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In Memory of
WARREN R. FISHER
Editor 1912-1937

Mrs. Warren Fisher, Publisher
Gibson Prather, Editor and Manager

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1942

Treason Is The Word For It.

Not long ago, theatre visitors all over the country were treated to the rather heartening scene of Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organization, delivering a stirring address which he promised the American public that there would be no CIO fostered strikes for the duration of the war.

This past week in Louisville, newspaper readers were treated to a far, far less heartening sight in the stoppage of work at the Reynolds Metal Company, a large concern engaged in the manufacture of vital war materials. The strike was proclaimed by the CIO.

If these two scenes do not seem to exactly dovetail, it may be well to remember that the men who are after the dues of the working classes are not always above exchanging honeys for expediency. But Mr. Murray's solemn promise notwithstanding, there can be no excuse for the strike at the Reynolds Metal Company. In times like these, as Governor Johnson said in his speech at Blue Licks on Wednesday last, it is outright treason.

There was no question of a wage increase at Reynolds. It was, and this is the case in many an industrial dispute, simply a matter of who shall represent the men as a bargaining agent—thus collecting the dues.

When there are two unions claiming to represent the workers in the plant in matters of contract, the Democratic method of staging an election is generally used to determine which of the two claimants has a majority.

The election is referred by a third party, upon whom all concerned agree. Ballots are prepared, and each worker who is eligible for membership in the union is given a right to vote. He can vote for one of the two unions as his bargaining representative, or if there is only one union involved, he can vote as he pleases whether he wishes to be represented by that particular group.

Elections such as this are Democratic in method. We have watched them, and we know that they are fair and a right way of doing the job. But stopping work in a vital defense plant, pending an election, is treason, pure and simple.

When such a matter exists, we believe that any means necessary to open the plant would be justified on the part of governing authorities.

We Could Use More Willkies.

Wendell Willkie is a straightforward man and a man with much hard-hitting fortitude.

Thursday night he spoke to the American people, just before leaving for Europe where he is to be stationed on a secret governmental mission. His words were plain words, but they were the simple statements that ofttimes embody great truths.

This war, he warned, cannot be properly executed by the American people, until we become imbued with the zeal for Democracy in a manner which will equal the fervor that our enemies have for their doctrine of government.

It is not, Willkie warned, of a case of being attacked and of fighting back at an evil foe. It is a case of battling for a principle of living, as opposed to an opposite creed. Only when we feel this will we pursue the war with the zest needed to win.

That Mr. Willkie is a forthright man, if unorthodox, there can be no doubt.

He has recently opposed isolationist members of his own party in Indiana in their bids for re-election to the Congress. Hamilton Fish was a main objective and rightly so, we think. Hamilton is one Fish that smells too strongly for a right thinking American, since his connections with Nazi propagandists become known more than a year ago. Congressman Stephen Day of Illinois is another.

But Willkie's stand against these men and others is almost unparalleled in the annals of American politics. As the last nominee he is the titular head of his party. Yet he has the courage to battle members of his own political faith, and do it openly, when he feels that their election would be to the detriment of the nation.

Imagine a Hoover taking a stand of that kind! But one has but to compare the constancy of a Willkie with the vacillation of the engineer from Palo Alto to determine the statures of the two men.

Wendell Willkie is a Republican. He is unorthodox. But he is not unpredictable. Because wherever he is, one will always find him voicing his opinions and doing so honestly and in a rather loud voice.

We could use more men of his magnitude in this nation.

"An Editor's Random Thoughts"

Editor's Note: For several years readers throughout the State have asked for reprints of the brilliant editorials upon Nature by the late Warren R. Fisher. With this in mind, and, believing that many would enjoy again his editorials, we are presenting reprints under the head used by Mr. Fisher so many times, "An Editor's Random Thoughts." We will try to pick each week one editorial by Mr. Fisher which we believe you will read again with joy, one in which you will find all the beauty of Kentuckiana.

THIS, THAT AND T'OTHER

A page from the Diary
of a Country Editor.

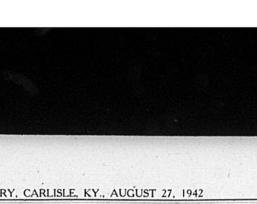
Lay late and awake to the sparkle of golden sunlight that smacks of fall and the drowsy stillness that marks the coming of Summer's maturity. Now of nights, the little fiddlers of field and tree tune up their wing violins and cicadas shrill at high noon. Thin and high the insect chorus rises, to swell in volume through the nights, growing ever nuffe cost, until that silver-clad magician, painter of the year, landscapes on window panes, waves magic, muting wind and the curtain falls upon the Festival of Summer.

Sparkling, gem-like days, these come sometime in August, bearing upon their wings the golden, days, the invigorating days of early Autumn. Sandwiched into weeks of sultry dreaming, they bring one the feel of fall; refreshing and sad, shaking us awake for a moment from our warm drowsing, making us remember to enjoy the days that must perish. It is to me like a whiff of wood smoke wafted across green forests, lush pastures, bringing associations of frosty mornings and bacon acurl in the skillet, hoecake browning on the griddle, coffee foaming in the pot, gold in the forests, gold in the fields, the crackle of the first fires on the hearth—the first tonic draft of Autumn.

And yet there comes with it all a feeling as though a bell had tolled. In each there is a spray of blue larkspur remains to vie with the azure of the sky; sunflowers nod heavy golden heads and zinnias flaunt their hearts of their prime. Hereon latchstringing rests turns her velvet cheek heavily to the sun and its daily bouffonade and still waters despite their straggled skirts. But summer wanes. Already the leaves of the poplar drift to earth and the foliage of the trees yellows and curls. It is the first whisper of the coming of the Change. And as if for added warning Nature slips into the watch of steamship, droning August a gem-like day of late September.

Ah, but the silence, the sad demeanor of him who was the gayest of musicians, when May wreathed my arbor with roses and the tangled vines sheltered a jewel-casket of blackberry eyes for my slim, white hand. It is two weeks since I have heard his twilight song pouring forth like a benediction of goodwill fro ma heart brimming with joy. My fiddler forsooth, has heard the whisper of the Change.

From the porches of their little grey boxes along the path my purple martins call their fledglings with great chatter and flapping of wings, when they would rest a moment from their drillings, for soon young wings must test, beat steadily, tirelessly over long miles to a winter home they have never seen, where palms wave and heliotrope-scented birds are like flowers. Rarely is the call of the familiar robin heard and the mournful blackbird that made himself a very part until mid-July roosts in the woods. Only the little song sparrow, very like his novels Eveltish cousin, sees for the utter gladness, sings sweetly on. His trill beats on a sunny day in February when I heard the notes from a warm 'neve eavne, shelter ed by honeysuckle vines. In June, he nested this summer and my yard has been a concert stage all season for one of the sweetest an almost plaintive songs of bustled. He sings alone these days of Summer's noon, save for the whistle of the great crested flycatcher—the only bird in Brisbane of the feathered folk. John Burroughs called him—whose whistle is almost a shriek in Spring when ears are not attuned to the wild. Now, when other birds are silent, his call is almost sweet, and seems mellowed by the season's mature glory. So do we miss the real musicians of the feathered choir, when the heat of Summer's noontide shimmers on the fields and Nature indulges in the siesta that is one of the compensations of middle-age.



WOMEN INFLUENCE HISTORY

All through history, from Helen of Troy to the Duchess of Windsor, women have influenced the course of fate. And if it had not been for a woman in the life of Jesus, Douglas MacArthur he probably would not have been in a position to perform his heroic defense of the Philippines and command Australia today.

Just after the last war, the belle of Washington society was vivacious Louise Brooks, step-daughter of the millionaire Edward T. Stotesbury, a partner of J. P. Morgan. She was the toast of Washington. General Pershing, just returned from France, was one of her most devoted attendants. Admiral Beatty, hero of the battle of Jutland, was another.

Once, after a dinner at Mrs. Marshall Field's both Pershing and Beatty escorted Louise to her car, nearly had a fist altercation over who was to take her home.

But General MacArthur, then superintendent of West Point, stepped in and married the lady. Shortly thereafter, General Pershing, not at all happy over MacArthur's victory, transferred him to the Philippines.

MacArthur and his wife were stationed in the Philippines for several years. And although the marriage later ended in divorce, it was MacArthur's tour of duty in Manila which acquainted the Army's future leaders and later brought about his return as field marshal of the Philippine army.

• • •

BORED BY WASHINGTON

As a reward for selling $25,000 worth of war bonds and stamps, Delbert Hudson, Reno, Nev., newspaper correspondent won a free trip to the nation's capital by the Kiwanis Club.

For several days young Delbert led the life of Riley.

He was entertained by Vice President Wallace, U. S. senators and high treasury officials. He took in an expensive hotel, toured all the showplaces and chatted off rumors as ice cream sodas.

"Well, Delbert," asked Sen. Pat McCarran of Nevada, then at breakfast all over, "what do you like best about Washington?"

"My bed," yawned Delbert, "I'm tired."

• • •

SOLOMON ATTACK—A TEST

Inside fact about the attack on the Solomon islands is that it was successfully carried out six weeks in advance, and was different from any other naval action in the Pacific.

U. S. naval raids on the Gilbert and Marshall islands were hit and miss affairs. They were staged on no idea of enemy strength, but depended on quick surprise hits and speedy withdrawal.

By the battle of the Coral sea also, we were able to take the Japs by surprise. And in the land of Jap sea way, we knew the enemy was coming, while the Japs did not know we knew.

But in the Solomon islands battle, our reconnaissance planes had made advance surveys and we knew fairly accurately the size of the Japanese—knew also that we were up against a tough job that would cost heavy cost.

There is every reason to believe, too, that the Japs knew about our preparations, because troop transports were loaded and began to move within striking distance without every scrambling them. Therefore, this was a real test of how well we could do.

For instance, this was the first time land, air and sea forces all have cooperated in a single attacking force.

Upon the final outcome of that cooperation will depend whether Ernest King's advice of waiting for many high army-navy strategic and coordinating more on the Pacific than on Europe.

• • •

BRITAIN'S FUTURE

A U. S. official, back from London, tells of attending an English banquet at the Hotel Waldorf. Just ahead of him he heard an English lady say:

"After this war is over, we'll have to fight a war of independence to save ourselves from becoming the 48th state of the United States."

This I somewhat-startled, remembering although according to Americans returned from London, is fairly typical of the apprehensions which exists as to what will happen to Britain after the war.

There is no hostility in this, but a realistic awareness that the war is affecting England's future. Since the last worksheet British fats, with Australia, Africa, and the Dominions, have been cut off from the Mother Country.

SIZE OF THE DEBT

A typical case is with Bigger cent particularly in the war savings campaign. He is a millions bought $25 bond for the first month. "Flatbush," a tug skids out ... When "Flatbush" hand comes due, the money will go to the SPCA.

Even the liners are suffering from the shipping shortage. The high commissioner to Gundeloupe, French West Indies, has asked U. S. assistance to get 330 kilograms of chaulmoogra oil from Brazil, needed for leprosy lepers.

—On Pay Day, Buy Bonds—

50 YEARS AGO

William Squires leaves for Lane, Kansas, to reside.

—o—

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Sam Anderson, of the county, a daughter.

—o—

Chris Frey sustains badly lacerated finger when he gets it caught in cider mill.

—o—

John M. Donnell takes $50 premium on his pair of harness geldings at the Lexington Fair, Tuesday.

—o—

Five large stacks of hay on the farm of H. C. Throckmorton near Pleasant Valley, destroyed by fire.

—o—

Green Cheatham purchases from W. F. Cheatham the Hughes residence on North Sycamore street for $2,500.

—o—

Married—Mrs. Everman and Mr. George Ockerman, both of this county, at Aberdeen, Ohio, on the 25th.

—o—

A. C. Hopkins, State Sunday School Evangelist of the Christian church, begins revival meeting at Blue Lick Springs.

—o—

John S. Morford sells his home in the East End to Harry Burnaw and will move to Mt. Olivet, where he will engage in business.

—o—

Died—Mr. James Wade, 65, at the home of his brother, John Wade, in the county on the 30th.—Mr. Alex Dougherty, 55, at his home in the county on the 29th.

—o—

Col. H. M. Taylor and son, Paul Hume, leave several days for Chicago. Col. Taylor will make arrangements for matters for several Carlisle people who are going to attend the World's Fair.

40 YEARS AGO

City school opens Monday with enrollment of 393 pupils.

—o—

John W. Tillon sells his residence on College Hill to S. J. Booth for $2,200.

—o—

M. B. Brayfield opens butcher shop in the basement of the Frazier building.

—o—

Stockholders of the Deering Camp Ground Company declare 5 per cent dividend.

—o—

Mrs. Mary Gilvin of Panther Creek, was severely burned this week when her clothing catches fire.

—o—

Frank Arnold of this city, purchases 210 acre farm in Jessamine county and will move to it in the spring.

—o—

Rev. F. M. Hill and family leave Monday to attend the annual conference of the Methodist church at London, Laurel county.

—o—

H. N. Rankin ships two cars of cattle to Pennsylvania on Tuesday, making a total of six cars shipped by him this summer.

—o—

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Parker, on August 20th, a daughter.—To Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Taylor on Sept. 1, a daughter.

—o—

Married—Miss Hattie Foster to Mr. Ben Westcott, both of the Miller Station vicinity, at the West Union, Ohio on August 20th.

—o—

Died—Mrs. Rhoda Banta, 27, at her home near this city on the 1st.—Mrs. Ada Brayfield, of this county, at the home of her sister.

20 YEARS AGO

John Golden, formerly of this city, who is now living in Newport, has been appointed a county patrolman of Campbell county.

—o—

A number of Carlisle and Nicholas county people went to Lexington Wednesday to attend the Al G. Barnes circus.

DISPELLING THE FOG

This is the open season for criticism of our armed forces. It is a stage reached in every war. Perhaps it comes a little earlier in the present struggle because the advance of the enemy has been more rapid, and because our people had the opinion—common, incidentally, to most countries—that one of its soldiers could lick half a dozen of the foe.

Why haven't we begun with a second front against Hitler, to relieve the pressure on our Russian ally? Why haven't we driven those 10,000 Japs off the western points of our Aleutian Islands? Why has not the Doolittle raid on Tokio been repeated with a still more destructive result?

The impetus to impatience for victory grows stronger with every restriction, every limitation, every new burden imposed by the necessity of devoting the nation's whole activities to winning the war. Few of us are able to withstand the temptation to substitute our individual judgement for that of the men who have grown familiar with the problems. My fellow columnists have succumbed to it in a large degree. I am not free from it myself. Its all the questions put forth above. If I did I would not be permitted to publish them. Out of my ignorance, which is probably as vast as that of the fellows who are venturing their opinions, I might add.

The Immediate Second Front: ers visualize the landing of a large force in France in Scandinavia, in Africa or the Middle East—and the reaction of the Nazi forces now hammering at Russia, and the consequent advance of the Soviet armies, or the difficulties of transport and supply, that the army and navy have had to overcome in getting over. They, perhaps, do not realize that an essay of this sort can be written only after investigation, or made prematurely—might be anything but an asset to the enemy.

Presumably we will have to take the risk ultimately, but it is no job for an amateur to fix the time and place, or method. Russia, naturally, is eager for the advent of an attacking allied force in the west. Japan, and I suppose, we are equally eager that Russia should bring her powerful armies to the west and turn the Siberian army loose to cooperate with the Japanese. Never happen some thing to thing about it. Each section. If she did, we could lose our bombers in Siberia and defeat the Doolittle raid on a more frequency and effect. Possibly, however, Stalin may be a better judge of the situation in the Eastern campaign, so far as his country is concerned, than we are.

Then take the Alaskan situation. No American can be happy at the spectacle of the Japanese army in possession of three Aleutian points, even if they are mere fog-bound desert rocks of which a number of them, on the household globe, from Dutch Harbor and so far, apparently the only result of the occupation has been the destruction of an assortment of Jap destroyers and supply ships. For all I know, our forces are tolerating their presence as a part of the contingent ambushing of their munition ships, transports and whatever else the enemy needs to sustain the impudent expedition. On the other hand, may be Japan has them there solely decoy to provoke an American assault in force, with the view of making a major attack on Hawaii or one of our West Coast ports, while vital elements of our naval and air strength were diverted to the distant North.

We may remember that the theory was advanced that the whole Dutch Harbor episode, of which the occupation of the far Aleutians was a part, was intended as a cover for their attack on Midway, that ended so disastrously for the Japs.

We must take it for granted that our war chiefs have their program arranged for handling this situation and are not going to disclose it in advance, regardless of the editorial chair strategists.

Public Watching
Developments

Even the recent seizure and trial of the saboteurs who landed from submarines, educated and equipped to make havoc with our war plants, bridges and canals, aroused some criticism. One school of thought has it that there should have been no publicity until the sentences of the culprits had been carried out. This in conformity with the Navy procedure of not publishing news of the destruction of enemy submarines, on the theory that there was a psychological value to keeping the enemy uncertain of the fate of its agents as long as possible. But there is another side to it. The wide publication of the story has created a great army of counter-espionage personnel.

Now every coast guardsman, fisherman, clam digger and lighthouse keeper is on the alert throughout the long line of our shores. Any untoward incident, any suspicious action on the part of strangers, any unexplained bit of drift in the sands, will be reported to the F. B. I. and investigated accordingly. So the course taken has reinforced our efficient F. B. I. with a guard of thousands of lookouts.

Moreover, the Supreme Court incident has cleared the air and left us with no doubts that may have existed as to the power of the Commander-in-Chief to do what they have done for our national protection.

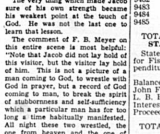
In all this, there is no hamper of the American right to criticize. Much of the complaining may be mere vaporing and be of ait and comfort to the enemy by such manifestos and propagandizes with it, but on the other hand, it is reasonable to think that every branch of our Government—including the army and navy—is the better for the knowledge that the public is watching. However, it would be much more constructive if the critics devoted their attention to what they know something about.

WASHINGTON
SNAPSHOTS
(By James Preston)

Rumors of a general WPB shake-up are misleading. The war program proceeds apace according to the Nelson-Wolf-Nay agreement of last March. Under this agreement Army and Navy would take over: (1) production authorization; (2) contract renegotiation; (3) review of plant construction; (4) purchasing procedure, as rapidly as possible. Raw material shortages have dictated some quick shifts in the war program, but the basic plan remains the same. Most significant shift is Army and Navy control over priority ratings.

PRP is under fire. A substitute program, generally referred to as the contract production plan, is advocated by a number of leaders in industry officials. The Army version, seem to be tried out in the radio industry, would include in each contract, warrants to obtain materials when needed. The plan, under WPB scrutiny for a year, was originally discarded because of its power virtually to eliminate civilian industry. As the job of Army and Navy Departments is to fight, they are not unduly concerned with civilian industry. Under-Secretary of War Patterson warns that unless production is found to be made in civilian goods production. Seriousness of raw material shortages, as emphasized in a resolution by the WPB labor policy committee, may force many to a three and war plants to cut production in August and September.

—On Pay Day, Buy Bonds—



—For Victory: Buy Bonds—
—On Pay Day, Buy Bonds—

Improved Uniform International SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D., Of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. (Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for August 30

Lesson subjects and Scripture texts selected and copyrighted by International Council of Religious Education; used by permission.

JACOB SEEKS GOD'S HELP

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 32:2-12, 27-29.
GOLDEN TEXT—Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me.

"O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home."
—Isaac Watts

How true it is that "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." Jacob found it so, even though his trouble came upon him because of his own misdeeds.

God had promised Abraham at Haran, but in due time he was led by circumstances to a place of submission and surrender to his own undoing.

I. Guilt Brought Fear (vv. 2-5).

It always does. The sinful act of 20 years before was not all that he had left it behind and had all but forgotten it. He had hoped that the years would cover it, but they did not—and they never do.

"Be sure your sin will find you out"—Num. 32:23—perhaps not this week or this year, or next; but until it is dealt with and forgiven it is there to rise up to condemn us sooner or later.

Jacob's fear was increased by hearing that Esau came out to meet him with an army of 400 men. His own devices to meet the situation, and ultimately to avert the fear he encountered, had reached the point where only God could help him.

II. Prayer Brought Deliverance (vv. 6-12).

It was real prayer, too, although, as W. H. Griffith Thomas has said, it is strange that after his blessed personal experience with God he addressed Him only as the God of his fathers and not his own God (v. 9). Then, too, his faith seemed a bit weak, for it was coupled with great fear (v. 11).

We are told that fear is not a proper motive for approaching to God. Perhaps it is not the highest motive, but when Jacob got in experience we find it to be true that often fear leads men to God in real repentance and faith. If the goodness and mercy of God do not touch man's heart, it is assuredly for better that he should be saved through fear than that he should be lost.

Jacob, however, needed a further experience of dependence upon God before he could receive that gift of peace into the land. He was led to send everyone else on, and he was alone when the Lord dealt with him and

III. Prayer Brought Blessing (vv. 27-29).

Jacob, who had by deceit taken the promise from Esau instead of awaiting God's time to give it to him, was now about to attempt another deceit in connection with it. He would have won over Esau and sent Jacob into his land gloying in his own ability. In spite of God's dealings with him, he was still Jacob the supplanter. So God had to deal with him.

We sometimes think of the grace of God only as that which brings us blessing and joy, but we need to learn that grace is also the grace of God which is manifested by sending opposition and hardship.

The divine visitor let Jacob struggle all night, given him a chance to submit of his own will; but when it was evident that he would not, he was shown that his own strength would not do, and he was made lame (v. 25).

The very thing which made Jacob sure of his own strength became his weakest point at the touch of God. He was now in just one to learn that lesson.

The atonement of F. B. Meyer on this entire scene is most helpful: "Note that Jacob did not lay hold on his visitor, but the visitor lay hold of him. This is not a picture of a man coming to God, to wrestle with God in prayer, but a record of God coming to a man, to break the spirit of stubbornness and self-sufficiency which a particular man has for too long a time habitually manifested. All night these two wrestled, the one from heaven and the one of earth, and when, at the dawn of day, Jacob saw that he could not prevail against the man, in his exhaustion and weariness he suddenly felt the touch of the stranger's hand on his thigh, and knew that his foe was' out of joint, rendering him absolutely helpless. Then the Jacob realized that the one with whom he had wrestled all night was a divine person; and, whereas early in the night he was held in the grip of the other, now he refused to release his grasp of the visitor until he received a blessing from him."

Treasurer's Settlement

Statement showing income of Nicholas County for the Fiscal Year beginning July 1, 1941 and ending June 30, 1942, and showing the Distribution of said Income to the various Funds.

Source	Total Income Received	General Fund	Distribution Road & Bridge	Sinking Fund
Mathers Educational Fund	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00	$	$
Mathers Educational Fund	$ 4,000.00	$	$ 4,000.00	$
Mathers Educational Fund	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00	$	$
Mathers Educational Fund	$ 4,000.00	$	$ 4,000.00	$
Mathers Educational Fund	$ 1,500.00	$	$ 1,500.00	$
Mathers Hospital Fund	$ 4,000.00	$ 4,000.00	$	$
Nannie Smoot	$ 50.00	$	$ 50.00	$
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.	$ 1.03	$ 1.03	$	$
D. M. Curry	$ 520.00	$ 520.00	$	$
J. W. Seeley	$ 350.00	$ 350.00	$	$
State Treasurer	$ 13,161	$ 13,161	$	$
Jailer's Fees	$ 4,581.86	$	$ 4,581.86	$
John F. Sugg	$ 150.00	$ 150.00	$	$
L. R. Barton, Sheriff Nicholas County Taxes	$11,192.89	$22,368.95	$14,979.26	$ 3,744.65
Interest on Sinking Fund Certif. Deposit	$ 197.33	$	$	$ 197.33
TOTALS	$66,160.55	$52,149.62	$30,611.12	$ 3,949.61

STATEMENT OF GENERAL EXPENSE FUND

Statement of General Expense Fund for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1942, showing Receipts and Expenditures for said year.

RECEIPTS AND BALANCE

Balance June 30, 1941	$327.79
Loan from Mathers Educational Fund	$1,500.00
Loan from Mathers Educational Fund	$3,000.00
Loan from Mathers Hospital Fund	$1,000.00
Warrant No. 282 ..... $1.00	
Warrant No. 111 ..... $1.00	
Warrant No. 508 ..... $80.00	
Warrant No. 508 ..... $92.26	
Warrant No. 533 ..... $10.00	
Warrant No. 541 ..... $23.81	
Warrant No. 546 ..... $3.91	$ 148.98
June 30, 1942 Balance in fund	$ 1,891.66

STATEMENT OF ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND

Statement of Road and Bridge Fund, Nicholas County, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1942, showing Receipts and Disbursements for the Fiscal Year.

RECEIPTS AND BALANCE

Balance in Fund June 30, 1941	$330.11
Loan from Mathers Educational Fund	$1,000.00
Loan from Mathers Educational Fund	$4,000.00
September 8, 1941, Loan from Mathers Educational Fund	$1,500.00
October 8, 1941, Loan from Mathers Educational Fund	$1,500.00
Received from Nannie Smoot	$50.00
State Treasurer, Truck License	$5,581.86
John F. Sugg, Delinquent taxes	$ 4.58
L. R. Barton, S. N. C.	$14,979.26
	$30,371.25
Warrants preceding year—list attached	$50.55
Warrants paid, current year	$30,220.90
Balance in Fund June 30, 1942	$ 91.75
	$30,371.25

STATEMENT OF ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND

Statement of Road and Bridge Fund as of June 30, 1942.

June 30, 1942 Bank Balance shown above	$ 91.75
Less outstanding warrants as follows:	
Warrant No. 521 ..... $18.00	
Warrant No. 551 ..... $100.00	
Warrant No. 551 ..... $200.00	$ 318.00
Balance in fund	$226.25

GENERAL EXPENSE FUND WARRANTS OF PRECEDING YEAR PAID

No.	Amount	No.	Amount
9353	3.	9495	6.91
9421	3.	9496	2.19
9422	15.	9497	15.
9423	24.60	9498	15.
9441	11.	9499	25.15
9442	3.	9500	81.13
9443	3.	9501	5.
9444	2.	9502	15.
9445	2.65	9503	8.37
9467	3.	9504	9.
9469	5.	9505	9.
9486	5.40	9506	9.
9487	11.60	9507	9.
9488	4.36		
9489	6.91	Total	425.90
9491	6.91		
9492	6.91		
9493	6.91		
9494	6.91		

ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND WARRANTS OF PRECEDING YEAR PAID

No.	Amount
9482	12.
9483	15.
9484	15.
9485	5.50
Total	50.50

STATEMENT OF SINKING FUND TURNPIKE BONDS

Statement of Sinking Fund, Nicholas County Turnpike bonds, for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1942, showing Receipts and Expenditures from inception of Fiscal Year.

RECEIPTS AND BALANCE

Balance in Fund June 30, 1941	$255.96
John F. Sugg, from Delinquent tax	$7.60
L. R. Barton, S. N. C., taxes	$3,744.65
Interest on Certificate of Deposit	$197.33
Proceeds Certificate of Deposit	$19,733.47
	$23,938.44

DISBURSEMENTS

Interest Coupons from Turnpike Bonds, paid	$1,675.00
Amount to Certificate of Deposit	$1,263.44
	$2,938.44
Balance in Fund	$21,000.00
	$23,938.44

STATEMENT OF LIVE STOCK FUND

Statement of Live Stock Fund for Fiscal year beginning July 1, 1941, and ending June 30, 1942.

RECEIPTS AND BALANCE

Balance June 30, 1941	$237.62
February 2, 1942, Floyd Clark, Sheriff N. C.	$576.00
	$813.62

DISBURSEMENTS

Warrants paid	$818.37
June 30, 1942, Balance overdrawn	$4.75
TOTAL	$813.62

STATEMENT OF MATHERS EDUCATIONAL FUND

Statement of Mathers Educational Fund for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1942, showing Receipts and Expenditures from same during said year.

RECEIPTS AND BALANCE

Balance in Fund June 30, 1941	$4,355.39
Security Trust Co., Trustee	$2,125.63
Security Trust Co., Trustee	$1,831.69
Warrant on Gen. Expense Fund, int. on loan	$3,000.00
Warrant on Gen. Expense Fund, int. on loan	$45.00
Warrant on Road & Bridge Fund	$9,500.00
Warrant on Road & Bridge Fund, int. on loan	$148.75
TOTAL	$31,008.77

EXPENDITURES

Loan to Road & Bridge Fund	$1,000.00
Loan to Road & Bridge Fund	$1,000.00
Loan to Road & Bridge Fund	$1,500.00
Loan to Gen. Expense Fund	$3,000.00
Warrants on Fund paid	$3,531.39
Balance in Fund	$1,980.97
TOTAL	$31,008.77

STATEMENT OF MATHERS HOSPITAL FUND

Statement of Mathers Hospital Fund for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1942, showing Receipts and Expenditures from same during said year.

RECEIPTS AND BALANCE

Balance in Fund June 30, 1941	$6,171.16
Security Trust Co., Trustee	$2,033.97
Warrant on Gen. Expense Fund for loans	$5,500.00
Warrant from Gen. Expense Fund, int. on loans	$90.51
Total	$13,794.97

DISBURSEMENTS

Loan to Gen. Expense Fund	$5,500.00
Warrants paid to Johnson Memorial Hospital	$1,700.00
Balance in Fund	$6,594.97
Total	$13,794.97