
27—Axis orders parley after armed clashes in Balkans.
30—Germany and Italy force Rumania to cede part of Transylvania to Hungary.

Say you saw it in The Mercury

**SEPTEMBER**

10—British bombs hit Reichstag building in heart of Berlin.
11—Buckingham palace in London damaged by air bombs.
12—Italy opens drive against Egypt.
14—Italy invades Egypt; takes two towns.
19—British fleet blasts Italian forces invading Egypt.
23—British warships shell West African port of Dakar.
24—British bomb Berlin for three hours.
25—Germans depose King Haakon; end Norwegian monarchy.
27—Germany, Italy and Japan sign war alliance.

**OCTOBER**

2—British planes bomb Krupp plant in Germany.
3—Neville Chamberlain resigns from British cabinet.
4—Hitler and Duce confer on war crisis. Serve notice there will be no let up on Britain.
7—German troops enter Rumania.
15—British cruiser sinks three Italian destroyers.
17—British reopen Burma road.
18—Axis demands on Greece include abdication of king, pro-axis government and yielding of land.
23—Six weeks of attacks balked invasion, British say.
Hitler and Franco meet at French border.
Spain arrests former King Carol and Magda.
27—Greece and Italy declared at war.
Canadian destroyer sinks after collision with merchantman; 140 lost.
28—British put war resources at disposal of Greece.
30—Greeks put up stout defense against Italians.
31—First Greek counterattack shoves back Italians.

**NOVEMBER**

2—British land troops on Greek territory.
5—Two U-boats sunk by British.
6—British cut Gibraltar off from Spain.
8—Greek troops tighten net on Italians in Albania.
10—Italians routed in mountains by Greeks.
11—Greece reports Italians fleeing toward Albania.
12—British armed merchantman, afire and sinking, fights off German warship and saves 29 ships in British convoy.
13—British destroy six Italian warships in port of Taranto; two Italian supply ships sunk in another engagement.
Waves of British planes bomb Berlin.
15—Germans drop 30,000 fire bombs on Coventry, England, 1,000 killed.
Greeks capture 700 Italians.
16—Greeks claim wide gains against retreating Italians.
19—Nazis pound Birmingham.
20—Hungary enters axis, making it a four-power war on Britain.
21—Greeks drive deep into Albania; hem in two vital Italian bases.
Liverpool raided twice in night bombing attack.
22—Turkey proclaims martial law in preparation for war.
Bombs damage thousands of homes near London.
Italians in rout after Greeks take Koritza.
24—British vessel attacked by raider in Atlantic.
Greek troops advance in three sectors.
British bombers attack German and Italian cities.
26—Britain offers guarantees to Bulgaria.
Bristol raided by Nazi bombers.
27—Sixty-four Rumanian political leaders executed in Nazi purge.
Italian fleet attacked and pursued by British.
29—Rumanian troops shell Iron Guard rebels.

**DECEMBER**

1—Southampton turned into an inferno by Nazi air raids.
Greeks capture strategic points on central front.
2—Ten merchant ships attacked west of Ireland by U-boats and planes.
Greece reports new Italian rout near Ionian sea.
3—Nazis claim sinking of 20 British ships.
4—British cabinet's conduct of war criticized in commons.
Italians withdraw from two bases.
British told they will get 150 U. S. merchant vessels.
5—Greeks drive into two Italian bases; both in flames.
Twenty U. S. flying fortresses released to Britain.
Commons smashes peace move, 341 to 4.
6—Greeks occupy Porto Edda and pursue Italians northward.
8—British cruiser sinks German freighter off Cuba.
Argyrokastron falls to Greek troops.
9—British capture 30,000 Italian troops.
British bombers smash at Bordeaux U-boat raiders.
10—British trap Italian forces in Egyptian desert.
11—British capture main Italian base of Sidi Barrani.
13—British drive Italians out of Egypt.
14—Petain ousts Laval; names Flandin, Hitler's friend, foreign minister.
Greeks smash Italian mountain defenses.
16—Italians lose two more bases in African war.
18—Nazi troops mass at two Italian ports.
19—British close in on Bardia, Libya.
20—Nazis reported flying Italian soldiers to Albania.

## DOMESTIC

*U. S. PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION—Sec. of War Henry L. Stimson draws the capsule containing the first number (158) in the nation's first peacetime military conscription.*

**JANUARY**

3—Third session of the Seventy-sixth congress assembles. Message asks for additional taxes to finance expenditures for national defense.
4—President sends 8½ billion budget to congress.
Attorney General Frank Murphy named to Supreme court.
James Cromwell named minister to Canada.
Robert H. Jackson named attorney general.
8—Third term not mentioned at Jackson day dinner.
Clarence E. Gauss named first U. S. minister to Australia.
9—Federal debt passes 42-billion mark; nears limit.
12—House votes $264,611,252 for emergency defense.
16—President sends proposal to congress for financial assistance to Finland.
House committee trims 94 millions off first appropriation bill.
Senate confirms Frank Murphy's appointment to the Supreme court.
18—American exporters lose market of $60,000,000 a year through British war ban on tobacco.
22—Official Washington pays tribute to Senator Borah at state funeral in the senate chamber.
Earl Browder, Communist leader, sentenced to four years in prison and fined $2,000 for passport fraud.
24—Senate committee approves bill paving way for $20,000,000 loan to Finland.
30—Witness tells of plot to link Dies with Fascists with forged letters.

**FEBRUARY**

3—House passes farm bill slashed.
5—Chicago gets Democratic national convention.
7—Senate committee approves bill to permit additional loans to Finland and China.

It Pays To Advertise

12—Supreme court decision adds to power of labor board.
16—House approves $965,722,000 naval bill after slashing 112 million.
20—Gov. Long defeated in Louisiana; Sam H. Jones wins Democratic nomination for governor.
23—House votes to extend President's reciprocal trade powers.
Britain and France announce plans to buy billion dollars' worth of planes in U. S.
27—House committee rejects Roosevelt's 227-million-dollar bid for locks in Panama canal.
29—Movie academy awards go to Robert Donat and Vivien Leigh.

**MARCH**

4—Byrd expedition funds cut out of house appropriation bill.
6—British liner Queen Elizabeth, world's largest merchant ship, makes secret voyage to New York.
Remington Arms company indicted; violation of neutrality act charged.
11—John Monk Saunders, screen writer, hangs himself.
12—House approves 654-million-dollar navy expansion.
15—Governor Rivers of Georgia arrested on a contempt charge.
18—Britain to use two liners berthed at New York as troops ships.
Senate passes Hatch clean politics bill.
21—Secretary Hull upbraids James H. R. Cromwell, minister to Canada, for speech at Toronto criticizing Germany and lauding empire nations.
Senate adds 90 million more to farm bill.
29—Washington officials deny German charges that this nation helped bring on European war.

**APRIL**

10—Neutrality proclamation issued by President bars American ships from Norse coast.
11—State department arranges to evacuate United States citizens from Scandinavia.
15—America releases fastest and most secret planes to empires.
16—Navy chief asks congress to increase fund for warships to 1 billion 10 million dollars.
17—Secretary Hull warns world that Dutch East Indies must not be overrun.
22—U. S. Supreme court kills state laws prohibiting picketing.
25—President puts neutrality law in effect for Norway.

**MAY**

3—House shelves bill to reform wage-hour law.
8—House refuses Roosevelt's plea for air control shift.
9—Senate passes bill to end buying of foreign silver.
14—Bill introduced in house to deport Bridges.
Senate upholds President in transfer of CAA.
16—President addresses joint session of congress; asks billion dollars and 50,000 planes as defense plan.
17—President pardons Dr. F. A. Cook, Arctic explorer.
22—Senate passes $1,823,252,724 army appropriation bill.
23—Senate passes 1 billion 473 million navy expansion bill.
28—President appoints Edward R. Stettinius Jr., W. S. Knudsen, S. S. Hillman, Chester C. Davis, Ralph Budd, Leon Henderson, and Miss Harriet Elliott on defense staff.
House passes bill to speed naval building and expand air force.
30—President adds another billion dollars to defense program.

**JUNE**

3—U. S. Supreme court upholds law forcing school children to salute the flag.
Senate passes bill authorizing 11 per cent increase in navy.
4—President presses Mussolini to stay out of war.
Britain and France ship gold to America for safety.
6—Allies to get U. S. army guns; 50 navy planes on the way.
7—House votes sweeping reforms in NLRB and its procedure.
10—Roosevelt assails Mussolini; promises material aid to allies.
11—Senate approves sale of war machines to allies.
17—Treasury impounds French assets in this country.
19—U. S. calls conference of 21 nations to map hemisphere policies.
20—Frank Knox and Henry L. Stimson, Republicans, enter Roosevelt's war cabinet.
National committee reads Knox and Stimson out of G. O. P.
Senate passes excess profits corporation tax.
22—Congress passes defense and tax bills; takes recess.
28—Ships barred from leaving U. S. without authorization.
29—President signs bill requiring fingerprinting of all aliens.

**JULY**

1—Roosevelt asks congress to "steep" tax on excess profits.
2—Sen. Burton K. Wheeler announces his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President.
8—Congressman James W. Martin of Massachusetts chosen as chairman of the Republican national committee.
9—Senate confirms nomination of Henry L. Stimson (Rep.) as secretary of war.
10—Roosevelt asks 5 billion more for defense.
House passes Hatch bill to clean up state politics.
11—Senate passes Hatch clean politics bill.
Senate confirms nomination of Col. Frank Knox (Rep.) to be secretary of the navy.
20—President signs 4-billion navy bill.
23—Ex-Governor Long of Louisiana and four indicted in payroll fraud.
25—Roosevelt halts export of oil and scrap material.
26—Roosevelt renews demand for authority to call the National Guard.

**AUGUST**

6—House approves wire-tapping to trap fifth columnists.
7—House votes permission for American ships to bring children from war zone.
Army arsenals ordered to use three daily shifts.
8—Senate gives President power to call National Guard.
Farley resigns as postmaster general.
12—Russia demands America recall all its Baltic envoys.
15—House passes bill for Guard call.
18—Roosevelt announces pact with Canada for a joint defense board.
20—Claude R. Wickard nominated to succeed Wallace as secretary of agriculture.
23—President approves plans for transfer of destroyers to Britain.
24—Harry Hopkins resigns as secretary of commerce. Jesse Jones his successor.
Frank Walker named to succeed Farley as postmaster general.
28—Senate passes draft bill including conscription of industry.
30—Army orders 687 planes; 20,000 engines.

**SEPTEMBER**

1—Roosevelt calls up 60,500 National Guard for year's service with U. S. army.
3—President announces exchange of 50 destroyers to Great Britain for air and naval bases in British Western hemisphere possessions.
4—Secretary Hull renews warning to Japan on Indo-China.
6—Congress passes 5¼ billion defense bill.
7—House passes draft bill; sets ages at 21 to 45.
9—Navy orders 200 warships.
14—Conscription bill passes congress.
16—War department calls out 35,000 more Guardsmen.
Sam Rayburn elected speaker of the house to succeed Bankhead.
19—Senate passes excess profits bill.
House votes third of a billion to house draft army.
20—Marc de Tristan, three-year-old son of Count Marc de Tristan, kidnaped in Hillsboro, Calif.; held for $100,000 ransom.
21—Census bureau reports population of U. S., 131,409,881.
23—Two hunters capture kidnaper and rescue Marc de Tristan in California hills.
26—Roosevelt bars export of scrap metal to Japan.

(Continued on Page Seven)

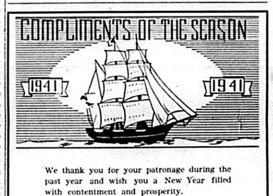
As the old year draws to its end, we wish to thank you for making it one of the best in our history, and to wish you complete happiness throughout the New Year.

E. G. METCALFE, Grocer
The Monarch Store

It is our hope that you may have a New Year filled and running over with the good things in life, including good health, abounding happiness and abiding prosperity.

GULF REFINING CO.
Ben H. Pumphrey, Distributor






We thank you for your patronage during the past year and wish you a New Year filled with contentment and prosperity.

TOWNSEND CLEANERS

Another lap of the race is run; it's time for '41 to take the wheel! Give the new driver a big hand . . . he's going places in the next 12 months!

BLUEGRASS PRODUCE CO.
M. T. Ruddell, Mgr.

New Year's is the time of our lives, because it gives us the opportunity to greet our friends and say "Thanks for your patronage" and "Best wishes for 1941."

S. T. & H. T. BARLOW'S STORE
Headquarters




(Continued from Page Six)

**OCTOBER**

1—Congress passes excess profits tax bill.
3—Congress passes 1⅓ billion dollar war spending bill.
5—Navy orders out 27,591 fleet and marine reservists.
8—State department urges Americans to leave the Orient because of Japanese crisis.
Senate passes bill to release large amount of foreign funds.
12—President Clarence A. Dykstra of the University of Wisconsin, granted leave of absence to serve as director of the draft.
14—Joseph H. Ball named to succeed Senator Lundeen, deceased, as senator from Minnesota.
16—More than 16 million registered for draft in nation.
23—U. S. seizes 100 planes built for Sweden.
26—Hull warns axis to keep hands off colonies.
27—Joseph P. Kennedy, ambassador to Great Britain, returns and confers with President.
29—Drawing for draft begins.

**NOVEMBER**

9—Forty-hour week abandoned on defense jobs.
14—Eight theological students in New York sentenced to year in prison for draft evasion.
15—Strike closes plane plant working on military orders in California.
16—Navy announces it will accept 17-year-old recruits.
18—Lewis resigns as chief of C. I. O.
19—House refuses to adjourn by vote of 191 to 148.
20—U. S. transfers giant bombers to Britain.
22—Senator Holt asks investigation of British propaganda.
Phillip Murray succeeds John L. Lewis as chief of the C. I. O.
23—Attorney General Jackson says evidence shows that Reds caused plane plant strike in California.
24—Investigation of food prices started.
26—Senate passes Walter-Logan bill to curb powers of government agencies.
27—Roosevelt sets aside 50 million dollars to condition naval bases.

**DECEMBER**

1—Joseph P. Kennedy resigns as ambassador to Great Britain.
2—Walter-Logan bill passes house.
6—British and U. S. treasury heads confer on finances.
Strike closes 35 Pacific northwest lumber mills.
7—Roosevelt pledges U. S. aid to Greece.
9—Treasury puts tax on newest issue of notes.
10—British reject Hoover plan to feed Nazi-conquered countries.
11—Lord Lothian, British ambassador to U. S., asks for more help for Britain.
17—U. S. gets new request for aid to Britain.
18—President vetoes Walter-Logan bill.
20—Navy awards 50 millions in plant expansion contracts.

## NATIONAL ELECTION

*THIRD TERM TRADITION BROKEN—First U. S. executive to be elected three times, FDR is pictured here as he, Mrs. Roosevelt with Vice President and Mrs. Henry Wallace, arrived in Washington shortly following the election.*

**JUNE**

24—Republican national convention meets in Philadelphia.
27—Wendell Willkie of New York named as candidate for President.
28—Sen. Charles L. McNary named for vice president.

**JULY**

15—Democratic national convention meets in Chicago.
17—President Roosevelt unanimously nominated for third term.
18—Henry A. Wallace named for vice president.

**NOVEMBER**

5—Roosevelt and Wallace carry 38 states in national election, with a total of 449 electoral votes.
Willkie and McNary carry 10 states, with 82 electoral votes.

## DISASTERS

*MUNITION INDUSTRY BLASTS—Several munition plants working on U. S. defense orders were rocked by powder explosions. Here is part of the splintered wreckage after a blast at the Kenvil, N. J., plant of the Hercules Powder Co., in which 41 were killed.*

**JANUARY**

3—Eighteen lives lost in Minneapolis apartment hotel fire.
10—Ninety-one lives lost in West Virginia mine explosion.
23—Army bomber crashes in rainstorm; four killed.

**FEBRUARY**

15—Wild blizzard grips East; 71 dead.
20—Fire sweeps circus in winter quarters at Rochester, Ind.; 100 animals perish.

**MARCH**

12—Tornado kills 13 in South; heavy loss.
16—Seventy-one trapped in mine at St. Clairsville, Ohio.

**APRIL**

19—Thirty dead, 100 injured in train wreck at Little Falls, N. Y.
20—Eleven killed when two cars hit head-on in Minnesota.
23—Dance hall fire kills 247 Negroes in Natchez, Miss.
30—Tornado in Illinois kills 16.

**MAY**

24—Earthquakes kill 249 in Peru, 3,000 injured.

**JUNE**

12—Eleven army fliers killed when two army bombers collide in New York.

**JULY**

15—Sixty-three killed in coal mine blast at Sonman, Pa.
31—Forty-one die when railroad coach crashes freight near Akron, Ohio.

**AUGUST**

12—Forty-eight dead, hundreds injured in blast of munitions plant at Kenvil, N. J.
Hurricane batters the coast of Georgia and South Carolina; 35 dead; damage in the millions.
23—Nine killed in crash and explosion of army bomber near Denver.
31—Senator Lundeen of Minnesota and 24 others die in plane crash in Virginia during a storm.

**OCTOBER**

12—Tom Mix of silent movie fame killed in auto accident.

**NOVEMBER**

4—Airliner hits mountain in Utah during snowstorm; 10 killed.
7—Tacoma bridge, third largest in world, collapses; no lives lost.
10—Earthquake in Rumania takes 1,000 lives.
11—Devastating windstorms sweep country from the Dakotas to Ohio, 100 killed, damage in the millions.
12—Seventy-five sailors lose their lives in storm on Lake Michigan.
29—Mine explosion at Cadiz, Ohio, traps 31 miners.

**DECEMBER**

4—Giant air transport crashes at Chicago airport; 10 dead, 6 injured.
18—Crash of U. S. army bomber kills six.

## SPORTS

*REDS WIN WORLD SERIES—Baseball's major prize—the World Series championship—was taken by National League Cincinnati Reds as they defeated the Detroit Tigers in a seven game series. Above—jubilant Reds are pictured in clubhouse after victory.*

**JANUARY**

1—U. S. C. defeats Tennessee in Rose Bowl football game, 14 to 0.
11—Clark Shaughnessy appointed football coach at Stanford for five years.
14—Landis frees 92 baseball players in $500,000 ruling.
24—Armstrong keeps welterweight title, stopping Montanez in ninth.

**FEBRUARY**

9—Joe Louis wins over Arturo Godoy in 15 rounds.

**MARCH**

4—Purdue wins Big Ten basketball title.
29—Joe Louis knocks out Paychek in second round.

**APRIL**

6—Willie Hoppe wins three-cushion billiard championship, winning all 20 games.
13—New York Rangers win Stanley cup in hockey.
16—Baseball season opens; Bob Feller, Cleveland, pitches no-hit game against Chicago White Sox.

**MAY**

4—Gallahadion, 35 to 1, wins Kentucky derby.
10—Lew Jenkins stops Ambers in third round.
30—Wilbur Shaw wins 500-mile automobile race at Indianapolis.

**JUNE**

6—Buddy Baer knocks out Valentine Campolo in first round.
9—Lawson Little beats Gene Sarazen in national open golf playoff.
20—Joe Louis stops Godoy in eighth round.

**JULY**

1—Jack Dempsey knocks out wrestler in second round.
9—National league all-stars defeat American league all-stars 4 to 0.
17—Armstrong stops Jenkins in sixth round.

**AUGUST**

6—Dr. Eddie Anderson elected head coach of the All-American football team.
29—Green Bay Packers defeat College All-Stars 45 to 28.

**SEPTEMBER**

2—Byron Nelson wins professional golf title.
6—Billy Conn knocks out Bob Pastor in 13 rounds.
14—Dick Chapman wins American amateur golf title.
19—Cincinnati Reds clinch National league pennant.
26—Max Baer stops Pat Comiskey in the first round.
27—Detroit Tigers clinch pennant in American baseball league.

**OCTOBER**

8—Fritzie Zivic wins welterweight boxing crown from Armstrong.
6—Chicago White Sox win city baseball series from Chicago Cubs.
8—Cincinnati wins world's series, defeating Detroit 4 games in 7.

**NOVEMBER**

13—Frank McCormick of Cincinnati voted most valuable player in the National league.
"Gabby" Hartnett let out as manager of the Chicago Cubs.
14—James T. Gallagher named general manager of the Chicago Cubs.

**DECEMBER**

8—Chicago Bears defeat Washington Redskins for professional football championship 73 to 0.
12—Three-cornered trade between Boston Red Sox, Washington and Cleveland involves seven players.
16—Joe Louis wins over Al McCoy on technical knockout in sixth round.
17—Ohio State accepts resignation of Francis Schmidt, football coach.
20—Captain Wood leaves Army coaching job.

## FOREIGN

*PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE—General scene of assembled delegates from 21 American Republics participating, as this important defense congress opened in Havana, Cuba.*

**JANUARY**

23—Japanese warn America against exerting pressure.
26—Japan tightens blockade on British French concessions at Tientsin.
31—China proposes that six-year-old boy be named ruler of Tibet.

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**FEBRUARY**

7—Japan prepares for "difficulties" in relations with United States.
11—Belfast police fight 2,000 I. R. A. rioters two hours.
26—Welles hands Mussolini message from Roosevelt.
28—Ancient Egyptian king's tomb yields vast riches.

**MARCH**

4—Germany stops deportation of Jews to district in Poland.
13—Sir Michael O'Dwyer, British India leader, assassinated by native gunman.
19—French cabinet resigns in body.
20—Paul Reynaud seeks to form new cabinet for France.
26—Russia recalls ambassador to Paris.

**APRIL**

10—Iceland takes control of own foreign affairs.
19—Jugo-Slavia smashes Nazi plot to overturn government.

**MAY**

30—Rumania votes state control over all businesses.

**JUNE**

22—Workers' coup results in new government for Estonia.

**JULY**

9—Duke of Windsor appointed governor of Bahamas.
14—Fulgencio Batista elected president of Cuba.
23—Dr. Benes heads new Czech regime recognized by British.
American republics approve program to resist Nazi influence in Western hemisphere.

**AUGUST**

3—Japan protests U. S. ban on aviation oil.
6—Japanese arrest seven members of Salvation Army as spies.
7—Rumania passes severe new law against Jews.
17—Duke of Windsor is sworn in as governor of Bahamas.
20—Trotsky attacked by axman in home in Mexico.
30—Rumania loses half of Transylvania to Hungary.

**SEPTEMBER**

3—Assassins attempt to kill King Carol in plot to revolt.
4—King Carol yields power and picks "dictator."
6—King Carol abdicates in favor of his son Michael.
12—Mexico names Gen. Avila Camacho president-elect.
14—Rumania now a totalitarian state under Iron Guard rule.
22—Japs invade Indo-China; fight French.

**OCTOBER**

10—Assassins slay Jap mayor of Shanghai.
American charge d'affaires at Berlin ordered home.

**NOVEMBER**

16—Survey plane hops to British Honduras in 6 hours, 35 minutes.
30—Cuba captures seven Japs in fish boats with maps of U. S. bases.

**DECEMBER**

1—Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho sworn in as president of Mexico, pledges to defend Americas.
18—Actual work started on Latin-America air and naval bases.
20—Five thousand Cuban workers on naval base go on strike.

## NECROLOGY

*IDAHO'S BORAH DIES—Brilliantly uniformed pallbearers carry the body of Senator William E. Borah from the Idaho state capitol at Boise, to his last resting place.*

**JANUARY**

6—Rufus C. Dawes, president of Chicago's Century of Progress.
19—Sen. William E. Borah of Idaho.

**FEBRUARY**

4—Samuel H. Vauclain, locomotive builder.
11—Lord Tweedsmuir (John Buchan), governor-general of Canada.
26—George M. Reynolds, retired Chicago banker.

**MARCH**

4—Dr. Karl Muck, famous Wagnerian musician.
Hamlin Garland, author.
7—Edwin Markham, author of "The Man With the Hoe."
13—Samuel Untermyer, lawyer.
16—Selma Lagerlof, Swedish novelist.

**APRIL**

1—William Horlick Jr., malted milk millionaire.
20—Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt Sr.
21—Walter Kohler, former governor of Wisconsin.
28—Mme. Tetrazzini, famous soprano.

**MAY**

2—George Craig Stewart, Episcopal bishop of Chicago.
13—Emma Goldman, exiled radical leader.

**JUNE**

22—Maj. Gen. Smedley Butler, former U. S. marine chief.
30—John E. Andrew, national commander of G. A. R.

**JULY**

1—Ben Turpin, crosseyed comedian.
14—Robert Wadlow, 22-year-old Alton, Ill., giant.

**AUGUST**

5—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who claimed discovery of North pole.
6—Talbot Mundy, author.
18—Walter P. Chrysler Jr., motor car manufacturer.
21—Leon Trotsky, exiled Bolshevist leader, in Mexico, murdered.
22—Sir Oliver Lodge, English scientist and spiritualist.

**SEPTEMBER**

14—William B. Bankhead, speaker of the house of representatives.
29—Courtney Ryley Cooper, writer (suicide).

**OCTOBER**

6—Henry Horner, governor of Illinois.
9—Sir Wilfred Grenfell, good Samaritan of Labrador.

**NOVEMBER**

10—Neville Chamberlain, former prime minister of Great Britain.
Sen. Key Pittman of Nevada.
24—Viscount Craigavon, prime minister of Northern Ireland.
Prince Saionji, last of Japanese elder statesmen.
26—Lord Rothermere, British journalist.

**DECEMBER**

1—Jan Kubelik, violinist.
12—Lord Lothian, British ambassador to U. S.
19—Kyosti Kallio, foremost Finnish statesman.

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## Lesson for January 5

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### JESUS AND HUMAN AFFLICTIONS

LESSON TEXT—Luke 13:1-5, 10-17.
GOLDEN TEXT—We have not a high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities.—Hebrews 4:15.

A sense of guilt for sin seems to be in every human heart. Some deny it, or seek to suppress it, but it has a way of revealing itself, especially when trouble or sorrow comes. How often one hears even persons who are spiritually indifferent and careless say that some catastrophe is a punishment for sin. The assumption is that the one who suffers much is a great sinner, but our study of Job taught us that such is not necessarily the case. In our lesson for today we learn from Jesus Himself regarding human affliction. His attitude toward it should guide us in our attitude. First of all He makes clear that we are all

**I. Perishing Sinners (vv. 1-5).**

Someone, apparently a Judean, told Jesus, possibly with a sense of real pious satisfaction, that certain Galileans (whom the Judeans did not like) had been slain while they were at worship. Evidently the implication was, "What terrible sinners they must have been!" How like that are the expressions of people today!

Jesus met the question by giving another similar incident right in Judea, thus rebuking false racial pride; then went on to point out that what they (and we) need to remember is that all men are sinners and will perish eternally unless they repent. "A man can perish though Pilate never slay him. He can perish though no tower crush him. He may die in his bed, with his friends all about him; and even have music when he dies, but he will be damned unless he repent" (G. Campbell Morgan).

The important thing is not the relative sinfulness of men, but the fact that God "commands all men everywhere to repent" (Acts 17:30). We are all sinners, either saved by grace or eternally lost. Sinner, turn to the

**II. Powerful Saviour (vv. 10-13).**

Here was a woman, spiritually alert, but physically afflicted. She was in the synagogue (vv. 10, 11), and she was a daughter of Abraham, indicating that she was a woman of faith. But for some reason, which is not revealed, an evil spirit of Satan (v. 16) had brought about in her body an illness which bent her double. We cannot "explain this. There may be many other such cases in the world. There are things we have not fathomed yet concerning the mystery of suffering and the power of evil" (Morgan).

We see the facts, but, thank God, we see more, for we find her meeting the all-powerful Saviour, who is able and willing to deliver. Jesus saw her. He called her to Him. He spoke to her. He touched her, and He healed her. What a blessed experience. Have you been to Jesus with your need? If not, why not come right now?

Observe that He had power and authority to set the woman free from Satan who had held her bound for 18 long years.

One would suppose that all would have rejoiced at this glorious deliverance, but we find that the ruler of the synagogue was angry. He viewed what he regarded as the breaking of the Sabbath day with alarm and

**III. Perverted Solicitude (vv. 14-17).**

It is a splendid thing to be concerned about good order, proper procedure and decorum, especially in the house of God. But when there is a human need and the Son of God meets that need by the working of His power, it is both folly and hypocrisy to obstruct or become angry because one's own interpretation of the proper order of things has been set aside.

This man, who as a religious leader should have realized that the need of humanity came above his consideration for the beast of the field (vv. 15, 16), and who should have rejoiced that the Son of God had done this miracle in the synagogue, rightly deserved the swift and stinging rebuke of Jesus. His objection was not really to the violation of the Sabbath, but to the working of God. Such men need rebuke.

One marvels that the church can read this passage again and again and never learn the lesson. One of the blights on the church today is the unwillingness of many of its leaders to permit the power of God to work. They don't want it. It upsets their plans and programs. If such a man (or woman) reads these lines, it is suggested that he read the eighth and ninth words of verse 15, then verse 5.

May God help us to fairly meet such an important issue honestly, and for the benefit of our eternal souls.

Say you saw it in The Mercury

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE

NICHOLAS CIRCUIT COURT
W. F. Clark, Admr. etc. Plaintiff
vs. Notice of Sale in Equity
Lillie A. Myers, etc., Defendants

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered by the Nicholas circuit court at its September 1940 term, the undersigned will on

**JANUARY 7, 1941**

at or about the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. proceed to offer for sale to the highest and best bidder at the court house door in Carlisle, Nicholas county, Ky., on a credit of six and twelve months the following described tracts of land:

TRACT NO. 3: Beginning at a point in the center of Cassidy Creek turnpike road corner to Parrish tract and Frey & Fisher thence with the line of Frey & Fisher N. 85½ passing George Blake at 15.50 in all 28.50 chains to a point in Locust Grove turnpike road and corner to said Blake and to tract No. 3; thence dividing said pike about equally with the lines of tract No. 3 N 64 E 3.16 chains; N 37½ E 3.84 chains; N 18¾ E 3.50 chains; N 28 E 6.49 chains; N 73 E 3.75 chains to a point in center of Cassidy Creek Turnpike in line of Parrish Tract; thence up the pike with Parrish lines so as to divide the pike about equally S 32 E 11.33 chains, S 52 E 11.67 chains to the beginning containing 20.38 acres.

Also a sufficient quantity of tract No. 2, to be laid off on the west side or end of tract No. 2, by a line running from Cassidy Creek to Licking river, as will be necessary to satisfy the balance of the indebtedness of G. D. Myers estate; and the costs of this action.

TRACT NO. 2: is described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the center of said pike and corner to Parrish share; thence dividing the pike about equally N 44 W ...71 chains; N 39¾ W 4.65 chains; N 87¾ W 3.68 chains to a point in the center of the pike a corner to P. W. Hamilton; thence leaving the pike with Hamilton's line N 1 E 16.66 chains to a fence post on top of the hill; N 11 E 1.62 chains to a fence post; thence S 77 E 2.44 chains to a fence post on top of the cliff thence down the cliff N 39 E 2.60 chains to a point in the bank of Licking river at about low water mark; thence up the creek as it meanders approximately with low water line S 69¾ W 7.20 chains; N 83 E 6.60 chains; N 76 E 3.90 chains to a large beech tree corner to Hopewell Graveyard thence around said grave yard so as to exclude it S 28 E 1.36 chains to a Lynn tree; thence N 77 E 1.65 chains to end of stone fence at a fence post and corner to Parrish tract; thence with the lines of said tract S 58 E 12.94 chains to a set stone on top of ridge; S 55½ W 11.52 chains to a set stone on the hill; thence S 46¾ W 19.26 chains to the beginning, containing 57.70 acres.

The purchaser of said lands shall pay the taxes for the year 1941, assessed as of July 1st, 1940.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond without approved surety for the purchase price of said land having the force and effect of a replevin bond, bearing legal interest from date until paid.

A lien will be retained on the lands sold herein to secure the payment of the purchase money bonds executed herein.

Wm. Conley Master Commissioner Nicholas Circuit Court
I. B. Ross, Atty. for Plaintiffs
12-19-3t

William F. Talbott, 81, retired Bourbon county farmer, died at his home near Paris Saturday.


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To Our Customers and Friends

# Good Wishes

*for 1941 from Everyone of Us*

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