

State Delays Payment Of Income Tax Refunds So 1960-61 Budget Is Balanced

By stopping personal income tax returns earlier than usual, the state barely balanced its budget as the fiscal year ended June 30. An even tighter budget appears to be in prospect for the 1961-62 fiscal year, starting Saturday.

Although sales taxes netted \$78 million, an estimated 10 percent of Revenue had to cut off income tax refunds six days early to reach the 1961-62 general fund budget of \$212.5 million.

Ordinarily the department stops the returns June 27 and carries over into the next year the money earmarked for paying them.

The cut-off date this year was June 21, enabling a carryover of \$750,000 to match other tax receipts.

The 1960-62 budget law requires that the first \$500,000 above \$212 million go into the governor's emergency fund.

That's why it became necessary to delay payment of 21,000 tax returns and use the money to reach the \$212.5 million, according to Revenue Commissioner William E. Even so, Sent said the carry-over is \$250,000 less than last year. He added all refunds will be paid next week.

Commenting on the departure in business on tax-refunds, Sent said:

"Contrary to some reports, I believe this shows there will be no great surplus in the state treasury."

Projecting the fiscal picture for the coming year, Finance Commissioner Robert F. Matthews Jr. said estimated resources fall short of actual appropriations by \$1,000,000.

Despite this, he said, there will be no deficit spending if necessary. He added, the state will cut back on building projects to be financed from capital construction funds.

Usually a plan that has been developed several days is not a good specimen to be sent in. Sent then in the middle-stage, if possible, pathologists can find the primary infection.

Commercial and home gardeners should report diseases to have an accurate check on outbreaks.

U.S. AND JAPAN

The United States and Japan have agreed to establish a joint economic committee at a cabinet level, United States officials have disclosed. The agreement appeared to be a major outgrowth of talks between Japanese Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda and President Kennedy.

Butcher Hogs On Advance At Chicago

Prices for butcher hogs advanced for the fourth consecutive day at the Chicago market. Buyers paid up to \$19 for top animals, highest since Feb. 20.

Prices generally were steady, 15 cents higher for butchers and steady to strong for sows. Receipts totaled 4,300. Shippers took 2,700 for slaughter elsewhere.

Butchers grading No. 1 and 2 brought \$18.85 to \$19, the top for 190-225 pound weights. Mixed No. 1 to 3 grades 190-240 pounds sold from \$18.25 to \$18.75 for 200-260 pound weights. Sows scaled 300-400 pounds ranged from \$14.50 to \$16 for mixed No. 1 to 3 grades. Mixed No. 2s and 3s and 3s only brought \$12.50 to \$14.50 for 40-600 pounds.

Excess revenues from 1959-60: \$1,268,197. Looking ahead to 1961-62, Matthews said the state's resources include the general fund estimated at \$218 million and a balance of \$6.5 million in capital construction funds, a total of \$224,500,000.

Actual appropriations, however, total \$226,190,634, leaving an apparent deficit of \$1,690,634. Matthews

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Matthews gave this breakdown on the 1960-61 appropriations: Executive budget—\$200,882,000. Added through individual laws passed in the legislature—\$3,447,000.

Set aside for veterans bonus debt service—\$2,800,000. Capital construction fund—\$3,500,000.

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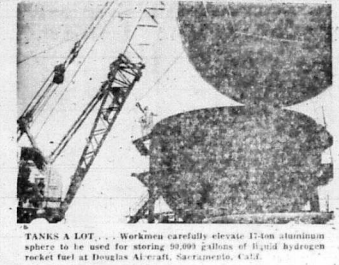
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TANKS A LOT... Workers carefully elevate 17-ton aluminum sphere to be used for storing 50,000 gallons of liquid hydrogen rocket fuel at Douglas Aircraft, Sacramento, Calif.

Meats, Vegetables Plentiful In July

July always brings plenty of high quality, good-tasting fruits and vegetables. And this month, you'll also find large quantities of good meats to balance your meals and consumer marketing.

Now is a good time to include turkey on your grocery list, she recommends. July marketings of turkey are expected to be about 40 percent larger than last year and the farm prices are rather expensive, too. And you'll find large quantities of eggs, both large and small sizes, on the market.

Shrimp is another treat that is especially low-priced this month. Also, beef supplies are 3 percent greater than a year ago. Although pork supplies will be at the 1951 low in July, you'll still find plenty at the meat counter of your local grocery.

Peaches are the most plentiful fruit this month, Mrs. Jasper says. The southern peach crop is the largest since 1947 and will be at peak volume in July. Early local supplies will add to the good eating.

If your family likes plums, July is good time to satisfy their appetites, as California plums are nearly 10 percent above last year's supply. You also can find water melons of all kinds — the "rounds" and the "longs," the "stripes," "greens," and "greys" — all taste good and all are reasonably priced.

Cantaloupes are plentiful, too. Early cooking apples round out the new fruit season.

If the United States wants to lose its place in the "Sun," all that it has to do is to be afraid of its responsibility of the present era of world affairs.

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AFTER THE SUMMIT... Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev smiles as he leaves Vienna, following his talks with U.S. President Kennedy.

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ROWAN VISITOR—Madan Krishna Shrestha (right) of Nepal will be spending the next two weeks with the Sam Linton Jr. family of Morehead. An International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) student, he is learning about life in the U.S. by actually living with rural families and taking part in their daily activities. He also has visited Wayne and Lincoln counties. He is shown above with other IFYE's to Kentucky this year: the 1961-62 state 4-H Club president, John L. Adhikari, also of Nepal; Prinko Suki of Finland; Jerry Westerfield, Ohio County; and Madan.

Extra Nitrogen May Mean More Income

Use of extra nitrogen on corn — added to proper use of lime, phosphate and potash — may mean added income.

So says Bert Driskell, UK Co-operative Extension Service soil specialist. Here are his figures to support that claim:

Soil yields to 40 bushels an acre. Each bushel above that figure uses two pounds of actual nitrogen at a cost of about 24 cents a bushel. Total cost per bushel at the 40 bushel level is about 87 cents a bushel (including labor) and net profit, about \$2.30 an acre. So yields are 25 bushels an acre. Each bushel above that figure uses three pounds of actual nitrogen at a cost of about 36 cents a bushel. Total cost per bushel at the 75 bushel level is about 60 cents a bushel. Net profit per acre is about \$2.25. So the yield is 100 bushels an acre. Each bushel above 100 uses

Referendum Is Often Used Unwisely

By Larry May (Ky. Farm Bureau Fed.)

Another July has come and, briefly, Americans of Independent Day. If they weren't too busy on the beach or enjoying for in the case of many farmers, working they may have reflected momentarily on what the word stands for and recalled that it is not just a day of play. It is the day that signifies more than any other the hope and aspirations of the persons who founded a great country on the solid rock of democratic processes.

A lot of techniques being used today are not included in the democratic process. A case in point is the referendum. It is relatively new compared to such things approved by the people and election of representatives in government.

The referendum has often, nearly every time it has been used, been employed as a device to get approval of a decision that has already been made. Alternatively, of a set, are nearly always offered. It has been seen on the up-and-uptown and are attractive alternatives offered. That doesn't keep them from being used as a device to get approval of a decision that has already been made.

The idea of using a referendum for determining agricultural policies is not a new one. It has been used with the democratic process. Action by the government on an issue is subject to approval by vote of the persons most directly affected.

The eligible voters either have to accept or reject the measure. They cannot select from all of the alternatives. Nor can they approve one part of the proposal and reject another. Most issues have many alternative solutions, but only those approved by the person who drafts the referendum are included.

A decision based on only half the facts is not the democratic way of doing things. It can't be either democratic or reach the best solution unless the voters have a choice that includes all of the alternatives connected with the issue. And if you really want to make a referendum democratic, let the voters also have an active part in determining the alternatives to be voted on. It shouldn't be like an old lady pounding a soggy sock.

10th Library Region Formed In Kentucky

The Library Extension Division in Frankfort, recently announced the formation of its tenth library region in the four-year-old region of library program.

The new region will have headquarters at Murray in Calloway County. Miss Margaret Willis, director of the Library Extension Division, said Marshall, Calloway and Graves counties are definitely committed as members of the region, and Hickman and Lyon counties are tentatively slated for membership. The regional headquarters at Murray should be fully staffed and equipped by November, Mrs. Willis said.

Since the inception of the regional library program in 1957, 124,000 books, 3,000 records and 430 magazine subscriptions have been provided for the nine existing regional libraries, which in turn circulate them among the local libraries in their regions.

The nine regions now include 45 Kentucky counties. The remaining counties — including the five members of the new region — are in various stages of working toward library service. Eventually, regional libraries are expected to cover the entire state.

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West Kentucky May Get New State Park

The idea of a new national park between Kentucky Lake and Barkley Lake in Western Kentucky and Tennessee was the subject of talks between Gov. Bert Combs and while both were attending the National Governors' Conference in Honolulu, Hawaii.

When Barkley Dam on the Cumberland River is completed in 1963, and the Cumberland River thus transformed into Barkley Lake, these two huge man-made bodies of water would make possible the creation of one of the greatest recreational areas in inland America.

The area embraces some 140,000 acres of rugged terrain between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers and is known throughout Western Kentucky as the "Between the Rivers" region.

About one-third of the proposed national park would be in Tennessee. Much of the Kentucky area is already owned by the Federal Government and operated as the Kentucky Woodlands Wildlife Refuge. The Tennessee Valley Authority owns additional Kentucky acreage and has indicated that it is sympathetic to the national park idea and would consider turning the land over for such a purpose.

Congressional approval of the proposed park would be necessary before it could become a reality. State officials point out Kentucky presently operates three parks along the shores of Kentucky Lake.

Kentucky Dam Village, Cherokee and Kentucky state parks. The tremendous water resources of two lakes also will provide tremendous incentive for expanded industrial development in the area, officials believe.

Insurer action at the conference, included proposals by Combs on the subject of federal aid to education was adopted by the assembly.

Combs' resolution proposed that members "advocate and support a federal program that will provide grants in aid to the states to assist in the construction of adequate school-plant facilities, loans for construction and improvement of facilities for higher education, and grants to the states to expand adult education programs conducted through colleges and universities."

Combs also is expected to propose federal interference with schools and said he feels federal aid can be made available without federal controls.

Kentucky's governor told the assembled governors of the other states how Kentucky has increased education appropriations \$10 million in the current biennium, which is the nation's largest, on a percentage basis.

United Fuel Drills Many Test Plannings

United Fuel Gas Company, which supplies natural gas to a large section in Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio, is spending \$55,732,000 this year drilling new wells in a careful, well-planned program in the Appalachian area.

Need for more gas was pinpointed this week when a company executive in Charleston, W. Va. revealed that United Fuel Gas' production in the Appalachian area proved only 10 percent of the gas it needs to supply its customers, and that the other 90 percent is imported from Louisiana and Texas.

United Fuel will drill 102 new wells in the Appalachian area this year, seven of them deep exploratory wells. Two of the deep tests are in Kentucky. One is being completed now in Lewis County and the company plans to drill still another in another Kentucky county, the report said.

Shortleaf Pine Trees Appear To Be Dying

By Joe J. Mauk

We have had several inquiries from timberland owners concerning shortleaf pine trees dying and have observed them dying on National Forest lands ourselves. Most of the diseased or infected trees seem to be on higher, drier soil, however, some have been observed at lower elevations. Usually, the affected trees are in small groups. Some I have seen have the symptoms of littleleaf disease, which works on shortleaf and loblolly pine.

According to Pathologist W. A. Campbell in his publication on littleleaf disease, it was not common in this part of the country prior to 1954, however, it could have spread northward from the Tennessee-North Carolina area since then. In some of the reports, the foliage or needles have been eaten away by insects which is an indication of the work of the saw fly.

Symptoms of littleleaf are those commonly associated with some form of malnutrition. Affected trees develop sickly appearance and die over a long period of time. In some instances, affected trees die in a matter of weeks. They drop under-cones. The most striking feature is the sparse and stunted growth of the new year's growth.

A publication on the littleleaf disease is available by writing to the Sup't. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and enclosing 25¢.

Ronald Schureman, Jamestown, Ky., has accepted a position and reported for duty with the Kentucky Division of Forestry as a forest ranger. A spring graduate of the University of Arizona, Schureman holds a Ph.D. degree with a major in forestry. He will work Mason and Lewis counties.

If you notice a low flying plane buzzing back and forth, up and down the hollows in the next few days, don't be disturbed, as it will probably be Creed Patrick and Bruce Harris flying over the area making a survey of trees infested with oak wilt. After the aerial survey is completed, ground crews will check each tree individually. Those determined to be infested with oak wilt will be cut and sprayed to prevent spread of the disease.

Foresters visiting Morehead during the holidays were E. M. Mauer of the Ohio Division of Forestry, who spent several years with the Kentucky Division of Forestry; Chuck Eshbree, White Sulphur District of the Monongahela National Forest; and Jerry Mauk, a student at North Carolina State College of Forestry.

Summer Sales At Keeneland Advertise State

Another of the unusual events that make Kentucky the world's greatest center in thoroughbred racing circles is the annual Keeneland Summer sale of yearlings at Lexington.

This year eight young stallions whose total money winnings amount to almost \$10 million will have 24 yearling colts and fillies in the sale July 24-26.

Such names as Gallant Man, Tim Tam, Federal Hill, Porterhouse, Sweet's Son, Rensched, Third Brother and Heats Basher will have offspring sold in the three-day five-session auction. A total of 16 colts and eight fillies, sired by these great names of racing, are now being catalogued for the sale.

Fourth leading money winner Sweet's Son, with \$970,000 in winnings, scored in many stakes including the Arlington Futurity, Washington Park Futurity, Arlington Classic and American Derby. Porterhouse was a stakes winner of 13 races and \$510,000. His added money win include the Hollywood Express Handicap in world record time, the Futurity Stakes and the California Stakes.

Gallant Man earned \$510,000 and raced to a track record in the Belmont Stakes. He also chalked up victories in the Jockey Club Gold Cup, Metropolitan Handicap, Hollywood Gold Cup and several others.

Kentucky Derby and Preakness winner Tim Tam's earnings topped the \$467,000 mark. Others and their winnings include Rensched, \$288,000; Federal Hill, \$212,000; and Heats Basher, \$122,000.

2 From Rowan Are At Eastern

Two Rowan Countians, Jeff Crisp and Estella Marlene Mannos of Morehead, are among the record 2,452 students enrolled for the summer term at Eastern Kentucky State College. It was announced this week by Registrar, M. E. Mattice.

This total enrollment for the summer term is 220 more than the summer figure a year ago of 2,233.

A half-truth is often far more dangerous than no truth.

Rowan Countians Purchase Soft Drinks

The bubble, sparkle and fizz business is a big one in Rowan County. Figures on soft drink consumption in the county reveal that the average person drinks such beverages at the rate of 243 bottles a year.

Everywhere in the United States the average is 192 per capita and in the East Central States, 241. As a whole, the local population accounted for no less than 2,110,000 bottles last year, which is exclusive of the amount consumed at fountains. It compares with 2,944,900 bottles in 1957, when a similar survey was made.

The data was derived from figures released by the Department of Commerce and from industry reports showing the relative use of soda pop throughout the nation, state by state.

It is of particular interest at this time because of the recent government action ordering that containers be labeled so as to indicate their ingredients.

The reports show that people in different areas vary greatly in the soda pop habit. Per capita addition in North Dakota, for example, is only a fifth as great as in North Carolina.

In the matter of flavor, too, regional preferences are quite marked. In the East, cola-type drinks constitute about 40 per cent of the demand, with ginger ale, orange

Jenon, and other flavors dividing the remainder. In the South, on the other hand, 60 per cent are cola drinks.

An idea of the importance of the soft drink business in Rowan County is revealed by the dollar figures. They show that local residents spent a grand total of \$28,000 for bottled soda last year. In 1957, by contrast, the total was \$25,000.

Nationally, such sales amounted to more than \$2.5 billion, which was more than twice what the machine tool industry grossed.

The new labeling order, issued by the Food and Drug Administration, has created some consternation among soft drink manufacturers. They say it affects billions of bottles that are now in use.

Some companies are also concerned about their tightly guarded formulas. They wonder if they will be able to keep them secret under the new regulation.

NEW LOOK AT FOREIGN AID

Senator Humphrey (D-Minn.) said that the Administration is taking a new look at its plans for economic and military assistance abroad. Humphrey, the Senate's assistant Democratic leader, said revised programs have improved chances for congressional approval of "a substantial part of Kennedy's \$4,000,000,000 foreign-aid program."

Statement Of Condition

At The Close Of Business June 30, 1961

Resources	
Loans and Discounts	\$1,876,494.97
U. S. Government Bonds	732,438.00
Other Securities	32,967.50
Furniture and Fixtures	8,000.00
Real Estate For Development	32,960.00
Other Assets	25,134.97
Cash and Exchange	2,554,487.58
	\$5,261,485.02
Liabilities	
Capital	\$ 100,000.00
Surplus	150,000.00
Undivided Profits and Reserves	96,149.81
Deposits	4,915,235.21
	\$5,261,485.02

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have all seats facing forward. There's more distinction. The Country Squire (shown above) is the one and only wagon in its field with body panels that look like mahogany, wear like steel. There are more savings, too. Ford's Ranch Wagon is America's lowest priced* full-size wagon. And like all Fords, every Ford wagon is built to be more service-free; goes 30,000 miles between chassis lubrications, 4,000 miles between oil changes, brakes ad-

just automatically, mufflers are made to last three times as long as ordinary mufflers, and the finish never needs waxing. . . STOP putting off that station wagon you've always wanted. SWAP for a '61 Ford wagon now while your Ford Dealer's celebrating record-breaking sales. SAVE with the wagon America loves most . . . made by FORD . . . America's station wagon specialists for 32 years!



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PREPARING THE WAY—Kentucky Governor Combs, right, and Gov. William F. Quinn of Hawaii are discussing and making plans for entertainment of 35 Morehead State College students on a geography trip this summer to the islands. The picture was taken at the Governors convention last week in Honolulu.

NEED A PLUMBER? See the YELLOW PAGES

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Farm May Be A Place That Is Unsafe

Prepared By Ky. Bankers Ass'n. It may come as a surprise to many but the most unsafe place in Kentucky is, aside from streets and highways, the farm. Although only one-third of the state's population live on farms, about one-half the non-highway accidental deaths and injuries occur there, according to estimates of the Kentucky Farm Safety Committee. Modern farming is indeed Kentucky's most hazardous occupation.

Why is this true? In the first place, the farm home itself is a beehive of activities, with all sorts of electrical equipment and gadgets. Often the farm wife is a part-time farm worker and is away from the house for hours at a time. In many cases the farm house has been added to over the years and is often inadequate, wired and lacking of closet space for safe storage of poisons and inflammables. Outside the home, the farm is a veritable maze of danger points — with tractors, combine-harrows, gins, haylofts and what-nots. Even in the fields, one is not safe. There are ditches, chutes, livestock, snakes and insects. The modern farmer uses all sorts of chemicals for spraying, fertilizing and disinfecting, many of them dangerous just by contact.

This all adds up to an estimated 2,700 accidental deaths in farm homes and 3,400 persons killed since farm work in the United States each year. That's the reason why President Kennedy and Governor Combs have proclaimed July 29-30 as Farm Safety Week and called upon all farm people to use that period to concentrate on the prevention of accidents. It is a worthy request — the life you save may be your own or one of your family's!

Probably the greatest need in Kentucky's livestock program is more and better hay, silage and pastures. These, along with some grain and protein supplements, are the raw products from which meat, milk and wool are made. Good pastures are the basis for efficient livestock production, but high quality leucaena hay or silage is also essential for efficient dairy and sheep production. It is behind low beef production, especially if there are nurse ewes or young stock to feed. Alfalfa, when properly grown and conserved, is one of the best and most dependable hay crops in the state. Once established, it lives for a long time and produces three or four cuttings a year.

The best time to establish alfalfa in most of Kentucky is late August, but previous to then, there is a lot to be done, such as soil testing, seed bed preparation and the spreading of the needed fertilizer. The only good reason for not growing alfalfa on a livestock farm is the lack of well-drained soil. If the land is wet there is no reason to waste seed on it, it will die out in the next prolonged wet season. Along with alfalfa should be sowed a light seedling of grass and I highly recommend the new variety of timothy "Clair." It is palatable, productive and long-lived. Start now if you would succeed with alfalfa next fall.

2 From Morehead Attend Institute Laurie L. White and Howard L. Setser, both of Morehead, are among the 81 science teachers participating in the National Science Foundation's Summer Institute being held at the University of Kentucky, Lexington.

The high school teachers chosen to attend the institute are studying new and more advanced methods of teaching such subjects as biology, physics, chemistry and mathematics. The Institute will last eight weeks.

McGuire — (Continued From Page One) now exists in Carter County. When the Governor said McGuire should resign he was interrupted by heavy applause from the audience of 1,800 persons, approximately 10 per cent of whom are school teachers. Combs said he did not intend his remark as a reflection on anyone else other than "the person I have named in Carter County."

He said specifically he did not intend his statements to be construed as a reflection on the Carter County School Board. The Carter County School Board's attorney, Ora Duvall, said Combs should have more a sense of justice than to make accusations, when McGuire has not been proven guilty. Give Ruling On Purgation Board Only a county clerk or one of his appointed deputies may act as secretary of the county registration and purgation board, the attorney general's office advised Mayfield Atty. Wayne Freeman this week.

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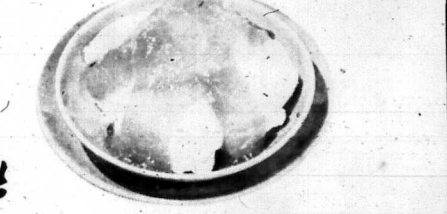
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