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To Soldiers and Sailors Overseas

THIS IS WHAT YOU DO: 1 Use official "V Mail" form only. Don't mark your regular mail "V Mail" as it won't get you this service. 2 Seal letter and address in usual manner. 3 Put on same amount of postage as on regular domestic letters. 4 Drop in any mail box or post office.

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FLOYD COUNTY TIMES

GRADUATE AUCTIONEER

RAY E. WRIGHT
5 YEARS EXPERIENCE
Phone Grand 6819
R.F.D. No. 2
Ashland, Ky.

Fed Child Is Victim At Floyd Hospital

Gerald B., four-year-old son of Wade and Mrs. Tina Mae Meade Stone, of Fed, died Sunday at the Stumbo Memorial hospital, Lackey, a victim of pneumococcus meningitis. Besides the bereaved parents, the little victim is survived by one sister, Alma Jean. Funeral rites were conducted Monday from the Stone residence, the Rev. S. G. Rice officiating. Burial was made at Fed, the Ryan Funeral Home directing.

Jobless Payments Continue Decline Thruout State

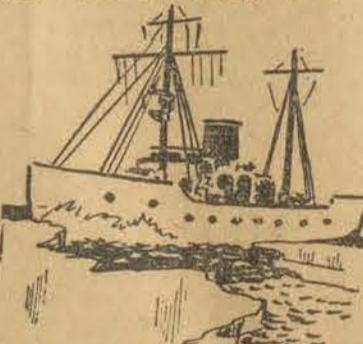
Executive Director V. E. Barnes of the Unemployment Compensation Commission reported last week at Frankfort that October benefit payments to jobless workers covered by the Kentucky Unemployment Compensation Law dropped to \$113,040, a new low for the year, continuing the steady decline which began shortly after the first of the year. Of this amount, resident claimants received \$107,251 and non-resident claimants \$5,789.

A total of 2,891 new claims were filed during the month, however, as compared with 1,786 during September. Continued claims filed during the month totaled 15,872.

October payments in Floyd county totaled \$1,233 with three new claims and 23 continued claims filed during the month, the report showed.

What You Buy With WAR BONDS

It is imperative that the ship lanes be kept free of ice. With American troops occupying Iceland and the Navy using the northern route for transportation of supplies to Russia, ice breakers are essential to Naval operations. The ice breaker is a specially constructed ship with heavily armored bows and powerful engines that crush the ice floes rather than ram through them.



Ice breakers of the Kickapoo class operating in the North Atlantic cost approximately \$10,000,000. You can help our Navy build these ships by investing at least ten percent of your income in War Bonds every payday. Enroll in the payroll savings plan or apply at the nearest bank or postoffice. U. S. Treasury Department

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that by a vote of a majority of the stockholders holding a majority of the outstanding stock of the Martin General Hospital, Martin, Kentucky, a corporation, said corporation is being dissolved as of December 31, 1942, and all persons holding claims against said corporation are requested to file same with the undersigned secretary on or before that date. We will hereafter operate as a partnership.

This Nov. 13, 1942.
MARTIN GENERAL HOSPITAL,
11-18-42 By J. H. ALLEN, Secy.

Homemakers' clubs in Hart county are equipping a club room to use for their regular meetings.

Berea Nursing Class To Start Jan. 26

Berea, Ky., Nov. 23 (Sp.)—In an effort to help meet the urgent war needs for more nurses, the Berea College School of Nursing will start a class for beginning nurses the second semester, opening January 26, Charles T. Morgan, director of admissions, has announced. This is the first time in the history of the institution that a January class has been started. One class a year which begins in August has been the custom.

The new plan is being made in response to the appeal of the National Nursing Council for War Service that 25,000 new students be admitted to the schools of nursing over the nation in the spring of 1943 in order to meet war needs.

Applicants for the Berea College School of Nursing must be at least 18 years of age and must be high school graduates, Mr. Morgan said.

FOR VICTORY

BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Remember, Please

Some families find it more satisfactory to pay for a funeral out of current income.

Our credit plan is a real convenience for all of those for whom immediate payment would be a hardship.

J. W. CALL & SON
FUNERAL HOME
TELEPHONE 77 PIKEVILLE, KY.
Day and Night Ambulance Service

Collins' History Tells of Silver Hoard Being Buried by Swift at Forks o' Sandy

Kentucky Mountains Believed to Contain Fabulous Treasure

(Big Sandy News-Recorder)
Nine thousand dollars in silver may be buried at the forks of Big Sandy near Louisa—if one is to believe a memorandum in a document said to be a part of Jonathan Swift's journal.

The document, describing Swift's journeys in the decade 1760-69, is quoted in Collins' "History of Kentucky" as containing this entry in the journal for 1769:

"At the forks of Sandy, close by the fork, is a small rock, has a spring in one end of it. Between it and a small branch, we hid a prize under the ground; it was valued at \$6,000. We likewise left \$3,000 in the rocks of the rock house.

Existence of such a document has been referred to by many persons writing of Swift's silver mines. Several writers have quoted from it. Collins knew of it when he was writing his early "History of Kentucky," and quoted from it on pages 415 and 416 in his history. Collins, however, did not disclose how he obtained the manuscript, saying only "A memorandum of Jonathan Swift's journal has fallen into our hands, which is an exceedingly curious document; it has the appearance of being a copy of a portion of the same document referred to by Judge Haywood."

Judge Haywood, it is explained, wrote a history of Tennessee in 1823, and told of Swift returning to the mountains in 1790 and 1791, and bringing with him a journal of his former journeys, which took place from 1761 to 1769.

Evidently the entry made in 1769 alluding to a rockhouse at the forks of Sandy was made on Swift's last trip out of the mountains when he and his party fled hastily because of trouble with the Indians. Other entries for that year tell of burying huge amounts of silver along their journey, ostensibly to lighten their pack horses in order to achieve more speed in their flight.

We do not know that there is in existence a copy of Swift's journal, but we have seen it referred to in many stories about Swift. A few years ago The Cincinnati Enquirer published a long feature story of the Swift silver mine legend and quoted excerpts from what was purported to be Swift's journal, including the entry referring to the forks of Sandy. Soon afterward, The Big Sandy News received and published a classified ad from a subscriber in West Virginia offering a reward to anyone who would inform him of the location of a rockhouse near the forks of Big Sandy with a spring in one end of it. We knew he had read the Enquirer story, but never learned if he ever got his information, or if so, if he ever followed up the clue.

Whether fact or legend, the Swift silver mine story makes interesting and intriguing reading. So we have searched through Collins' "History of Kentucky" and are publishing herewith all of the references to Swift that appear therein:

SWIFT'S SILVER MINE

(P. 237, Collins' History of Kentucky)
"The first white visitors upon the territory of what is now Floyd county were probably one or more of the parties who came to Eastern Kentucky, at different dates before the Revolutionary War, in search of 'Swift's silver mine,' and worked it."

(P. 414, Collins' History of Kentucky)
Swift's Silver Mine—In 1854-55, while making geological investigations in the southeast part of Kentucky, as part of the official survey ordered by the state, Prof. David Dale Owen examined the supposed location of the notorious Swift mine, on the northwest side of the Log mountain, only a few miles from Cumberland Ford, then in Knox, now Josh Bell or rather Bell county. "The Indians are said, in former times, to have made a reservation of 30 miles square, on a branch of the Laurel fork of Clear Creek. Benjamin Herndon, an old explorer, and a man well acquainted with the country, guided him to the spot where the ore was supposed to be obtained by the Indians, and afterward by Swift and his party. It proved to be a kidney-shaped mass of dark-gray argillaceous iron-stone, containing some accidental minerals sparingly disseminated, such as a sulphuret of zinc and lead—which proved, on examination, to be a hydrated silicate of alumina. The ore originated in a thick mass of dark bituminous argillaceous shale, with some thin coal interstratified, that occurs about 500 to 600 feet up in the Log mountain."

"Judge John Haywood, who emigrated from North Carolina at an early date to Tennessee, and years after, in 1823, wrote its civil and political history from its earliest settlement up to the year 1796, says of this locality: 'Cumberland mountain bears N. 46 deg. E., and between the Laurel mountain and the Cumberland mountain, Cumberland

river breaks through the latter. At the point where it breaks through, and about 10 miles north of the state line is Clear Creek, which discharges itself into the Cumberland, bearing northeast till it reaches the river. It rises between the great Laurel hill and the Cumberland mountain; its length is about 15 miles. Not far from its head rises also the South fork of the Cumberland, in the state of Kentucky, and runs westwardly. On Clear Creek are two old furnaces, about half way between the head and the mouth of the creek—first discovered by hunters in the time of the first settlements made in this country. These furnaces then exhibited very ancient appearances; about them were coals and cinders—very unlike iron cinders, as they have no mark of the rust which iron cinders are said uniformly to have in a few years. There are also a number of like furnaces on the South fork, bearing similar marks, and seemingly of a very ancient date. One Swift came to East Tennessee in 1790 and 1791; and was at Bean's Station, on his way to a part of the country near which these furnaces are. He had with him a journal of his former transactions—by which it appeared that in 1761, 1762 and 1763, and afterwards in 1767, he, two Frenchmen, and some few others, had a furnace somewhere about the Red Bird fork of Kentucky river—which runs toward Cumberland river and mountain, northeast of the mouth of Clear Creek. He and his associates made silver in large quantities at the last mentioned furnaces; they got the ore from a cave about three miles from the place where the furnace stood. The Indians becoming troublesome, he went off; and the Frenchmen went toward the place now called Nashville. Swift was deterred from the prosecution of his last journey by the reports he heard of Indian hostility, and returned home leaving his journal in the possession of Mrs. Renfro. The furnace on Clear Creek, and those on the South fork of Cumberland, were made either before or since the time when Swift worked his. The walls of these furnaces, and horn buttons of European manufacture found in a rock house, prove that Europeans created them. It is probable, therefore, that the French—when they claimed the country of the Alleghenies, in 1754 and prior to that time, and afterwards up to 1758—erected these works. A rock house in a cavity beneath a rock, jutting out from the side of a mountain, affording a cover from the weather to those who are below it. In one of those was found a furnace and human bones, and horn buttons supposed to have been a part of the dress which had been buried with the body, to which the bones belonged. It is probable that the French who were with Swift showed him the place where the ore was."

(P. 415 Collins' History of Kentucky)
"A memorandum of John Swift's journal has fallen into our hands, which is an exceedingly curious document; it has the appearance of being a copy of a portion of the same document referred to above by Judge Haywood. It describes with some minuteness the journals of 1761 (which began at Alexandria, Va.), 1762, 1764, 1767, and 1768-9, and alludes to three other trips of which he kept no account. "On the 1st of September, 1769, we left between 22,000 and 30,000 dollars and crowns on a large creek, running near a South course. Close to the spot we marked our names (Swift, Jefferson, Munday, and others) on a beech tree—with a compass, square, and trowel. . . . No great distance from this place we left \$15,000 of the same kind, marking three or four trees with marks. Not far from these, we left the prize, near a forked white oak, and about three feet underground, and laid two long stones across it, marking several stones about it. At the forks of Sandy, close by the fork, is a small rock, has a spring in one end of it. Between it and a small branch, we hid a prize under the ground; it was valued at \$6,000. We likewise left \$3,000 buried in the rocks of the rock house." One of the companies in search of the mine was Staley, Ireland, McClintock, Blackburn and Swift.

This silver mine of Swift's has been located by tradition in different counties in Eastern Kentucky, from Josh Bell in the South to Carter in the north. The most recent claim is that of the Greenup Independent, in Feb., 1873, of which the following is an extract:

"When Swift was driven from the

Bars of Pure Silver Fond; Indians Seek Lost Treasure-Trove

silver mines in Kentucky, by the approach of hostile Indians, he returned to his home in North Carolina. The money which he had with him created suspicion among his neighbors, and he was arrested as a counterfeiter. In those days there existed no mint in the United States, and the only test of the circulating money was the purity of the metal. Upon the trial of the case against Swift, it was proven that the coins in his possession were pure silver and the charges were dismissed.

"The ancient tools and instruments used for coining money, which fell from a cliff in Carter county, were seen and examined by men now living. These men are highly respectable and entitled to full credit, and they vouch for the truth of the statement. One of the first settlers of the county found near his cabin a quantity of cinder, of such unusual color and weight as to induce him to have it tested by an expert. This was done, and the result was a considerable amount of pure silver, which at this instance was converted into spoons; these spoons are still in the possession of the family.

"Several years ago, a couple of Indians, from the far West, visited Carter county, and acted in such a manner as to excite the attention of the citizens. They remained for a considerable time, and were continually wandering over the mountains and making minute examination of the country along the small streams. When about to leave, they told an old gentleman with whom they stayed that they were in search of a silver mine which the traditions of their tribe located in that section of Kentucky; but they were unable to find it, owing to the changed condition of the country.

"At an early day, silver money was in circulation in the settlement of what is now West Virginia, said to have been made by Swift. It was free from alloy, and of such a description as to indicate that it never passed through an established mint.

"A bar of pure silver was found many years ago near a small mill in Carter county, which was thought to have been smelted from ore obtained from the silver mines said to exist in that county. And, within the past few days, a piece of ore which has every appearance of silver ore, and a small quantity of metal which is said to be silver, was shown by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who testified that he got the ore in the mountains of Kentucky, and with his own hands smelted the metal from ore obtained in these mountains."

(P. 762 Collins' History of Kentucky)

"Swift's silver mine (already spoken of under both Carter and Josh Bell counties), is too beautiful and fanciful to be confined to those counties, but must needs have a local habitation also in Wolfe county—on Lower Devil Creek, six miles in an air-line from Campton, the county seat (which is 30 miles from Mount Sterling). Swift's name is carved on both rocks and trees—by whom, is not known.

"In Feb., 1871, three Cherokee Indians (two men and a squaw), came from the Indian Territory to Irvine, Estill county, Ky; thence about 15 miles E. to the farm of Jacob Crabtree. One of the men, who claimed to be a young chief, talked English, and was well informed about minerals. The object of their journey was quite mysterious—except that it seemed to have connection with the time-out-of-mind tradition about Swift's silver mine; indeed the Indians said they were within half a day's journey of that mine. Leaving the squaw at Crabtree's, the Indians followed up Little Sinking Creek to its source, crossed over on to Big Sinking Creek, and after riding some miles, hitched their horses; then warning the whites who out of curiosity were following at a little distance, that they would turn back if followed further—disappeared in the thick undergrowth. Late in the evening, they returned to Crabtree's, bearing upon their horses two buckskin sacks or bags heavily laden. By these sacks one of the Indians kept watch, all night, with a revolver in his hand; and in the morning the three departed, on the return road toward Irvine. The whites went immediately to the neighborhood visited by the Indians, but did not succeed in finding any mineral but iron ore."

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JACK C. SPURLIN

Second Floor, Bank Josephine Bldg.

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PRESTONSBURG, KY.

FLOYD COUNTY GOES TO WAR

Where Floyd Countians in Armed Forces Are, What They're Doing Told

John Leake, Jr., of Paintsville, and formerly of Floyd county, was commissioned a second lieutenant in the army Nov. 24 upon successful completion of the Officer Candidate Course at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga. Lt. Leake is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Leake, of Paintsville.

The new lieutenant was inducted into the army March 16, 1942 and served with Hq. Co., 82nd Infantry Division, Camp Claiborne, La., before going to the officer candidate school three months ago. He held the rank of corporal before being commissioned.

The new officer is a graduate of Prestonsburg high school and attended the University of Kentucky, Lexington.

At the Infantry School, world's largest institution of its kind, the local officer took a three months course to fit him for his new responsibilities. The course covers the technique of handling all the varied modern infantry weapons and the tactics of leading small infantry units in combat. It also includes study of many varied subjects which future officers must know along the

MARTIN THEATER

"WHERE THE CROWDS GO"

FRIDAY, DEC. 4—

"Flight Lieutenant"
Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford.

SATURDAY—DOUBLE BILL—

"Rawhide Rangers"
Johnny Mack Brown.

"Moonlight Masquerade"
Three Mesquiteers.

SAT.—Special Midnight Show—
at 10 p.m.

"Girl Trouble"
Don Ameche, Joan Bennett.

SUNDAY—MONDAY—

"Gentleman Jim"
Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith.

TUESDAY—

"Powder Town"
Victor McLaglen, Edmond O'Brien.

WED.—THURS.—

"Talk of the Town"
Cary Grant, Jean Arthur,
Ronald Coleman.

Attend our Saturday shows.

TOYLAND PARADE OF VALUES

This Christmas the kiddies want military gifts . . . and you want them to have sturdy toys that will stand hard wear. Have both in our new wooden toys that will make your children real junior Commandos. There are jeeps, planes, guns and trucks that they can actually ride!

Does she play house, is she fond of dolls, does she like games? Whatever your little girl wants for Christmas, we have it! Our toys take hard wear and they're educational. Bring her down to Toyland . . . You'll know soon enough what she's set her heart on!

Buy Early while Selections are Complete.
Gifts For The Entire Family!

A. W. COX

DEPT. STORE
PRESTONSBURG, KY.



ville, said, however, they needed him at home. Harboring the belief that he might some day be a sailor, he hitch-hiked 32 miles a day between Pikeville and Prestonsburg for four months to attend an NYA school here. Not long after Pearl Harbor, he finally joined the navy and was assigned to one of the navy's service schools for machinists.

"I wanted to serve my country and to make my town and the navy proud of me," Roberts said when he enlisted.

Astor Meade, son of J. L. Meade, formerly of Prestonsburg, and now a second class seaman on a U. S. cruiser that took part in the landing operations at Casablanca, French Morocco, arrived at an east coast port recently and hurried to Louisville to spend two days with his wife, the former Miss Shirley Hager, former Prestonsburg girl. Meade's cruiser took part in the sea battle off Casablanca but there were no injuries to its crew, he said.

The following newly inducted personnel of the United States army have been sent forward from the Reception Center at Fort Thomas, Ky., to the stations and addresses indicated:

- To Infantry RTC, Camp Wheeler, Ga.—Wayne Hall, Amba; Colonel May, Prestonsburg; Jesse W. Shortridge, Prestonsburg.
- To Army Air Force, RTC, Atlantic City, N. J.—Ireland Conley, Garrett.
- To Field Artillery, RTC, Fort Sill, Okla.—James A. Johnson, Estill; Clem Martin, Northern.
- To Military Police, RTC, Fort Riley, Kansas—Boyd M. Nuckles, Water Gap.
- To Chemical Warfare Service, RTC, Gadsden, Ala.—Sam H. Fitzpatrick, West Prestonsburg.
- To Anti-Aircraft RTC, Ft. Eustis, Va.—Rhodes W. Lynch, Betsy Layne.
- To Infantry RTC, Camp Wheeler, Ga.—John J. Younce, Water Gap.
- To Branch Immaterial, RTC, Ft. Bragg, N. C.—Paul Hamilton, Harold.
- To Infantry, RTC, Camp Wheeler, Ga.—Willard Blackburn, Sr., Emma; Bert Calhoun, Water Gap.
- To 83rd Infantry Division, Camp Atterbury, Ind.—Fral M. Adams, Justell.
- To Air Forces Basic RTC, Fresno, Calif.—Charlie Case, Amba; Isaac Howell, Wheelwright.
- To 73rd Field Artillery Brigade, Camp Blanding, Fla.—Jack Burke, Weeksbury.
- To 353rd Engineer Regiment, Camp White, Ore.—Ralph J. Allen, Goodloe; Mance Bentley, Banner; Ollie Blackburn, Wonder; Wilford Boyd, Dana; Arvie M. Burchett, Prestonsburg; Ambers Carr, Allen; Kennis S. DeLong, Auxier; Phillip Dillon, Ivel; Calvin Dillon, Ivel; Edgar T. Dotson, Whitaker; Ernest A. Fannin, German; Donald W. Fitch, Auxier; Astor Hall, Honaker; Raymond D. Hall, Allen; Elzie Hicks, Pyramid; Columbus Hunter, Blue Moon; Ora Hunter, Blue Moon; Howard Keathley, Amba; Ralph Kidd, Harold; Ollie Lewis, Woods; Julius Maynard, Thomas; Jake Meade, Cliff; Joe R. Merritt, West Prestonsburg; William H. Parsons, Thomas; Clyde Prater, West Prestonsburg; Hershel Shell, Bonanza; Woodrow Sherman, Endicott; Taylor Skeans, Dock; Bob Slone, Blue River; Wendell Smith, Brainard; Joseph G. Snipes, Bonanza; Lewis Spradlin, Allen; Thoney Stover, Betsy Layne; James P. Stratton, Betsy Layne; Richard C. Wells, Auxier.
- To 68th Medical Regiment (Army) Camp Forrest, Tenn.—Luttral Bentley, Allen; Robert L. Brown, Risner; Dick Burchett, Endicott; Aubert E. Clevenger, Prestonsburg; James W. Crager, Prestonsburg; Earl Fife, West Prestonsburg; George Goble, Auxier; Curtis Jervis, Endicott; Hubert McKenzie, Allen; William L. Miller, Myrtle; Cletis Setser, Endicott; Mabre Sturgill, Lackey.
- To Convalescent Hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga.—Floyd Hughes, Lackey.
- To 502nd Coast Artillery (AA) Mobile, Paterson, N. J.—Marvin Calhoun, Water Gap; Johnnie H. Davis, Myrtle; Hubert Ferrell, Emma; Otto Hern, Allen; Bennie Parsons, Honaker; George Prater, Brainard; John L. Watson, Ivel; George Slone, Blue River.
- To Detached 901st Quartermaster Company, Aviation (Service), Army Air Base, Langley Field, Va.—Merlin Hall, Teaberry.
- To 859th Chemical Company Air Operators, McChord Field, Washington—McKinley Cecil, Harold; Sandy Martin, Emma.
- To Medical Detachment, 30th Signal Construction Battalion, Camp Atterbury, Ind.—Palmer Marshall, Jr., Prestonsburg.

TOWN-WORLD

(Continued from page one)

Already bought a Bond, or financially unable to buy one? Well, what's wrong about working for your country?

Never was there a day better suited for the gathering of the scrap metals and other materials your country needs to fire back at those dirty monkey-men whose treachery brought death to good, clean American men, women and children.

PURT NEART

Harry Rudolph writes from Huntington to inquire if I was the weekly newspaper editor who, filling out his vocational questionnaire for selective service, listed the following duties:

"I write news, editorials, advertisements, keep books, PAY BILLS, read proof, clean type, set advertisements, set news and editorials, PAY BILLS, set jobs, feed press, cut paper, wrap bundles, solicit advertisements, solicit subscriptions, PAY BILLS, repair presses and linotype (jackleg repairing), splice belts, saw metal cuts, PAY BILLS, chisel, make up newspaper, order supplies, tell people where the local draft board is, tell others where the town's lawyers might be, tell still others that silly rumor they were excited about was only a silly rumor, PAY BILLS, wash forms, distribute type, solicit job printing, pacify irate subscribers whose paper failed to arrive, PAY BILLS, edit bungled copy, collect bills, PAY BILLS, sort mail, scan the exchanges and maybe clip an item. Then in my spare time I hunt and fish and play checkers."

Official Lead of May, 531

(Continued from page one)

Other Congressional race totals announced included:
First District—Noble J. Gregory, D., 17,027; Walter L. Prince, R., 8,195.
Second—B. M. Vincent, D., no opposition, 21,866.
Third—Emmet O'Neal, D., 39,896; Joubert Ross Todd, R., 32,404.
Fourth—Edward W. Creal, D., 23,871; Don V. Dyre, R., 10,015.
Fifth—Brent Spence, D., 18,510; L. R. Kimberly, R., 12,073; Ed Wimmer, Ind., 3,806 and Jerome Bihl, Ind., 27.
Sixth—Virgil Chapman, D., no opposition, 27,392.
Eighth—Joe A. Bates, D., 22,499; F. A. Easterling, R., 17,644.
Ninth—John M. Robison, R., 34,440.

By NORMAN ALLEN, President
12-3-42

Four Floyd Students

(Continued from page 1)

Berea varsity basketball team, while the past two years he has devoted his efforts to college debating.

The men's Kentucky state oratorical contest was won by Mr. Runnels in 1942, and in the same year he was runner-up in the Tau Kappa Alpha extempore-speaking contest at Columbus, O.

Mr. Runnels is president of the most active campus organization for faculty and students—the Berea College Public Affairs Forum. For the last three years he has been the sports announcer at all athletic events held in Berea, and has also been elected to act as toastmaster for the annual Phi Delta banquet. He has also served as editor and reporter for the school and town paper.

Mr. Runnels will receive his A. B. degree in the combined major of History and Political Science. After the war he intends to enter the Harvard School of Law.

Mr. Runnels has earned part of his college expenses as a worker in the Berea College bakery for one year, and as a student assistant in the English department for the last two years.

Mr. Runnels graduated from Prestonsburg high school with the class of '39. He has earned his A. B. degree in three and one-half years.

Miss Ann Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Allen, will receive her B.S. degree from Eastern Kentucky Teachers' College in June.

During her college career, she has been active in many student activities. Some of these are: Little Theater Club, Glee Club, Physical Education Club, Future Teachers of America, secretary of the Sophomore class, and treasurer of the Junior class.

Cats Denied Grid Victory

(Continued from page one)

carried to the Paintsville seven-yard line. But an end run and three smashes at the line failed to pick up the needed yardage and Paintsville took over on its three.

Paintsville kicked out to the Tiger 25 and May ran the ball back 10. A 16-yard clipping penalty against Prestonsburg at this juncture helped the beleaguered Tigers, however. Closing seconds of the game saw Heinze hurling pass after pass—intended for Combs, and only a tight Paintsville aerial defense rendered this attack ineffective.

A large, well-behaved crowd witnessed the encounter between the traditional gridiron rivals.

In the Prestonsburg line Clime at guard played a strong game, and Seters at tackle turned in his best performance of the year. The entire backfield was in its best form of the season.

The game was the last high school grid appearance for the following players: Heinze, Seters, Miller, Cline, May, Hubbard, Capell and Tackett.

Sam Allen Succumbs

(Continued from page one)

and one half-sister, Joe, Tavis, Charles, Buck and Grace Allen, all of this county.

Funeral rites were conducted Monday from the Church of Christ at Dinwood, the Rev. R. S. Marshall officiating. Burial was made in the Dingus cemetery at Dinwood under direction of the Ryan Funeral Home.

Post To Aid Navy Drive

(Continued from Page One)

non as assistant chief naval volunteer recruiters in this county: Geo. T. Roberts, A. L. Davidson, J. R. Hurt and R. G. Francis, all of Prestonsburg, and W. I. Myers, of Drift.

Headquarters for the local volunteer Navy recruiting station will be located in the office of Mr. Hobson here. The station will be appropriately marked by an official Navy placard reading: "Volunteer Navy Recruiting Station." Both the Navy seal and the American Legion emblem will appear on the placard.

All male citizens between the ages of 17 and 50 years of age, who are interested in joining the navy and desire specific information, are requested to contact the local volunteer Navy recruiting station, Chief Naval Volunteer Recruiter Hobson, or any of his assistants.

BUSINESS VISITOR

Mrs. Fred Workman, of Allen, was a business visitor here Saturday.

AVOID TROUBLE IN YOUR HOME



What to Do If a Fuse "Blows Out"

Before trouble develops locate your fuse box. Usually it will be in the cellar near the main electric switch, although it may be on any floor.

LAY IN A SUPPLY OF SPARE FUSES NOW

If lights go off all over your house, see first of all if your neighbors have lights—if not, the trouble is outside and you should call the company. If all lights are out in your house alone, this generally is an indication that a main fuse has blown. If only a part of the lights are out, a branch fuse has blown. If the failure occurs just as a lamp or appliance is plugged in, disconnect it before replacing the fuse and examine the appliance for defects.

- 1. PULL THE MAIN SWITCH**
Before attempting to remove blown fuses, open your house circuit by pulling down the main switch. Stand on a dry board or surface while doing this. The main switch cuts off all electricity from the house circuits.
- 2. LOCATE BLOWN FUSE**
Observe through the "window" on top of a new fuse the grey metal link. If in any of the fuses in your fuse box this link is melted and shows a gap, or if the "window" of the fuse is scorched so that you cannot see the link—the fuse has blown and must be replaced with a new fuse.
- 3. REMOVE THE BLOWN FUSE**
When you have located the blown fuse unscrew it with your finger-tips just as you would a lamp bulb. Examine the base of the blown fuse. It will show its size or amperage and the new fuse should be the same size.
- 4. REPLACE BLOWN FUSE**
It is of vital importance that fuses of the correct size be used. Branch circuits usually require 15-ampere plug fuses and main circuits may require 30-ampere or larger cartridge fuses. (In case of a blown cartridge fuse on a range, main service, or other circuit, call an electrician or the company.) Always replace a blown fuse with one of like size. NEVER USE A SUBSTITUTE OF ANY KIND FOR A FUSE. After replacing fuses, reclose the circuit by lifting up the main switch handle.
- 5. REPAIR APPLIANCES**
If fuse continues to blow out after replacing, investigate your appliances and if you cannot locate the trouble, call an electrician.

KEEP FUSES ON HAND

Kentucky and West Virginia POWER COMPANY