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1/2" x 1/2" Beadless Vinyl Sheet
1/2" x 1/2" Beadless Vinyl Sheet

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125 Multi-Purpose Form Tack
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MEET... Mickey Wheary
Mickey has been employed at Reid & Vice for over 7 years. He is a native of Robertson County and resides in Mt. Olive.
Mickey's general duties at Reid & Vice include sales, filling orders, checking inventory, and making deliveries.
Mickey enjoys camping and fishing. His wife, Janie, is a 4th grade teacher at Robertson County.
Mickey invites all of his friends and neighbors to shop Reid & Vice for their hardware and building materials.

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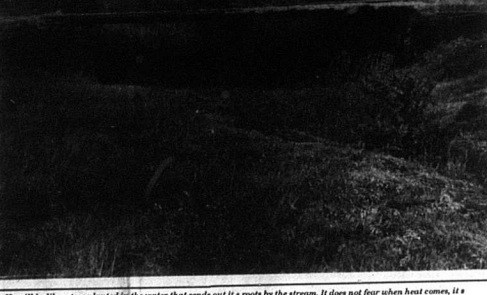
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Section Two The Carlisle Mercury

Thursday, June 30, 1968 Page 9

Governors search for drought answers

By Polly Anderson
Associated Press Wire
(AP) - Governors from 10 parched states held an emergency meeting to plot steps to help farmers survive the worst drought in 100 years, while forestry officials said the dry ground was increasing the danger of fire.
The devastating combination of extreme heat and record low rainfall also continued to stall barge traffic in the nation's midsection, increased the threat of forest fires. The weather record in parts of the Northwest, however.
Records were broken in at least 25 cities, including Kansas City, Mo., where the 102-degree reading beat the 15-year-old record by 10 degrees.
The 98 degrees in Washington, D.C., tied a record that has stood for 114 years.
In Chicago, Agriculture Secretary Richard Long told 10 Midwestern governors the federal government would "do what is needed" to aid farmers. But one of the 10 said he and his staff had failed to recognize the full extent of the problem.
Governors discussed steps to aid their struggling economies, from the diversion of water from Lake Michigan to speed up the flow of barge traffic on the Mississippi to long-term measures to halt the drop in water tables in the northern and western states.
In a speech to the governors, Long announced a drought hot line for farmers and noted that existing crop insurance and disaster loan programs were available as farmers determine the extent of crop losses in the coming days and weeks.
"The situation is still fluid... We'll need a little bit of time to learn what the losses are," he said. "We will do what is needed to minimize the severity of the damage."
Gov. George Sinner of North Dakota, speaking at a closing news conference, disputed Long's comments that the drought damage was underestimated. Farmers in several states already had lost much of their cash crops and others had sold active livestock herds for lack of feed grain, Sinner said.
"Where I think he (Long) is wrong is in the wheat area," said Sinner, a Democrat. "That damage is done and it is very severe. In the livestock feed area, that damage is done and it's going to grow. Long left the conference after his speech, but he would meet with Sinner on Friday to discuss the drought."
Opening the conference, Illinois Gov. James Thompson said that corn crop and soybean crop. And all the governors here can tell much the same story.
Because barge traffic along the Mississippi River is crucial to agriculture, Thompson proposed that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers seek permission to divert water from Lake Michigan to solve the problem.
The proposal, however, drew the ire of Gov. Tommy Thompson from neighboring Wisconsin, who said, "It might turn out to be more disastrous over the long term than the immediate solution it provides."
Some 1,000 barge were halted along the channel overnight Thursday. Then, some ships and deadweight of the channel overnight Thursday.
In its first "through advisory" for 1968, the National Weather Service said the outlook for the Plains and Midwest for the remainder of the month was for more hot and dry weather.
But a cold front brought some relief to the Northwest.
"We got tremendous rain. It was a godsend," said Priscilla Palmer at her farm in Potosi, Va., where 2.2 inches of rain fell overnight.
"Everyone looked outside and said, 'Thank you, Lord!'"
In Kentucky, the heat was blamed for exacerbating a train derailment and chemical leak late Wednesday that drove thousands from their homes. Phosphorus coming out of a derailed tanker burst into flames, spreading a toxic cloud across five western Kentucky counties. While phosphorus spontaneously burns when exposed to air temperatures above 85 to 90 degrees, officials said.
Damaging thunderstorms swept through central Kentucky late last night.
The storm, while about lived, did drop some rain to the parched western portion of the state.
The weather also raised the specter of forest fires. One of the governors in Chicago on Thursday, George Mikhelson of South Dakota, had spent 2 1/2 hours Wednesday viewing two large fires from the air in the northwestern part of his state.
Kentucky Forest Service officials continue to spread warnings of the potential for fire, repeating cautions by those using the state woodlands.
Great fires as many as five a day, are sweeping through Nicholas County. County firemen have responded to several fires during the dry period, and the potential for even more fires remains high while the dry conditions exist.
U.S. Forest Service officials have said vegetation is so dry that they couldn't get readings on their instruments, Mikhelson said. They have never recorded higher temperatures with lower moisture levels. It is tinder dry," he said.
Fires had burned more than 10,000 acres in the state, officials said. There were no reports of injuries or damage to buildings.



It will be like a tree planted in the water that sends out its roots by the stream. It does not four when heat comes, if it leaves are always green, if it has no survivors in a year of drought... James 1:17. Dry times may be early, but all those affected are working together to find the answers. -Heather Mathes photo

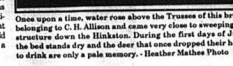
Weekend weather sets record

The hot, humid weather that marked 99 set in 1914. It was as hot here in Kentucky all of Kentucky's 60th straight record month was back again Saturday high and fourth straight day at record temperatures were 90 or more degrees.
In Louisville, the temperature at Standfield Field reached 101 degrees, breaking the old record high of 100 set in 1914. The last time the mercury reached 100 degrees at the airport was Aug. 22, 1963.
In Lexington, the temperature reached 101 degrees shattering the old record of 97 set in 1914. Jackson reached a high of 99 to break a record of 95 set in 1956, while the mercury peaked in Covington at 102, shattering the day," said Don Kirkpatrick, a 1914 record of 97.
The weather service said the heat index, a measure of the temperature and humidity, was forecast to climb between 100 and 115 degrees. As a result, it warned that prolonged exposure to the heat or strenuous physical activity could result in sunstroke, heat cramps or heat exhaustion.
A cold front entered the state Saturday night and was expected to drop temperatures into the 80s on Sunday.
The front prompted brief but strong thunderstorms in southeast Kentucky. Storms jacking heavy rain and gusty winds in Lexington knocked down trees, caused some power outages and caused minor building damage, weather climatologist. Soybean plants are generally not growing, but just enduring the conditions. Taylor said if trees received the predicted 70 percent of normal rainfall over the next 30 days, the state's corn crop would be 15 percent to 30 percent below average. With a total drought, drier than normal conditions for the state would have only 20 percent of the average crop. He said soybeans would follow suit.
In Illinois, crops were "holding their own" up until about two weeks ago, said Len Boone, University of Illinois Extension agronomist. Now, conditions have deteriorated. The corn has already been permanently damaged. At this point, yields have probably been reduced by about 10 to 15 percent. With no rain by mid-July, "we're looking at disaster."
Soybeans, however, are a more resilient crop and are able to cope with the dry conditions better, Boone said. Soybeans in the Midwest are an indeterminate crop so they are able to continue growing vegetatively as they flower.
Indiana's crops are rolling leaves and wilting during the day, but recovering at night, said Purdue University Extension agronomist Marvin Swearingin. Conditions can still be reversed, but the chances of that happening are diminishing.
Swearingin said one week of dry weather this time of year can do as much damage as what has been done all season. Any mid-July of corn leaves to reduce transpiration is typical through the state, according to Elyon Taylor, Iowa State University climatologist.
Significant rainfall was unlikely, however. "It looks like there is little or no chance of rain through Tuesday," said Don Kirkpatrick, a meteorologist with the weather service in Louisville. "It will still be hot, but not like the record heat we're having today (Saturday)."
Meanwhile, stressed crops will see little improvement in moisture supplies. The six- to 10-day outlook through the Fourth of July called for above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation.
The weather service said the livestock weather safety index was in the emergency category across Kentucky Saturday but would drop into the danger category on Sunday.
Spraying conditions will improve as cooler high pressure settles into Kentucky early next week.

Across the country Yields are down

By AgriData News Service
AMES, Iowa — Dry weather has already hurt yields in the Midwest, and results could be disastrous if dry conditions continue through July, according to crop and weather experts.
The National Weather Service's outlook through July 15 calls for below normal conditions for the state would have only 20 percent of the average crop. He said soybeans would follow suit.
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Record high temperatures have swept across the country as well as Nicholas County.



Once upon a time, water runs above the Trusses of this bridge belonging to G.H. Allison and came very close to sweeping the structure down the Hinkston. During the first days of June, the hot sun dried the deck and the trees that once drooped their heads to drink are only a pale memory. -Heather Mathes Photo