

Mrs. Beulah Dillon and son, Glen, of Ashland, O., spent the week end in Morehead, visiting her mother, Mrs. Martha Flannery, and other relatives.

Purvis and Mrs. Mort Roberts and their families. They also visited his mother, Mrs. Sam Hunt in Salt Lick.

Ringos Mills News

By Opal Denton

Rev. and Mrs. Dick Maynard are visiting with relatives in

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Saunders, Cincinnati, O., spent the week end visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Ben Saunders.

Mrs. Clark Thompson and children have returned home after a visit of several weeks with relatives in Arkansas.

Week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Laton Smoot were Mr. and Mrs. Dude Maxey and daughter.

Donnie F. Indianapolis. Other guests on Sunday at the Smoot home were Mrs. Arnold Gast and daughter, Donna of Georgetown, O. and Miss Lorena McClain, Ripley, O.

Mrs. Ida Smoot and daughter, Miss Nettie Smoot, had as their week end guests Mr. and Mrs. Oral Latham; and Mrs. Elva Baker. Other guests on Monday were Mr. and Mrs. Elgin Smoot of Lockland, O. who also visited with Mrs. Linda Denton.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Sorrell and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sorrell of Cincinnati visited Sunday afternoon with Mrs. Vessa Crawford and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Thompson.

Miss Billie Jean Smoot left Friday for a visit with Mrs. Oral

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alva Rawlings last week were Mr. and Mrs. George Watkins, Patty and Robert Rawlings of Cincinnati.

Mrs. Brice Emmons of Louisville is visiting this week with her brothers, Taylor and Clella Cooper and families.

Has Perfect 9 Year Attendance Record

Miss Frances McKee, 15 years old daughter of Mrs. Virginia McKee, Rock Fork, graduated at McKee from the 8th grade at

LOTS OF PETS
House pets out-number the nation's families—49,300,000 to 41,000,000. The average cat-owning family has at least two, but dog owners are more likely to settle for one pet.

BLE OOL

Conducted By
Mrs. H. M. Hall
And Her

**Staff Of
Teachers**

Church Of
ernacle
o 2:30 Daily

day, June 7
ough June 13

of God's Bible School,
angelism, Inc., of Cali-
ensively and held chil-
More recently she has
ated School for four
tion to every parent to
is wonderful Vacation
the training will be
etc. The final chil-
30 p. m. on the closing

4. 2. 2.

MORE CHILDREN, FEWER INSTRUCTORS

NEA Says 50,000 High School Teachers Are Needed By Fall

The National Education Association reports an "alarming" drop in high school teachers at a time when a "sensational" rise in high school enrollment is expected.

In its annual nationwide survey of the teacher supply, it found that 50,000 new high school teachers will be needed this fall.

While about 50,000 potential teachers will be graduated this June, it said, "Many of them will never seek or accept a teaching position."

The NEA said this will further aggravate the already serious shortage of college-trained elementary school teachers. Elementary schools in the past have been able to draw on an excess of college-trained high school teachers.

The study found that some 65,000 new elementary school teachers are needed next fall, but only 35,000 trained graduates will be available. Many less-well-trained teachers will have to be employed as a consequence.

It concluded that preparing elementary and high schools with "competent, fully-trained teachers" is "not about to be accomplished; this is a goal yet far beyond the horizon."

"Many thousands of children are being denied a fair educational opportunity in keeping with their potential abilities to contribute to a democratic society," it declared. "In the seemingly endless struggle of ideologies which line ahead these losses are losses to the nation."

The study was prepared by the NEA research division. The National Education Association is a national professional organization of educators, with more than 1,000,000 members enrolled in its affiliated groups.

The report said that while elementary schools "have been bursting at the seams" due to the World War II and postwar baby boom, which shows no signs of abating, the enrollment up-

surge has scarcely begun in high schools. It said the extra 5,000,000 boys and girls in elementary schools during the past seven years are expected to be entering junior high schools. For every three students in high schools today there were only two in 1949 and five in 1963, the NEA said.

Against this backdrop it reported a sharp decline in college-trained high school teachers—and an "alarming" decrease in willingness of those who are trained to enter the teaching profession.

In the four-year period from 1949 to 1954, it found a 41.7 per cent drop in college graduates qualifying for high school teaching certificates. The decline from 1953 to 1954 alone was 6.27 per cent.

The drop has been particularly heavy in the field of science, where the potential high school teacher supply has fallen 56.3 per cent since 1950; in industrial arts 55.7 per cent; men's physical education 53 per cent; social science 52.8 per cent; mathematics 50.6 per cent; and agriculture 50.3 per cent.

It reported that the proportion of men to women also is undergoing a profound change among high school teachers.

"Teachers of science, industrial arts, men's physical education, social science, mathematics and agriculture enter exclusively or predominantly men—are disappearing most rapidly," the survey found.

The study reported a heavy loss of otherwise qualified teachers to military service, business and other fields.

In a group of 13 states and counties, where colleges checked on their graduates, only 64.4 per cent of the 1953 graduates eligible for teaching in elementary or high schools actually became teachers.

Of the one-third lost to teaching, the men went into military service, business, industry or took further studies. Some

the women married and became homemakers, others went into business or industry.

Salt Lick News

By Lena Stephens
Mr. and Mrs. Edna Rogers and daughter of Murfreesboro, Ind. were weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Norris.

Mr. and Mrs. Winifred Simpkins visited with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Simpkins over the week end.

Mr. Chester Sorrell, her two daughters and two grandchildren moved Saturday from West Virginia to their farm home near Salt Lick. Their guests for the week end were Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Sorrell of Greenville, Ky.; Robert Hager, Dave Sorrell and Chester Sorrell, all of Ona, W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Norris and Miss Edith Norris spent the week end visiting with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Norris.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Alfrey and children, formerly of Salt Lick, now making their home in Louisville, O., visited Saturday with friends and relatives here.

Week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Craig and family were Mrs. Ethel Daniel, her sons, Frank and Leslie and wife, and her daughter, Lillian.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Armstrong and children, Cathy Sharon and James David, recently spent a few days visiting with Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Craig and family.

The Ladies Aid of the Salt Lick Christian Church held a rummage sale Saturday afternoon with the proceeds to be used for a new piano recently purchased for the church.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey Griffie of Middletown, O., visited over the week end with relatives in Salt Lick.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Chesterman and children of Murfreesboro, Ind. and Mr. Carl Willis of Michigan spent the week end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Willis.

Ralph Daniel of Dayton spent the week end visiting with parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leighton Daniel.

Mr. Gladys Razor has assumed management this week of the new restaurant known as "Dixie and Fat" cafe.

Mr. Henry (Gum) Goley who has been suddenly quiet for a week, is able to go out and about.



LUCKY SEVEN . . . That's the name of 2-day-old Arabian steer calf shown with Patricia Griffin, 4, on farm of her grandfather, Maurie Zerweh, near Peoria, Ill. Note "7" on calf's head.

his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Downs and their niece, Deloris Robertson, spent Memorial Day in Salt Lick, Ky., with Mr. and Mrs. Edna Willis and their two daughters.

Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Horton Darrell were Mr. and Mrs. Bruce McCarty, Mrs. Henry Mize and children, Mrs. Elmer Hargis and family, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Darrell, Mr. and Mrs. Marla Kausal, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Frizzell and son and Mr. and Mrs. Tim Runner, and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Verter Carter and children visited their family cemetery and relatives in Elliott County, Sunday.

Becky Broome, who is employed in Cincinnati, is spending a few days vacation with her wife and two children here.

Rev. Clifford Hutchinson of Middletown, Mo., will conduct a revival at the Salt Lick Church of God beginning June 14 and continuing through June 19.

Guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Verter Carter during the week end were Mr. and Mrs. D. Gentry, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Darrell, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Carter, Mrs. Edna Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Ellis and children.

Mr. Aubrey Stephens and daughter, Linda Lou, spent the day, Sunday with her sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Willis and children.

Mr. Gladys Spurluck and her brother, Kenneth Razor, of Richmond, Ind. visited over the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Daniels and Mr. and Mrs. Bob Spurluck.

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SHORT STORY

THE BIBLE SPEAKS

Big Show

By F. L. Rowley

3-Minute Fiction

Social Justice

Lesson for June 6, 1954

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What Is Happening to People?

Amos looked at "prosperity" in another light, or we may say he measured prosperity with a different yardstick. Whether a country is on the up-and-up or on the down-and-down is not to be discovered by looking at dollar signs or counting freight cars. The real question is: What is happening to people? The first of all questions is, in which seems to you more important, their money or property? If they believe and we believe that property is equally important, or if property seems even more important, then Amos would say you are certainly using the wrong yardstick. He looked over the nation of Israel and he saw two classes of people, the poor and the rich. The poor went to jail for robbing the rich, but no one ever jailed the rich for robbing the poor. The rich were growing richer and the poor were growing poorer. This was the worst of it, for in the process of becoming wealthy, the luxurious and the greedy were growing poorer and harder than they should be—softer by indulging in luxuries, harder by indifference to the troubles of the people at the bottom of the pile.

A Few Questions

"Social Justice" or its opposite, social injustice, is a big all-around question. If you have nothing to do with religion, you have the Bible against you. Let us bring it down to cases. Amos did. Is there social justice in your community, your state? Let me give you an example. Are there any second-class citizens in your community? Are the same jobs open to all at the same wages or salary? If a man has to borrow money can he get it at a reasonable rate of interest or do the loan sharks run wild where you live? Are the responsible citizens of your community and state willing to be taxed for the benefit of better schools? Compare salaries paid in your state to those paid in other states to school teachers. Do horses seem to be rated higher than children? Every child in your state has an adequate opportunity for an education, or are children penalized for being born in the country?

The youth of the country is facing a supreme test: whether it can survive the annual blast of commencement oratory.

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ICE!

Yeh Boy

CALL 71

Morehead Ice & Coal Co.

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Amos looked at "prosperity" in another light, or we may say he measured prosperity with a different yardstick. Whether a country is on the up-and-up or on the down-and-down is not to be discovered by looking at dollar signs or counting freight cars. The real question is: What is happening to people? The first of all questions is, in which seems to you more important, their money or property? If they believe and we believe that property is equally important, or if property seems even more important, then Amos would say you are certainly using the wrong yardstick. He looked over the nation of Israel and he saw two classes of people, the poor and the rich. The poor went to jail for robbing the rich, but no one ever jailed the rich for robbing the poor. The rich were growing richer and the poor were growing poorer. This was the worst of it, for in the process of becoming wealthy, the luxurious and the greedy were growing poorer and harder than they should be—softer by indulging in luxuries, harder by indifference to the troubles of the people at the bottom of the pile.

A Few Questions

"Social Justice" or its opposite, social injustice, is a big all-around question. If you have nothing to do with religion, you have the Bible against you. Let us bring it down to cases. Amos did. Is there social justice in your community, your state? Let me give you an example. Are there any second-class citizens in your community? Are the same jobs open to all at the same wages or salary? If a man has to borrow money can he get it at a reasonable rate of interest or do the loan sharks run wild where you live? Are the responsible citizens of your community and state willing to be taxed for the benefit of better schools? Compare salaries paid in your state to those paid in other states to school teachers. Do horses seem to be rated higher than children? Every child in your state has an adequate opportunity for an education, or are children penalized for being born in the country?

The youth of the country is facing a supreme test: whether it can survive the annual blast of commencement oratory.

Sour Note

There was just one man, so far as we know, who did not see eye to eye with the optimists in Israel. His name was Amos and he lived in the back

The Rowan County News

Morehead, Kentucky, Thursday Morning, June 3, 1954

Ky. Insurance Fund Appears To Be Solvent

Barnes Says Condition—Good Enough To Stand Almost Any Emergency

Kentucky's unemployment insurance fund is fully solvent, equal to meet almost any contingency that may arise, even though benefit payments for the past few months—with unemployment on the rise—according to Commissioner of Economic Security Vego E. Barnes.

For the first four months of the present calendar year, however, with heavy unemployment, the fund usage has exceeded the income.

However, the fund entered the present fiscal year, with more than \$145,720,000 on deposit with the federal government, available to meet the unemployment shock.

Payments from the fund during the past four months, with a high incidence of unemployment, totaled \$13,676,867, more receipts into the fund, collected from employers, amounted to only \$7,697,604.

The experience of the past months, with heavy withdrawals demonstrates the wisdom of the policy of building up the fund during relatively prosperous periods, said Mr. Barnes. "When unemployment is on the rise, and benefit payments high, we are able to better withstand the shock."

Since inauguration of the state's unemployment insurance program, 15 years ago, total receipts into the unemployment insurance fund have aggregated \$239,256,726—with \$230,071,000 being transferred to the trust account, the balance left in a clearing account.

In addition, the fund has drawn interest accumulations of more than \$26,877,968 from the federal government, further augmenting the fund resources. Transfers to the benefit fund, to meet benefit payments, the Railroad Retirement Board and Administration have totaled \$11,227,976—leaving a balance of \$145,720,000 with which it entered the present year.

Last year's excess of receipts over outgo was \$6,451,678 for which more than one-half, or \$3,254,146, represented interest earnings from the federal government.

Net receipts for the period were \$25,690,368, while the outgo was \$19,238,689.



Horseback riding is one of the attractions that guests may enjoy at Carter Caves State Park, near Olive Hill and Grayson, Kentucky. Guided tours are conducted through two main caves in the park area, and completely furnished vacation cottages are available to vacationers.

Toll Turnpike Plans Pushed By Frankfort

Plans for a multi-million toll turnpike between Louisville and Elizabethtown moved swiftly during the week, with announcement of bond bid openings, contract bids and other steps incident to getting the project underway.

Commissioner of Highways W. P. Curtis announced that bids will be opened June 18 for grade and drain type construction of a twelve and a half mile section of the turnpike from Ford plant across road in Jefferson County to Salt River near Shepherdsville in Bullitt County, with other contracts due to be let during the summer for other portions of the job, including the major bridge and grade-separation work to be done.

During the fall, contracts will be let for paving the graded section and let to contract on that surfacing work can begin in the spring of 1955 and continue to completion during the year, with

a target date for opening the turnpike to traffic January 1, 1956.

Bids will be opened at Frankfort June 8 for sale of \$38,500,000 worth of turnpike revenue bonds to finance the undertaking with delivery of the bonds being scheduled for July 1.

Four financing groups already have been formed to bid on the bonds—with the following syndicate heads represented: A. C. Allyn and Company, Haly, Stuart and Company and Union Security Company-C. J. Devine and Company.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Congress has passed and President Eisenhower has signed the St. Lawrence Seaway bill, which measure sets in motion a plan to link ocean trade into the heart of the American continent. The President said the signing culminated 30 years of effort to put the bill through Congress.

Reorganization Of Welfare Department Seen

Internal reorganization of the State Department of Welfare, vesting more clearly the authority of the Commissioner of Welfare over child welfare and correction, was approved by Gov. Lawrence W. Wetherby.

The reorganization plan divides the former Division of Child Welfare and the Youth Authority, and substitutes three new divisions to carry out services to children. Meanwhile Commissioner of Welfare Glenn Lovern will handle overall supervision of child welfare activities, with the three division heads being responsible to him.

Pending the employment of a fully qualified Children's Bureau Head, Kenneth R. Foreman, regional child welfare head of the United States Children's Bureau, will serve "on loan" in that capacity as a consultant to Lovern.

Individuals who spend most of their time talking about other people seldom amount to anything.

Raise Approved For Restaurant, Hotel Workers

The Court of Appeals approved raises of approximately 50 percent above previously effective wage scales for some 12,000 hotel and restaurant employees in overruling a petition for rehearing sought by the Department of Industrial Relations and counsel for employees.

One Judge, Bert T. Combs, Prestonsburg, dissented from the Court's action. It was his position that the record contained substantial evidence sufficient to justify the entire raise found by the Department of Industrial Relations to be just, and that further, the Courts should not be a "fact-finding" board, and should have either found the entire wage order or void.

Utility Tax Levy Down By \$10,000

The Kentucky Public Service Commission decided to reduce assessment of \$150,000 against 134 utility concerns for its 1954-55 operations. The levy is reduced by the Commission against the regulated utilities, rather than against the general tax funds. This year's levy is \$10,000 less than last year's.

The assessment is based on the relation of gross receipts from Kentucky operations to the gross business of all utilities, a factor which, resulted in five companies, for electric and gas telephone concerns, bearing the heaviest portion of the assessment load.

Bids Asked For Mayo Improvements

Bids will be received by the State Division of Purchases at Frankfort June 8 for construction of the new Mayo Vocational Training School Administration and Class Room Building, in Paintsville. The structure, to be 90 x 100 feet, will be located in front of the present shop building on the school campus, and is to be built of brick or tile construction. A single-story building, its plans are such that a second story may be added. The State Property and Buildings Commission estimated cost of the building and necessary equipment at \$105,000.

Bids Sought For 165 Miles Road

The State Highway Department called for bids to be received June 11 for improvement of 165 miles of roads in Bourbon, Boyle, Gallatin, Hopkins, Mercer, Washington, Breathitt, Lee, Caldwell, Crittenden, Webster, Casey, Russell, Wayne, Carter, Davies, Hancock, Fleming, Macon, Owen, Jefferson, Logan, Todd, Martin, Metcalfe, Oldham, Rockcastle, Shelby, Whitley, Boyd, Callaway, Lewis, Lincoln, Madison, Pulaski and Wayne counties.



Off to a Good Start!

Week-end jaunt or a two week's motoring journey . . . it always pays to start off with a car that's in "trip-top" mechanical condition. Brakes? Lights? Steering? Tires? Everything operating just right? Make sure! Check-up . . . service-up HERE for safe, smooth motoring.



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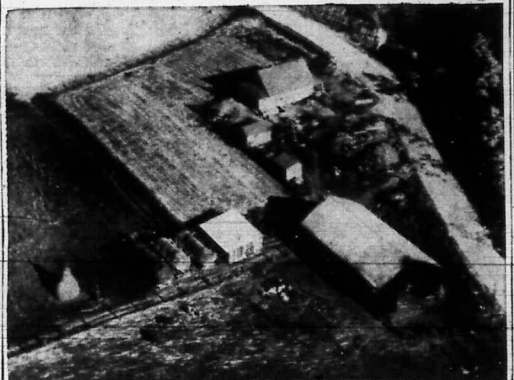
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This Is An Aerial Photo Of A Rowan County Farm

This may be your farm. It was taken from an aeroplane with special telescope lens. If you are the owner of this farm come to our store and we'll present you free the large, original photo from which this engraving was made. If it is the farm of a friend, or neighbor, be sure to remind him it was in this newspaper and the photo is his with our compliments.

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We Are Equipped To Repair All Types of Lawn Mowers

One Of A Series Of 52

This is one of 52 aerial photos of Rowan County farms and their publication is sponsored jointly by Monarch Supply and Bishop Drug. A picture of a farm will appear in each issue. Watch for yours.



NEW "VOICE" . . . J. R. (Jack) Puppala is E. R. Information Agency's new director of Value of America. A broadcasting pioneer, Puppala was with station WOR thirty years.

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Morehead, Ky.

ROWAN COUNTY NEWS

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The words of a state, in the
 of June bring us almost to the half-
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 fiscal year will have been completed and 1954
 will be entering its last half.

June Is Most Welcome Of All Months In The Year

Although it seems hard to believe, the arrival of June brings us almost to the half-year point of 1954. By the end of June, a fiscal year will have been completed and 1954 will be entering its last half.

The month of June brings with it summer, commencement, wedding season, vacations and beautiful weather, and in this perhaps the most welcomed of all the months in this month the days are longer than during any other month of the year; there is more daylight and less darkness.

Down through the ages the poets have written inspiring and enthusiastic words about the month of June. Anne Mary Lawrence penned one of the best verses ever written on this month of weddings and commencement. She wrote:

"There is all of beauty in these few things

A new born child—and a newborn moon

A tree abed in the flush of Spring

A ship at sea—and a breeze in June

Ivy and hawthorn in full

But the bride is the loveliest of all"

June is not a month of birthday anniversaries for famous Americans, but it contains many patriotic days. The anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, fought on June 17, 1775, is observed in Boston.

The United States Government actually began in the month of June, 1788, when New Hampshire ratified the Constitution, the last article of which provided that upon ratification by nine states, the establishment of the Constitution between the states would be effected.

The first American troops to land in France in World War I landed in June, on the 26th of the month, in 1917. As they marched through the streets of Paris, they were cheered by emotional men and women, among many tears of gratitude.

But a United States force was defeated on June 23, 1874, when Lieutenant Colonel George A. Custer and 208 men were massacred by a large force of Indians at the Little Big Horn River in Montana. World War I was actually precipitated in June of 1914, when on the 28th, a Sunday, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, was assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia.

Father's Day also falls in June, as does the birthday of the first and only President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis.

But the main reason June is the month that it brings long days and summer, commencement and vacations, and—most important of all—a new crop of June brides.

Debunking Misinformation About Heart Disease

The American Heart Association urges all citizens to debunk the following myths about heart disease. The Association says you should not let yourself be worried about these five common misapprehensions:

1. "Nothing can be done about heart disease." The Association says this is wrong—that some forms can be prevented, some cured and almost all helped.

2. "Most heart attacks are fatal. Wrong. The AHA says most people recover from heart attacks and lead productive lives."

3. "Murmurs, chest pain and palpitations are signs of heart trouble." The AHA says these do not necessarily mean heart trouble.

4. "Women with heart disease should not have children." The AHA says most women with heart disease can safely bear children.

5. "You can't work if you have heart disease." The AHA says most people with heart disease can still earn a living, often without changing jobs.

All of which just goes to prove that what "they say" is usually wrong.

This Could Be Another Powerful Weapon

The Department M Defense recently announced the armed services were now using the "Sparrow" I guided missile. The weapon is an air-to-air weapon thought to be used primarily by aircraft to knock down enemy aircraft.

The missile is said to be light enough to be carried in quantity by jet fighters, and to be fast enough to travel at supersonic speeds and, in fact, faster than the sound of air.

The Air Force and the Navy are known to have been carrying on training maneuvers with the Sparrow I.

The Sparrow has been seen years in the development stage and it is revealed that

production on an advanced model has already begun, and deliveries are being made. (The Navy—curiously—announced that the Sperry-Fargo Corporation, which was built for the sole purpose of producing Sparrows, was already in volume production at Bristol, Tenn.)

One interesting note from the Defense Department is its reference to the Sparrow as a "guided missile system." Most observers think this indicates that there is more to the Sparrow than just the air-to-air rocket-propelled missile. These missiles have been estimated to travel 2,000 miles an hour.

The major significance in the development of the Sparrow is that it may eventually provide another powerful weapon, to counter the great lead now enjoyed by aerial defense. The Nike guided missile, which the Army fires from the ground, is thought to have been a major step forward in this direction. Now, if defending aircraft can use guided missiles which automatically seek out and destroy aerial opponents, attacking armadas of the future may not enjoy the great advantages which have been those of the aerial aggressor since the air age began.

Bombs May Prove Salvation Of The Human Race

Sir Winston Churchill, speaking in London recently, reminded a dinner audience that the very dangers which now threaten the human race—atomic and hydrogen bombs—may prove the salvation of the human race. The seventy-nine-year-old Prime Minister says there is still hope new unconventional weapons will not be used in warfare.

Churchill told his listeners that the routine of everyday life, the ceremonies, and so forth, of the daily grind, should not be discarded because of the threat of unconventional weapons. In fact, he said, the world should be more united and occupied, and through dedication and application, the chances that unconventional weapons will not be used will increase.

Churchill believes the world's "perils" may prove its salvation, but he warns that this will depend on the new creation of the mind of man, which will remain worthy of the secrets he has revealed. The elderly Prime Minister puts the challenge straight. The human race must soon make this final decision.

Building A Navy For Japan Stronger Than China Has

The United States has agreed to lend-lease the Japanese four U. S. warships. The actual transfer awaits action on the floor of the Japanese Diet. The Japanese cabinet earlier this month approved the proposal, which would send two destroyers and two destroyer escorts to the Japanese.

The Japanese would also get a number of frigates. There are indications that Japanese naval authorities will request a "loan" of seven heavy cruisers from the United States next year.

The idea is to give Japan a Navy stronger than Communist China, and eventually, one which would equal that of the Soviet Union in the Far East. Under terms of the proposed agreement the four warships expected to be loaned to the Japanese this year would be loaned on a five-year lease.

Announcement of this arrangement less than ten years after the United States was sinking Japanese warships in an all-out war against the Japanese is a strange commentary on the times, and, nevertheless, a well-deserved development. The question how fast Japan can be rearmament to counteract Chinese Communism, and Russian expansionism, is not governed by the amount of aid, or the number of warships, the United States can send to Japan.

But, it is dependent upon the mood in Japan. There, certain political parties are bitterly opposed to any Japanese rearmament. The situation parallels that in Germany where some parties, notably those following the Communist line, oppose any rearmament on the ground that the country will become a battleground between the United States and Russia.

Scientific Examination Of Crazy Drivers

A novel solution to the problem caused by chronic "creeperball" motorists is being tried in Chicago. A psychiatric laboratory is being set up to examine "crazy" drivers.

The idea is to find out whether the mental condition of such drivers is normal. Chief of Justice Edward S. Scheffer, of the Chicago Municipal Court, said recently psychiatrists could diagnose the mental condition of drivers by a laboratory examination with a high degree of accuracy.

When a chronic creeper or "creeperball" driver is found to be mentally off, his driving privileges will be suspended. The suspended motorist's psychiatrist will then take over and seek to cure the condition.

We will be interested to see how this experiment works out. It will be eagerly watched by other traffic enforcement agencies all over the country, no doubt, and should it prove successful, it may well be that psychiatric tests for "crazy" drivers will become standard procedure.

We see no excuse for most speakers, especially the long-winded ones.

FLY YOUR FLAG

LET'S BRING THE FLAG BACK INTO THE HOME WHERE IT BELONGS. REMINDER TO OURSELVES OF THE VALUES OUR FATHERS HAVE DIED FOR. LET'S TEACH OUR CHILDREN TO REGARD IT AS A SYMBOL, NOT MERELY OF WHAT WE ARE AS A NATION, BUT WHAT WE HOPE TO BECOME. ONE NATION, INDIVISIBLE, WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL.



RANCAN'S COLUMN

Morehead May Be Headquarters Of District Offices

Two forest fires burned in the county during the last dry period. Both were entirely on privately owned lands and handled by the County Guard William Grange. The one on Bull Fork burned over 175 acres. One last Sunday burned about six acres on Christy Creek. Mrs. W. M. Messer's reporting of the fire prevented a larger burn.

A week ago last Friday saw 60

temperatures from Tennessee, and

and one daughter, Abigail, who

presided at the White House during

her father's presidency. Mrs.

Fillmore died in 1853.

In 1858, Fillmore married Car-

olanne Carmichael McChesney, the

widow of a prominent Albany

merchant. They had no children.

After the death of her husband, she

lived in the district headquarters for the Ky. Division of

Forestry, formerly at Mt. Vernon.

Morehead and Grayson. Morehead

is favored, providing a certain

number of acres can be obtained.

Should Morehead be picked, it will

be the city of Kentucky in the

number of professional foresters

stationed in the city full-time.

That would be a big boost for the

Ky. Division of Forestry, and one

of the U. S. Forest Service.

Timber cut on national forests

during the first five months of the

fiscal year, 1954, was 1,000,000

cubic feet over four billion board

feet over the same period in 1953.

The average price per thousand

board feet was \$12-16.

Frogs are finding it hard to get

their limits in the water. The

population of frogs, or too many

frogs, is causing a problem in

water in creeks is hindering

these using boats. Low water

conditions are being a factor in

a reduced fish population. At

any rate, the writer and his

party tried to catch a few

and make a few dollars last

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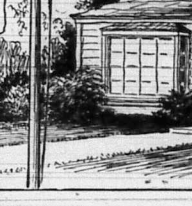
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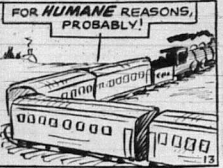
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THE EDITOR'S PEN

Red Squill Is All That Is Needed For Morehead Rat Drive

Mayor William H. Layne, City Manager James Clay and City Attorney George J. Cline told the story that the editor of this newspaper recently saw a big rat during the night. The rat was being half blind he thought it was a rat, and never mind an issue writing about the need of another rat campaign in Morehead.



MISS INFORMATION



"THAT LITTLE GAME" Inter-nat'l Cartoon Co., N.Y. - By B. Link



Emergency Pastures Keep Summer Milk Output High

Cow-filling pastures yield more pounds of milk per acre.

FEED insurance to keep milk production high when summer drought burns out bluegrass growth, can be provided by well-fertilized, emergency pastures such as Sudan grass or oats and rape, reports the Middle West Soil Improvement Committee.

If these emergency and supplemental pastures are to pay off in fatter milk checks, then you need to get high yields per acre. And for those high yields you need to have high soil fertility.

High yielding emergency pasture can save you money by eliminating the cost of feeding more grain. It can cut down production expenses and help increase your net returns.

Whether you plant Sudan or oats and rape, the crop must not only be a balance of fertility, but ample amounts of fertilizer as well. Providing both will help you get cow-filling high yields. Agronomists at Midwestern agricultural colleges recommend

adding a fertilizer containing well-balanced amount of nitrogen, phosphate and potash. Seedings can be made up to the middle of June.

The agronomists point out that Sudan grass is particularly drought-resistant. It thrives in the hottest weather when the plants have plenty of nutrients to feed on. The seed can be broadcasted in June at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

The agronomists advise keeping the stock off Sudan pasture until growth is 18 or more inches high and has taken on a dark green color. That is a precaution against prussic acid poisoning.

It is reported that on average Sudan grass will carry two fullgrown cows per acre for two or three months. The crop lends itself to rotational grazing.

Surplus pasture can be put in the soil for reserve feed when shortages of roughage occur, the committee says.

High Organic Matter Supply Helps Soils Soak Up More Water

CROPS will have more water to help build higher yields, if your soil has a regular turnover of active organic matter.

Dr. W. P. Martin, Ohio State University agronomist, points out that regular organic matter improves the soil structure and makes it more porous. Water soaks up and held by the soil, instead of running off, or ponding on top.

In the soil building process, millions of tiny, invisible microbes play an important part. As they feed on organic matter and break it down, they produce a gummy, jelly-like substance. This sticky material glues tiny soil particles together into clusters or aggregates. These aggregates, in turn, increase the size of the soil pores and allow more water to enter. As organic matter rots, it releases crop-feeding nutrients. More soil phosphate is made available by breaking plant life in the soil, increasing the efficiency of the fertilizer you add to the soil.

Soil organisms need extra nutrients when corn stalks are plowed under.

The soil organisms need nutrients to their soil building job. Thus the fertilizer you add, has to feed the soil organisms as well as the crop. That's particularly important where corn stalks or straw are plowed under. To break down raw materials down into humus, the organisms need extra nitrogen. If the supply is deficient, crops will suffer.

The Middle West Soil Improvement Committee points out that plowed-under deep rooted legumes and other crop residues are good sources of organic matter. When these legumes are well fertilized, their roots add important nutrients to the soil. Moreover, fertilizer helps grow more crops per acre. That, in turn, provides more raw material for making organic matter to help build your soil.

Give Summer Seeded Legumes Full Feed of Balanced Nutrients

SUMMER seeded legumes or legume-grass mixtures will get the jump on weeds and establish their growth quickly if the crop is well fed with plenty of fertilizer, according to the Middle West Soil Improvement Committee.

The committee reports that alfalfa, clovers and all types of legume-grass mixtures are well suited to summer seeding, when the growing season is sufficiently long.

A good method to promote well established, high yielding stands is to combine hand seeding with the addition of ample amounts of fertilizer to build the soil's overall fertility reserves.

In hand seeding, the legume and grass seed is dropped behind the drill so that practically all the seed is about an inch above a band of fertilizer placed about 1 1/2 inches in the ground. By this method the small plants get off to a quick start and have the benefit of a full feed of nutrients while their roots are still tiny—the critical time in the life of the seedling.

Reinforcing hand seeding with heavy applications of phosphate-potash fertilizer will insure a season-long supply of nutrients when the rapidly growing roots push down deeper into the soil.

Agronomists report that seedings can be made up to early August.

Northern Corn Belt area is usually getting the most benefit from spring seeding of legumes and legume-grasses.

Give Soil Building "Green Light" To Boost Crop Value

SOIL building measures should have "green light" priority in any farm improvement program aimed at increasing profits, reports the Middle West Soil Improvement Committee.

"That is particularly true with the drop in prices and farm income in recent months," says a statement issued by the committee.

"Today the high cost of farming makes it necessary to weigh every expenditure on the basis of whether it will pay for itself in the immediate returns. Lime and fertilizer meet that specification."

"Time and again, experience has shown that when a crop is fed for fertilizer can return from \$4 to \$5 in increased crop value."

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Rehabilitation In State Accelerated

Test Concludes Alfalfa Is Best In Treated Soils It Tops All Others

In the see-saw "battle of species" between legumes and grasses in pasture mixtures, alfalfa can win out when the soil gets a complete treatment of lime, phosphate and potash, according to P. E. Johnson, University of Illinois agronomist.

Johnson reported tests in the clay pan soils of Southern Illinois, of seeding mixtures including alfalfa, red clover, alsike and fescue.

Illinois tests show results of soil treatment and the value legumes and grasses receive from nutrients. Alfalfa topped others when limestone, phosphate and potash were added.

Timothy, which one predominates depends on the balance of nutrients available from the soil. Like the clay pan in some other Midwestern states, the soil is naturally acid and lacking in phosphate and potash. The subsoil is tight with a slow penetration of water.

Soils receiving no nutrients produced no legumes at all and just a little timothy and weeds. Johnson's true where corn stalks or straw are plowed under, with 46 per cent of the mixed hay yield, when lime, phosphate and potash were added, red clover was second, with 41 per cent. The hay had only 4 per cent alsike, 7 per cent timothy and 2 per cent weeds.

When phosphate alone was added with lime, grass took over with 58 per cent of the hay. Alfalfa, red clover and alsike were about equal, with weed population figured at 6 per cent. Adding phosphate only on limed soil brought red clover to the fore with 51 per cent of the mixed hay yield. Alfalfa represented 23 per cent, alsike 19 per cent, timothy grass 6, and weeds 1 per cent.

Usual Farm Service Doesn't Hurt Motors

Electric motor failures on the farm are often due to causes other than wear, since ordinary farm service will seldom wear out an electric motor.

Motors that fail are usually burned out because of overheating due to low voltage conditions or to overloading the motor. Fuses or circuit breakers commonly used to protect the wiring circuit are of little value in protecting the motor against overheating and low voltage.

A delay fuse or some type of overload device that has a heat element control as a safety shut-off is the best way to obtain protection for the electric motor. In addition to proper fusing, motors should be kept clean and lubricated according to manufacturer's instructions. This will insure longer life and more economical service.

Protective devices are available at small cost and should be connected into the circuit at the motor. Any power company or electrical equipment dealer can furnish information about the type and size of delay fuses best suited for individual motors.

Agricultural engineers who advocate proper use and protection where electric motors are concerned also point out that it takes several times as much current to start an electrical motor and bring it up to speed under load as it does to maintain that speed.

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The number showed that 660 persons were placed in permanent employment during the year as a result of training received under the Division's sponsorship, with 47 others being placed in part-time or seasonal employment. These numbers do not include those in process of rehabilitation. The results "are

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Fertilizer Better "Buy" Today Than Before World War II



Pork's purchasing power has more than doubled in 15 years.

FERTILIZER is a much better buy today than it was 15 years ago, in terms of the purchasing power of major farm commodities, reports the Middle West Soil Improvement Committee.

Analysis of the prices received by farmers and prices paid by farmers for fertilizer, shows that bushels for bushel and pounds for pounds, farm products are worth anywhere from one and one-half to two times more fertilizer than they did in 1939-41.

"At today's prices," says the committee, "1,000 pounds of pork would buy 49 tons of 3-12-12 fertilizer, compared with only 19 tons back in 1939-41."

Even with recent price declines, milk's purchasing power has gone up nearly 60 per cent in terms of fertilizer, compared with 15 years ago.

"One hundred bushels of wheat would buy 3.8 tons of 3-12-12 today, as against 2.15 tons before World War II. The same quantity of corn today would get you 3.8 tons of fertilizer, whereas it would have bought 1.8 tons back in 1939-41. Oats would buy 3.8 tons of fertilizer, compared to less than a ton in 1939-41. The same quantity of soybeans would get you 3.8 tons of fertilizer, compared to 1.2 tons in 1939-41."

"One thousand pounds of beef would buy 3.8 tons of fertilizer today, but only 1.8 tons back in 1939-41. The same quantity of lamb would buy 3.8 tons of fertilizer, compared to 2.36 tons in 1939-41. The same quantity of turkey would buy 3.8 tons of fertilizer, compared to 1.2 tons in 1939-41. The same quantity of eggs would have bought 0.53 tons in 1939-41."

Top Dress Alfalfa Meadows To Get More Hay, Bigger Profits

of phosphate-potash fertilizer: 1—You get more hay per acre. That means lower feeding costs and higher profits.

2—The hay is higher quality, more nutritious, with a bigger protein content.

3—The top dressed fertilizer aids in the development of the roots after the tops have grown out.

4—You help increase the life span of your alfalfa stands.

The committee reports that Midwestern agronomists recommended using up to 300 pounds per acre of phosphate-potash fertilizer such as 0-20-30 or 0-10-30, depending on the nutrient requirements of the soil.

Alfalfa has a big appetite for lime and phosphate, the committee points out. For every 10 tons of hay produced during the summer season, the alfalfa crop pulls out 140 pounds of potash and 55 pounds of phosphate.

The nutrients must be replenished in the form of commercial fertilizer if thick growth of alfalfa stands and high yields are to be maintained, the Middle West Soil Improvement Committee reports.

Removing Straw After Grain Harvest Aids Legume Growth

AGRONOMISTS recommend these steps for helping new legume-grass seedlings make a fast, thick growth this summer after the small grain crop is harvested:

1—Remove all straw from your wheat fields after the crop is combined, except where the seedling is made up of sweet clover. By promptly clipping and hauling off the straw, you eliminate harmful shading and slow sunshine and air reach alfalfa, red clover, Ladino and pasture grasses.

2—Unless the seedlings have had a full feed before planting, top dress with fertilizer high in phosphate and potash, after the straw is removed. This will give the small legume plants the nutrients they need to build husky, winter-resistant roots and thick, healthy topgrowth.

3—Watch for sweet clover beetles, for they have been

Thick Legume Stands Can Be Maintained Year After Year When They Are Regularly Fertilized

Thick legume stands can be maintained year after year when they are regularly fertilized.

LEGUME—GRASS meadows will make a quick comeback this summer if you top dress them after their cutting. The Middle West Soil Improvement Committee lists these "dividends" resulting from top dressing your fields with plenty

Give Soil Building "Green Light" To Boost Crop Value

SOIL building measures should have "green light" priority in any farm improvement program aimed at increasing profits, reports the Middle West Soil Improvement Committee.

"That is particularly true with the drop in prices and farm income in recent months," says a statement issued by the committee.

"Today the high cost of farming makes it necessary to weigh every expenditure on the basis of whether it will pay for itself in the immediate returns. Lime and fertilizer meet that specification."

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