The Carlisle Mercury

ESTABLISHED 1867

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Twenty & Forty-Five Years Ago

Thursday, Sept. 23, 1948

Opening of bids for the construction and material for a sewer on Walnut St. and a report concerning the leaks at the city reservoir will be main topics under discussion at an adjourned meeting of the Carlisle City Council today.

A total of 72 persons already have reserved rooms for the Central Kentucky Foxhunters Association meeting here Oct. 12-15, Roger C. Womack, general chairman of the event, today announced.

Selective Service Board No. 77 has moved from the Nicholas County Court room to new quarters on the second floor of the Grattan Building, Miss Hallye Griffin, clerk, announced today.

Robert Allen Palmer and Warren Crockett have been pledged in the Theta Chapter of Kappa Alpha Fraternity and William Edward Sexton in the Delta Epsilon chapter of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity at the University of Kentucky.

Born--To Mr. and Mrs. Marvin McCarty of Pleasant Valley, a daughter. --To Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Blake, a daughter, Penny Kay.--To Mr. and Mrs. William T. Straw, a son, at the Good Samatan Hospital.

Married--Miss Helen Clay Benson and Charles Andrew Mc Kinnon, both of Dania, Ohio.--Miss Cora Wilma Tincher and Richard Edward Smith, both of Mayesville.

Died--William M. Blake, 76, at his home on Water Street.--Dr. W. T. Stewart, 80, at his home on Bridge Street in Cynthiana.--Pvt. William Willoughby, 25, in France, August 31, 1944, of wounds received in action. --William R. Smart, 31, formerly of Carlisle, at his home in Hamilin, W. Va.

October 11, 1923

Monday brought one of the largest court day crowds Carlisle has had for several months, although there was little activity in the stock market. Three political speakings, two parent medicine shows, a Salvation Army meeting and a Holy Roller meeting provided entertainment for the crowd throughout the day.

Dr. G. T. Cowan was elected third vice president of the Baptist Young Peoples Union Association at the closing session of the annual convention at Frankfort last Friday.

In a one-sided contest at Cynthiana last Friday afternoon, the Carlisle High school football team took the second victory of the season by defeating Cynthiana 37-0.

Frost has been reported in the county this week, although not heavy enough to injure anything.

The Carlisle High school has organized an orchearsa of about 10 pieces under the direction of Jack Haverfield.

Cooper and Cheatham were awarded the contract for installing a furnace in the new school at Myers at a meeting of the county board of education.

Miss Ada Rivers, North Middletown, has been elected as a teacher of the fifth grade of the city school and has assumed her duties. Two teachers have resigned from this grade since the beginning of school a month ago.

James L. Stamper is erecting a brick building on his lot on East Main street next to Barlow's store. Stamper recently purchased an old brick building on Market street, which he is dismantling and using the brick for his new building.

Reconstruction of Main street has been completed to within a short distance of Sycamore street and the remainder of the street to this corner will be completed today, after which a detour to get in and out of town from the west end will be unnecessary.

Born--To Mr. and Mrs. Hubra Marshall of this county on October 5 an eight pound son.

Married--Miss Emma McCord of Cowan and Lloyd Evans of Pleasant Valley.--Miss Edna Perkins and Neal Overby both of Mt. Olivet.--Miss Edna Jolly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Jolly, Fleming county, and Ed Cooper, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Cooper, Mason county.

Died--Ermine Earlywine, 20, at his home near Barbyville.

MERCURY VAPOURS

by Warren R. Fisher

A while ago I came from the dentists office minus two teeth, but plus a mouthful of gauze. Not being able to do much more than mumble and that wasn't a very intelligent mumble, I resorted to pen and paper. After writing several words I handed them to my spouse; I had proclaimed one thing and wished a question also. She in turn wrote yes to my question, then quickly spluttered "you're the one who can't talk."

--MV--

The following article appeared in The Christian Science Monitor and maybe you'll feel it's worth reading, too;

Unscrapping the Scrap

(From an address by William S. Foster, American City Magazine, to urban officials at Moline, Illinois.)

I have a list of subjects that annoy me and where I have very pronounced views. I would be very happy if you would complain about them as much as I. If you were to pass resolutions in their behalf in associations such as this, or in service clubs such as those in your own towns.

I would like to know why it is that people in these United States require you to pick up and dispose of four to four and one-half pounds of material a day, whereas the Europeans will throw away less than half this amount. I hold that, as a matter of progress, the public at large reexamine its practices, and work toward reducing this inexcusably large waste of natural resources which has become so difficult to collect and dispose of.

I charge that the paper industry has an obligation to review its practices and develop manufacturing techniques that will permit it to reuse waste paper and make it into a quality product. I hold that their complaint that this "cannot be done" is unacceptable in the American can-do philosophy.

I charge that the steel industry has an obligation to develop manufacturing processes that will use scrap metal, and thus reduce the drain on iron-ore resources, and help check the ugly growth of automobile graveyards.

I know that there are those in the steel industry who are uneasy about the present "modernized" plants designed to make no use of scrap steel, and I know that they would like to have an opportunity to find a way to reuse this accumulating mountain of scrap metal. I know that they need your support.

I charge that the auto industry has an obligation to produce a car that isn't headed for the auto graveyard after about five years of use.

I charge that the beverage industry has a responsibility to develop a reclaimable container. I hold that the handy stopack and the nonreturnable bottle have done more to despoil the landscape than any single factor other than the neon sign, and that they have robbed the taxpayer of so much money through the cost of picking up and disposing of the empties that they make Tokay Tweed look like Calvin Coolidge.

I charge that the fashion industry is callously antisocial when it turns out paper dresses and paper shirts, to be worn once and thrown away, thus adding an unnecessary burden to the already excessively large volume of refuse that you have to collect and find a way to dispose of.

I charge that Agriculture has shrugged off its responsibility in the field of water pollution, I hold that if the cities purify their liquid wastes so that they handle clear and sparkling like a mountain spring, the rivers still will be polluted from fertilizers and agricultural wastes.

These are areas where work badly needs doing. Let responsibility lie where it belongs.

New Fact Book on the Presidents from Washington to Johnson

Who was the youngest President? The only bachelor President? Which President served in office for only one month?

These and thousands of other questions are answered in a new revised edition of *Facts About The Presidents*, by Joseph Nathan Kane. It is in a paperback edition.

The book records the facts about each President's education, former occupations, family ancestry, and marital status, plus such all-important information as election results.

"Highways Are For People"

National Highway Week September 22-28

New Technologies Need Good Highways

Almost 80 percent of all American families owned automobiles in 1966 as compared with 75 percent in 1950; 25 percent of all families owned two or more automobiles in 1966 as compared with 7 percent in 1950.

The total number of registered motor vehicles rose during those 16 years from 49.3 million to 94.2 million. In 1967, this number rose to 98 million.

When these statistics are considered in relation to the fact that practically all of the net population growth in the United States is occurring in the nation's urban areas, the obvious result is a massive increase in urban traffic problems. Even those cities which have forged ahead with freeway construction programs find these facilities heavily loaded especially at peak hours.

National Highway Week is an appropriate time to ask what is going to happen to the national traffic jam. Will our cities eventually choke and die of traffic strangulation?

There's no simple answer to the traffic problem, not even making all streets one way, leading out of town.

Completing the planned 41,000-mile Interstate System and building other new freeways, as needed, to complement it will help a great deal. Hand in hand with freeway development, we need an expanded program for the improvement of existing streets.

Such improvements as traffic channelization at interchanges, overpasses for pedestrians, and sophisticated traffic signal systems can alleviate much of the congestion on arterial streets of older design.

It's obvious, too, that much could be done to improve public transportation facilities. Despite the increasing urbanization of our country, public transit patronage steadily declined from 1945 to 1960 and 1966. While patronage went down, operating expenses doubled, indicating that transit may eventually price itself out of existence.

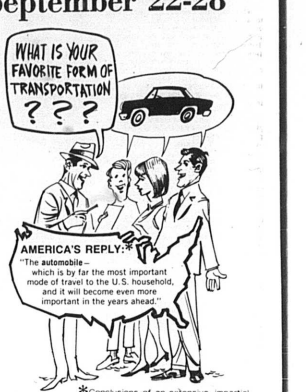
Congress recently received the results of an 18-month study by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) suggesting a broad program of research and development costing $980 million, aimed at improving public transportation facilities. Many more millions will be required to translate research findings into actual facilities.

Typical of the innovations proposed are the "dial-a-bus"—a system in which passengers call up vehicles equipped to operate on both highways and on rail.

Generally, the proposed innovations are not intended to supplant highways. They either use highway facilities, or will fit in with the highway system to form an integrated system of urban transportation.

It is important again that highway transportation is adaptable to many kinds of traffic, all kinds of people.

*Conclusions of an extensive, impartial public opinion survey conducted nationwide under the auspices of the National Cooperative Highway Research Program.



FEDERAL HOUSECLEANING NEEDED

Long-range improvement of the administration and operation of Federal programs won considerable bipartisan support in Congress just before the recess.

The Senate approved by voice vote the establishment of a new Hoover-type commission of eight members to study the executive branch and recommend changes to Congress. The scrutiny would include an analysis of the government's organization and how well its machinery works, coordination among agencies, the areas where programs could be dropped or consolidated, and the priorities that should be assigned among these programs.

The Senate also passed legislation designed to improve the administration of Federal assistance programs at the state and local levels, provide for periodic review by Congress of Federal grants-in-aid programs, technical services to state and local governments, and uniform relocation assistance and land acquisition policies. The original bill provided for the consolidation of Federal grant programs in addition to Congressional review, but this section was dropped before the bill reached the floor of the Senate. We feel that it should be reinstated.

These two measures should receive immediate consideration and action by this Congress. We should not have to wait for the new session in order to start getting our Federal house in order. This would not only increase the efficiency of the Federal establishment, but help to reduce its over-all cost to the individual taxpayer.

Agree Or Not,

I Say What I Think

By S. C. Van Curon

FRANKFORT, KY.--The long-awaited report of Gov. Louie B. Nunn's Task Force for Efficiency and Economy in Government is due from the printers about Oct. 10.

The report is the result of efforts of "about 175 dedicated men," Finance Commissioner Albert Christen said, "who have contributed their time and ability to the state without any compensation."

The coordinator of the Task Force is Ken Bunger, a certified public accountant with the firm of Humphrey and Robinson in Louisville. His firm has contributed his time. He has an office in the Capitol Annex but works without salary or expenses.

He replaced George Miller of the University of Kentucky who left the Task Force about March for his teaching duties. That's the official explanation, but it has been learned from reliable sources that he just walked off the job because he had problems of getting along with the people working on the Task Force. One source says Miller was wanting to file the report before several units of the Task Force had completed their studies and made their reports.

The report is expected to make recommendations for "economy and efficiency," just as the name of the Task Force indicates.

This column recently revealed that Commissioner Christen already has implemented some of the recommendations expected to be in the report. He has curtailed out of state travel; clamped tighter restrictions on state automobiles; tried to cut telephone service costs without curtailing service; issued tighter restrictions on leasing and renting property for state use.

One of Christen's favorite problems has been in the field of personal service contracts, he said last week, "They (department heads) go too much on precedence," he believes.

Just because personal service contracts had been issued in the past, they continue to do so, he claims. This applies particularly in the field of matching funds from the Federal Government.

The Task Force report is now in the proofing stage, Christen says, but he made no conjecture as to when it will be released, but didn't question the October 10 date mentioned by the newsman.

During the 1968 legislative session, Capitol newsmen got a laugh out of the Task Force office. Gov. Nunn had earlier issued an order for all departments to use the old stationery left by the breathtit administration before ordering new. Nunn issued a memorandum to this effect, and asked department heads to cut the names and type theirs on the old stationery.

Miller had new and stationery ordered for the Task Force.

Christen has no quarrel with personal service contracts per se. He says this is the most efficient way in many cases for state government, but he does quarrel with some he thinks are not necessary. Personal service contracts "for studies" irk him somewhat.

Christen says he has been working with the telephone company in providing more efficiency in new installations in state institutions, colleges and branches. He has had full cooperation from the telephone company, he says, pointing out, "It's a little hard for the company to argue with a customer."

Christen explained it isn't hard for the Finance Department to argue with branches of government, and the telephone company cooperates with him.

Newsmen, skeptical in the past about several earlier dates mentioned for release of the report, have settled down to just waiting until it comes along. The October date now seems reliable.

Farm & Home

AREA EXTENSION AGENTS:
Estil J. Noffsinger, Margie H. Wilson
Carolyn Offutt

MONETARY POLICEMAN

One of the strongest arguments put forth in support of the 10 per cent surtax recently passed by Congress was the need to put our financial house in order so that foreign nations would regain confidence in the dollar and thus slow the rush to convert foreign-held dollars to gold. There is a puzzling contradiction in all this. For years we have been told that gold is an anachronism that should be done away with in the monetary picture. U. S. citizens, in fact, were seperated from their gold coins many years ago, and the gold backing of our money has gradually disappeared.

The educational process of convincing everyone that gold as a medium of exchange is as dead as the Latin language is very nearly complete. That is why it is disconcerting at this late date to find that gold is playing an impressive part in forcing fiscal responsibility on our own government which, so far as the ordinary person is concerned, has been off the gold standard all these years. Apparently, gold is still a monetary policeman which governments have failed to rid themselves of as yet.

Detailed Work On Phenols Marks One Area Of Research At U.K., National Tobacco Lab

When current research programs on tobacco, and tobacco-and-health, started at the University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station and the National Tobacco Research Laboratory, scientists agreed on one major premise; "We've got to learn everything we can about the tobacco plant."

To date, research is aimed at gaining that knowledge. And, one of the most fascinating fields of research is in phenols.

Phenols occur in many forms in tobacco, says Dr. Carol Keller, plant physiologist and researcher. They are prime constituents, and certain ones of the phenol "family" occur in large quantities in the tobacco leaf.

Phenols may be tied directly to quality characteristics in cured and uncured leaves. This of course is of high interest to the farmer, because usually he is rewarded financially for quality.

But there also may be a connection between phenols and human health. (Notice that the statement is "maybe." That's because none of the scientists working on tobacco has yet tied down a specific tobacco constituent or substance as a human health danger.)

Dr. Keller says of the phenols to which she is devoting full-time research.

"We call the substance in the leaf a polyphenol. We wondered if there could be a health connection, because the polyphenols have been known to give rise to less complex materials (called simple phenols) when the leaf is burned. When the simple phenols found in smoke are combined with certain known carcinogens (cancer-producing substances) tumors can be induced in animals. The phenols, called "co-carcinogens," seem to enhance the cancer-producing properties of the carcinogens. It seems on the basis of early research, that these carcinogens either must have the simple phenols to do their work, or at least be stimulated by these compounds."

Essentially, Dr. Keller says, the scientists suspect that the polyphenols are precursors ("compounds-before") of the co-carcinogens in smoke.

The simple phenols are not ordinarily found free in tobacco leaves, though the polyphenols are. This has led researchers to think something in the smoking process (leaf-burning) may break these poly substances down to the simple ones.

Why all the work on phenols? "If the phenols do have some effects on leaf quality or health, the physiologists must learn how to regulate them. The main phenols with which we are working are rutin and chlorogenic acid; these occur in tobacco plants in quantity, so these are the one of major concern."

Dr. Keller points out that she and her co-workers are trying to find out how the phenols act in plant leaves, why they are there, and what are their characteristics. They want to learn how to regulate them if necessary.

How will this regulation take place? "There are three ways in which we can alter, reduce, eliminate or increase phenol content in tobacco leaves, she says.

One is by culture (growing) practices, a second is by environment, and the third, by enzymes.

Research already has shed some light on phenol characteristics. In growing tobacco, for instance, high nitrogen fertilizer applications seem to make the phenol content lower; lower nitrogen fertilizer rates seem to raise the phenols to higher levels. Thus, it may be possible some day to regulate phenols in some degree by adjusting rates of fertilization.

Amount of light in the environment (the second control category) is critical, the researchers found. It affects the concentration of phenols in the leaf. The researchers have grown tobacco under red, blue, and yellow lights, to see what effects these have on phenol concentrations. The results were enlightening. Dr. Keller says they found quickly a greenhouse plant (with restricted light, as the panes cut out ultra-violet light) has much lower phenol content than those grown outside.

In enzyme work, the trail is difficult and complicated. Enzymes, simply speaking, are proteins necessary to manufacture and convert (among other things) the polyphenols in leaf. Certain enzymes seem to be key substances; they may be able to stimulate or curtail polyphenol production.

"We want to know all we can about these enzymes. We may need that information later, to "turn on" or "turn off" phenol production in leaf. Simply put, we might use enzymes to control phenols in leaf if this is needed."

The phenol work in tobacco has had some beneficial (and a bit unanticipated) side results. One unlikely fring benefit has been work to find alfalfa species resistant to the pesky alfalfa weevil.

Kentucky alfalfa production has been badly hit by this pest. If something isn't developed soon to curtail it--other than costly sprays and the like--the production may be pushed even further down.

Dr. Keller and associates started checking phenols in cases. They were actually searching for forage species which are closely related (botanically) to alfalfa. They reasoned that even if none of the alfalfa varieties is resistant to the weevil, could some of alfalfa's close cousins be resistant?

Hop clover, a forage plant limited in use here because of rather low yields was one such species found. It is close to alfalfa botanically, but differs considerably from alfalfa and a number of forage clovers also susceptible to weevil attack. These differences are in the type of phenols it (hop clover) has. It contains very large amounts of phenolic substances called "flavones."

Flavone extracts from hop clover, when sprayed on alfalfa, kept the weevils from feeding for 24 hours. Unsprayed alfalfa continued to furnish appetizing meals for the little insect. After 24 hours, the weevils on the sprayed plants seemed less voracious; at least they ate at a reduced rate, Dr. Keller says.

This leads scientists to wonder if the phenols in hop clover are perhaps a resistant factor.

If so, Dr. Keller and crew want to see if there is a similar phenol in alfalfa. "Even if it is there in minute amounts, our scientists may be able to breed alfalfa plants that have a higher concentration of this desired substance. Or perhaps we could find in alfalfa some compounds closely related to the phenols found in hop clover that would do the same job."

MYERS

By Mrs Rena Crawford

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Flora had as Sunday guests Mrs. Rena Crawford, Mrs. Rosemary Kinder and children, Mrs. Rosie Hughes and baby and Pam Niblett and Helen Flora, Mr. and Mrs. Leora Flora, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Flora and family of Millersburg.

Miss Virgie Flora visited Rosalie Kinder Saturday night.

Mrs. Mable Shour, Mrs. Kathleen Fryman and Debra Fryman were in Lexington Saturday, shopping.

Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Hughes of Ohio, visitted his mother, Mrs. Bill Hughes and two children.

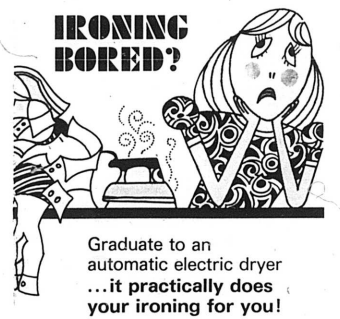
New Black Bass Minimums Set By Fish And Wildlife

Frankfort, Ky., (Special)--

Minimum size limits on black bass have been set for certain lakes and streams in Kentucky, The Department of Fish and Wildlife points out.

For some lakes, the Department's regulations required that the black bass caught must be returned to the water unharmed unless they measure at least 12 inches from the terminal end of the lower jaw to the tip of the longest tail fin.

Six major lakes are covered by the restriction on size. They are Dewey and Herrington lakes and Rough River, Buckhorn, Nolin and Barren reservoirs. The minimum applies in these lakes upstream to the first riffle.

Smaller lakes affected are; Bardstown City Lake, in Nelson; Beaver Creek Lake, Anderson; Bert Combs Lake, Clay; Lake Beshear, Caldwell and Christian; Boltz Lake, Grant; Lake Carnico, Nicholas; Carpenter Lake, Daviess; Carter Caves Lake, Carter; Chenoa Lake, Bell; Corinth Lake, Grant; Herb Smith Lake, Harlan; Dennie Gooch Lake, Pulaski; Elliott County Sportsmen's Lake, Elliott; Elmer Davis Lake, Owen; Falmouth Lake, Pendleton; Fish Pond Lake, Letcher; Game Farm Lakes, Franklin; Gulet Creek Lake and tributaries, Shelby; Kingdon Come Lake, Harlan; Kingfisher Lakes, Daviess; Wilgreen Lake, Madison; Lake Malone and tributaries, Todd, Muhlenberg and Logan; Marion County Lake, Marion; Martin County Lake, Martin; Max Blythe Lake, Christian; McNeely Lake, Jefferson; Mill Creek Lake, Wolfe; Pan Bowl Lake, Breathitt; Shanty Hollow Lake, Warren; Sharpsburg City Lake, Bath; Springfield City Reservoir, Washington; Spurlington Lake, Taylor, and Lake Washburn, Ohio.

The streams which have the 10-inch minimum size on black bass are; Elkhorn Creek and its tributaries, in Scott, Fayette, Woodford and Franklin; Rolling Fork River and its tributaries, in Marion, Casey and Boyle; Little Kentucky River