THEY WERE EXPENDABLE

by W. L. White

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SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I—The story of their part in the battle for the Philippines is told in this and the following chapters by four of the five naval officers who are all that is left of Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron 3. They are Lieut. John Bulkeley (now lieutenant commander), squadron commander; Lieut. R. B. Kelly; and Ensigns Anthony Akers and George E. Cox Jr. (The fifth officer, Lieut. Henry J. Brantingham, has since arrived from Australia.) The squadron, hand picked by Bulkeley from volunteers, had come to the Philippines in the fall of 1941. They knew trouble was coming, but the events of December 7 were as much of a surprise to them as to anyone, because they thought the Philippines would be attacked first.

Lieut. Kelly, second-in-command, to whom Bulkeley delegated the task of telling most of the story, describes his preparations for war. Hearing about secret operations orders, he went to the Officers' Club in Manila on the eve of Pearl Harbor and had a thick steak with all the trimmings. After receiving his orders from Bulkeley the next afternoon, he took three of the boats to Mariveles, on Bataan, where they were to report to the submarine tender for provisions and fuel. When they got there they found the tender had been ordered away. So they set up makeshift headquarters in native huts at Sisiman Cove.

CHAPTER II—Lieut. Kelly continues: Refueling the boats from drums was a dangerous job. They found water and rust in the gas, but didn't know then that the gas had been sabotaged. Kelly had a badly gashed finger, but couldn't take time to go to the hospital. Lieut. Bulkeley describes the first big air raid.

CHAPTER III—Lieut. Kelly tells how he was sent to a tunnel hospital on Corregidor, where he met Peggy, a nurse. Survivors from the sinking of a shipload of refugees were brought to the hospital. Patients from Manila were also moved into the tunnel, and Kelly learned from them how badly the war was going.

CHAPTER III

"When Bulkeley got back he took one look at me and ordered me to the hospital at Corregidor. But when we got there they told us that beautiful big modern one-thousand-bed hospital had been abandoned. There it was, I don't know how much it had cost, as useless to us as a Buddhist monastery. The patients had all been moved down into one hundred beds in one of the tunnels in the Rock. I wasn't so delirious that I couldn't figure out why. Because with no aircraft or anti-aircraft protection, that big expensive topside hospital was just an unprotected target.

"The next I remember was down in the tunnel in the army hospital under Corregidor, the army doctor asking me what treatment I'd had as he cut the shirt off my back—it wouldn't come off [illegible] more. When he found out I hadn't had any sulfa pills, he gave me a big mouthful of them to chew. He [illegible]

[illegible]

"The whole army was listening in," said Bulkeley. "Don Bell, that Manila radio announcer who they say was shot by the Japs the first day they entered the city, was always encouraging. And even more so was KGEI from the American west coast, telling us we wouldn't be forgotten, that the people knew we were putting up a magnificent fight."

"It came at eleven at night," Bulkeley went on. "I had my three boats out there by 11:30. Funny thing, that old ship had been an aircraft carrier in the battle of Jutland—first boat ever to launch a plane in actual battle. She survives the whole German Imperial fleet and more than twenty years later ends up on an American mine halfway round the world.

"When we got there, survivors were so thick we didn't have to zigzag to pick them up—just went straight ahead and we got all we could handle, although there were cries coming out of the darkness all around. Finally our shoulders got so weak pulling them up the sea ladder that we couldn't lift them. So we'd throw lines out into the dark—it was like casting for trout—and haul them back with a dozen people hanging on. We'd just pull them on in—scraping off a few ears, and now and then a nose and plenty of skin, on the side of our boat—but they were drowning every minute and it was the only way. Our boat managed to rescue as many as 196. Had 'em lying and standing every place.

"But the queerest thing came at the end. The cries out in the darkness had almost stopped, and we were cruising for the crumbs when suddenly, out over the water, I heard someone whistling a tune! I couldn't believe it. But we changed course, and presently came alongside an aviator. He'd been blown way out there along with three life belts. He'd put one of them under his feet, another under his head like a pillow, and the third under his behind. Had his hands comfortably folded on his stomach. He thanked us, said he couldn't swim, so he'd been whistling just to kill time until someone came along. Asked if there was anything he could do. That guy had plenty guts.

"Six of the survivors died before we could land them—exposure and burns."

[illegible]

him here. It hurt so bad to touch him when they had to turn him for spraying that he finally persuaded the nurses to lift him by the hair on his head.

"Meanwhile gloomy talk was getting me worried about the whole picture, and the next day the skipper here came in to see me—" said Lieut. R. B. Kelly; "he'd sent him over on courier duty. He was looking pretty grim. When I asked him about these rumors concerning the air corps, he said it had practically been annihilated—we only had six P-40's left, and that was why everything was going to hell. The Japs had wiped out Clark and Nichols Fields and also Iba, except for a few scattered planes. Also they had got seven of the navy's fourteen PBY's—clipped them off neatly when they had landed for gas. One of them had been the navy plane which hit Colin Kelly's battleship before he finally got it.

"Yet I couldn't see how they had done it, until a few days later when they began moving patients from the Manila hospital (it was the forerunner of evacuation, although we didn't guess that yet) into Corregidor. In the cot on my left was a Texas kid, a pilot from Clark Field. On the other side was an Ohio pilot from Iba. Texas was pretty sick, so the first night I shot the breeze with the Ohio boy. He said he'd been shot down the second day of

"Our coastal batteries were having to fall back."

the war. His squadron had been circling, looking for Jap planes which the listening devices had picked up out at sea, heading in [illegible]

up, waiting word to take off and intercept the Japs before they got to Baguio. Whereas, as a matter of fact, the Japs were perched in a cloud right over their own field, waiting to let them have it.

"He said after the bombing they'd managed to piece together out of the wreckage about ten per cent of the planes they'd originally had. A week later he'd crashed in landing on a soft spot on the field—a bomb crater that hadn't been properly filled—and here he was.

"The next time the skipper here dropped in on me, he said that was the dope he was getting—that we had only six P-40's left. Soon it got down to two; we called 'em the Phantom and the Lone Ranger.

"And I said, 'My God, what's going to happen to us?'"

"I told him I didn't know," said Bulkeley, "but that I'd been talking to the Admiral, who'd said that we couldn't possibly hope to hold the Philippine Islands, that Singapore and Hong Kong would fall too, unless help arrived—and soon. And probably the Dutch East Indies."

"Well, that floored me," said Kelly. "So I asked him how they were going to use the MTB's—wouldn't they let us go out on any offensive missions? He said he'd been trying to get the Admiral to let him go to Lingayen Gulf on a raid. Eighty Jap transports were up there landing troops, and our coastal batteries were having to fall back because of Jap air superiority—Jap fighters diving on the batteries and machine-gunning them until no one could take it.

"Then I asked the skipper how the infantry was holding. 'Not worth a damn,' he said. 'The strafing is just cutting them to ribbons. Not only that, but the Japs are landing tanks—a hell of a lot of automatic weapons which are just what we need and haven't got.' By the time he left, I was as low as he was.

"That night Peggy, who was on night duty, got a few minutes off about one o'clock to come in and shoot the breeze with me. She'd been picking up a lot of stuff, and she said a bunch of our tank-corps boys had just been brought in. She told me what they'd been telling her, and finally said she guessed it wouldn't hurt if I went in and lay down for half an hour on an empty bunk next to them, so I could hear it myself.

"They'd walked two hundred kilometers barefoot. Four tankloads of them had been sent in to head off a Jap landing near Batangas—they were to go ahead of four columns of infantry and pave the way for retaking a little fishing village held by a small Jap force.

"The boys said their major had assured them the Japs had nothing bigger than 30-caliber machine guns—of course their armor would stop that. So they started on in, when all of a sudden—Bam! The Japs had waited until they got within good range, and then opened up with an anti-tank gun which knocked the doors off the lead tank, and then, because the road was too narrow for the rest to turn around on, they knocked the treads off all the oth-[illegible]

CHAPTER IV

Continuing the story told him by a member of a tank crew which had been trapped by the Japs on a jungle trail, Lieutenant Kelly asked the lad:

"What happened to your tank?"

"'We were lying on our side in that paddy, and the Japs would come over and look at us. We played possum in there all day. They tried to open our door with bayonets, but we had it locked. In the afternoon a Jap officer looked at us through the slots—all of us lying still, holding breath, and then he said, in English, "They're all dead."'

"'But we figured it was a trick—kept right on playing possum and, sure enough, in about an hour they came back for another look. But we were lying in exactly the same positions. This time, they gave a few disgusted grunts and walked off. About an hour after dark we listened carefully, and then unlocked our door. Sure enough, they'd gone, so we beat it for the road.'

"'Tell me what became of your shoes,' I asked him. I couldn't figure how an experienced soldier would ever let himself get separated from his shoes. The kid grinned sheepishly. 'I guess that was a damn-fool trick,' he said. 'You see it had been hotter than hell in that tank, and we were all dirty and tired and sweaty, so we decided to take a bath in a creek just across the rice paddy. But we had to go through mud to get there, so, keeping our clothes on until we got to the water hole, we took off our shoes and hid them in the tall grass. But when we got back we hunted for several hours, and we couldn't find that grass clump. Finally we started on, barefooted.'

"'But where were the Japs?'

"'They'd gone on ahead toward Manila. The next night we were resting by the roadside. We heard a noise behind us, so we scooted low in the bushes by the side of the road, and saw more of them go by on bicycles—all headed toward Manila. It seemed to be a Jap reconnaissance patrol, because behind them came trucks and guns and infantry, going by in the dark—so close we could have reached out and touched them. If we'd had a machine gun, we could have wiped out several [illegible]

[illegible]

"'At dawn we stopped by a native village to collect some shoes, but their feet were all too small.'

"'How'd they treat you?'

"'Fine—gave us all the food we could eat, but you could see they didn't want us around. Afraid the Japs would find us hiding there and [illegible]

green, most of whom had never been in uniform until a few weeks before the war started. All of them up against reasoned, well-equipped fighters.

"We should have known the score then, but we didn't want to believe it. Because I was the only naval officer there, they kept riding me about the fleet.

"'Where in hell's the navy?' they'd ask me. 'Why aren't they bringing us tanks and planes and more men? It only takes two weeks to get here from Pearl Harbor.' Of course none of them knew what had happened at Pearl Harbor.

"'They'll be along,' I'd say. 'Any day now.'

"'Hell,' they'd say disgustedly. 'We won't see them for six months.'

"'Suppose we don't,' I'd say. 'This place can last six months. Wasn't it built like Malta and Gibraltar—to withstand siege?'

"Only pretty quick I began to find out how wrong I was. Corregidor had been built years ago, and then we'd agreed not to modernize if the Japs didn't modernize the Carolines. We kept the agreement; they didn't. Anyway, ammunition and provisions were so short the Rock would be doing good to hold out three months.

"A few days after that the nurses in my ward were buzzing around—I heard some talk about a party they were giving in their quarters that evening, inviting their boy friends, who for the most part were young army officers stationed on the Rock. And I almost fell out of my cot that afternoon when Peggy, in a seemingly offhand way, asked me if I'd like to go. It was nice, of course, to be chosen, by the girl I liked best, out of 10,999 other men on that Rock, most of whom would have given an ear just to talk to a white girl. But it got me to thinking,

"Sure enough, in about an hour they came back for another look."

too. I liked her, but the other girls had said there was a young medical officer she'd been dating pretty steady—and what the hell was I? A naval officer in an army hospital—here today, gone tomorrow—so I hadn't let myself get started thinking—or tried not to, anyway.

(To Be Continued)

SOMETIMES—
ON SOME CALLS—
THE LONG DISTANCE OPERATOR WILL SAY:

"Please limit your call to 5 minutes... Others are waiting"

Many Long Distance calls go through about as fast as ever.

But sometimes there's an extra-heavy rush on certain circuits—especially to and from war-busy places.

Whenever that happens, the operator will ask you to limit your Long Distance calls to 5 minutes.

The idea is to give everybody a fair share of the wires. That gets to be more and more important every day.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED

Invasion Is Costly fighting
Your Boy Gives 100 per cent
How about your bond buying?

Use Mercury Classified ads.

ONLY A FEW TONS of STOKER COAL LEFT

Dorsey Bros. & Fisher

Wanted Dead Stock
HORSES COWS HOGS SHEEP
Removed promptly and free of charge by clean, sanitary steel-bedded trucks.
We pay all telephone calls.
Phone 65 Carlisle
Our plant is the most modern and sanitary rendering plant in the State. Pay a visit to it.
Kentucky Rendering Co. Inc.
Taylorsville, Kentucky

BedRoom Suites
Living Room Furniture
Rugs
Stoves
Kitchen Furniture
AT
WHEELER'S
302 Main St. PARIS, KY

Of Interest to Farmers of Nicholas County

County Agents To Handle Farm Labor

In accordance with a law passed by Congress, the Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics, through its county agricultural and home demonstration agents, has assumed full responsibility for the recruitment and placement of agricultural labor within the state. In two counties, McCracken and Daviess, the Extension Service of the College has contracted with the United States Employment Service for handling the farm labor problem. In all other counties, requests for farm labor and application for agriculture work are to be filed in the county extension office. In other words, farm agents' offices are placement centers for farm labor.

Under the act passed by Congress, the Extension Service may conduct the following activities:

1. Operate placement centers to (a) receive all requests from farmers for farm labor; (b) receive applications for farm work; (c) fill orders for work by referring workers.

2. Carry out a mobilization and recruitment campaign within the state and within each county to supply needs for year-round, summer months, or short-term farm work.

3. The organization and operation, in cooperation with schools and youth organizations, of the Victory Farm Volunteers program to utilize non-farm youth for farm work.

4. The organization and development of a Women's Land Army to utilize non-farm and farm women for farm work.

5. Train non-farm youth, non-farm women and intrastate workers. The training of non-farm youth will be done in cooperation with the public schools and the U. S. Office of Education. Most of the training is expected to be on-the-job training.

6. Conduct a continuous educational campaign to insure the efficient use of farm labor.

Women Will Study Wartime Problems

How to meet wartime situations will be the basis of study of homemakers' club in cooperation with the extension service of the Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics, during the coming fall. Sixty-three counties having home demonstration agents are now planning their programs.

Requests for information concerning new fabrics, substitutes and their care, and how to make garments on hand last to the limit of their possibilities, indicate a general interest in a study of clothing. There is also widespread interest in conservation of house furnishings through repair, cleaning, upholstering or slip-covering.

Homemakers' clubs in several counties have asked for assistance in planning better us of time and energy through short cuts, labor-saving methods, and more efficient arrangement of kitchen equipment and storage facilities.

Better health for Kentucky families is promised through a study of nutrition and continued production and conservation of food.

THE GARDEN
Food For Next Winter

By John S. Gardner, Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics

In other years, at this time, it has been trite to say that now is the turn of the garden year, the time to reassemble faith and strength, to repair a poor start, perhaps, to point to next winter's vegetables. But this year is not a normal year. Gardens were started late and wet, and many, now feeling the slackening of rain, appear to be falling short of their earlier promise. But, Uncle Sam needs food, and more food. And Kentucky needs food, food for the winter. So, what to do. Fortunately much, if done quickly.

Staple crop is tomatoes, and in most gardens a goodly number of plants are now approaching their prime. However, these plants will have spent themselves in not much more than 6 weeks, leaving the family to finish the season with under sized, sour fruit. Rather than let this occur, seed should be started without delay, several at a place, the plants thinned to one. If possible, land should be used that has not been cropped this year, but kept disked and dragged to hold last winter's rain and snow water. However, early greens' land or early pea rows or even a row of early cabbage, may be made suitable by disking deeply, then dragging, to make new moisture rise again.

Manuring, but with well-rotted manure, should be done, and 20 per cent superphosphate should be broadcast, one pound to 40 square feet, to give the tomatoes all possible opportunity for quick growing, as "time is of an essence."

Even though only green but sizeable fruits result by frost time, they will make fresh tomatoes for a long time into next winter, ripened indoors, to ease the drain on those that have been canned.

Varieties are Marglobe or Rutgers, or, where there is no likelihood of wilt disease, Greater Baltimore.

Registered Sheep Owned by 4-H Boy

The first registered Southdown flock of sheep in Ballard county is being started by Lloyd Hardin Gholson, a 17-year old 4-H club boy. With 10 registered Southdown ewes which he purchased in Tennessee, and a registered ram furnished by the Illionois Central Railroad, young Gholson expects to produce rams for local sale.

During the seven years that Lloyd has been a 4-H club member, he has had considerable experience with live stock. He twice won prizes at the district calf show and now has an Angus calf on feed. Then there are 20 Holstein cows and hogs on the [illegible]-acre farm which he and his mother have operated since his father's death two years ago. The farm also has 40 acres of apples and 10 acres of peaches.

Admit Farm Women To U. S. Crop Corps

Farm women working on their own farms, or on other farms, now are eligible to membership in the Women's Land Army, a part of the U. S. Crop Corps. "We feel that farm women are making an important contribution in food production and merit special recognition. Extending membership in the WLA will help in this regard," said Miss Myrtle Weldon, state leader of home demonstration work. The plan has received national approval. Farm women desiring membership in the Women's Land Army should register at their county extension offices to be certified as members and to be eligible to wear regulation uniform.

The minimum requirement for membership is one month's agricultural work. It may be done continuously, or it may be done for one-fourth of the time for four months, one-sixth of the time for six months and so on. Physicial examinations and special train- are not required of farm women.

It is expected that most of the farm work done by women will be gardening, tending poultry, candling and packing eggs, washing or caring for dairy utensils, making and packing butter, stripping tobacco, and picking, grading and packing fruits. However, other jobs on the farm, as handling machinery or driving the tractor, may be done by women if the need arises.

Recipe Of The Week

A Sunday night supper in summer is made more enjoyable for both guests and hostess when a cold menu is planned. Then most of the preparation may be done early in the day. Main dish of the meal might be a jellied loaf of ground veal, pork or chicken, supplemented with a hearty salad of potatoes or macaroni, a fresh vegetable or two from the garden, a refreshing beverage and fruit. Such a meal will be both tempting and satisfying.

From Miss Florence Imlay, food specialist at the Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics, comes this recipe.

Chicken Loaf

4 c. ground cooked chicken
1½ c. chicken stock
¼ c. chopped celery
¼ c. mayonnaise
½ tsp. salt
3 tbsp. chopped parsley
2 tbsp. chopped pimento or green pepper
2 tbsp. gelatin
¼ c. cold water

Cook celery and parsley in chicken stock for a few minutes to extract flavor. Soften gelatin in cold water and add to hot stock, stirring until gelatin is dissolved. Add other ingredients and pour into greased mold until firm. Keep in refrigerator or cool place. Ground, cooked fresh pork or veal may be substituted for the chicken.

Menu: Chicken loaf, macaroni salad (macaroni, hard cooked eggs, celery, cucumbers, sliced radishes and onion) spiced beets, bibb lettuce, rolls and butter, sponge cake and berries, iced tea stretched with mint leaves and sweetened with syrup.

Vetch Withstands Kentucky Winters

A vetch crop on the farm of J. W. Bush in Henry county was a good example of the way this cover crop withstands Kentucky winters, according to Farm Agent W. B. Howell. On the last day of May, the field of vetch and wheat, 4 to 4½ feet high, was practically a perfect stand. About two-thirds of the 1,500 acres sowed to vetch in Henry county last fall came thru in good shape, Mr. Howell said.

Leaflets Discuss Food Preservation

Two food preservation leaflets issued by the Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics are called "Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables" and "Storage Structures for Vegetables." One gives details for drying outdoors and with the aid of heat from electricity, kerosene and gas. The other deals with mound, bank, pit and barrel storages for keeping beets, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, turnips, oyster plant and potatoes. Both leaflets can be had at offices of county agents and home demonstration agents or by writing to the college.

Homemakers Have Own Club Rooms

The Blackstar Homemakers' Club in Harlan county, organized a year ago, has completed the furnishing of two club rooms made available by the Blackstar Coal Company. Club members have completed the painting of furniture in their well equipped kitchen, where Home Agent, Roxie C. Perkins is holding canning and food conservation demonstrations. The general club room was made attractive by the slip-covering and painting of reclaimed furniture. Friends of the club contributed subscription to women's magazine.

Famous circles: Missionany circle, Perfect Circle, vicious circle, circle of friends and those we run around in sometimes.

AMONG THE COUNTY AGENTS

Three to four times as much sudan grass was sowed in Daviess county this year as is usually done.

Two hundred people attended the fourth annual farm round-up in Letcher county, held at the farm of Jess Holbrook to discuss food and feed.

It is estimated that there is an increase of 300 acres of gardens for home use in McLean county this year.

Farmers in Allen county like vetch as a green manure crop because of the ease of getting a stand, and its rapid growth in the spring.

Members of 4-H clubs in Logan county are raising 4,150 chicks in the special roaster campaign.

Pastures in Christian county are said to show great improvement the past few years, and there is a large increase of bluegrass and alfalfa acreages.

In Muhlenberg county, 45 canning demonstrations were planned for June, to be given by members of homemakers' clubs and Home Agent Ella Landrum.

A first-aid kit in every home is a goal of homemakers' club in Johnson county.

Seven dealers in Harrodsburg sold more than a ton of bluestone for treating tobacco, and could have sold more had it been available.

Fifteen farmers in Mason county entered the hog-feeding contest sponsored by the purebred livestock association in that county.

Homemakers' club members in Clark county plan to make afghans for hospitals and to contribute to the blood bank as part of their citizenship activities.

Homemakers' club members in Laure county are growing edible soybeans for the first time.

Approximately 10,000 pounds of wool will be shipped from Oldham county this year.

The OWI might add another initial and be called "WOWI."

Back the attack by upping your payroll savings your very next payday. Measure your savings by your new higher income.

LOOKING AHEAD
By GEORGE S. BENSON
President—Harding College
Searcy, Arkansas

GETTING WELL

Serious ailments often call for strenuous treatements. From the patient's point of view, the medicine sometimes seems worse than the disease. But the ailing one (when rational) cooperates through an understanding of basic principles involved: The medicine, however foul, is fighting the disease. Treatments, however painful, are temporary whereas the malady might last a lifetime.

Magnified as big as a continent, this illustration fits a nation at war. Threats to the freedom of an unoffending people, threats to their very existence, contitute a serious ailment. National defense is a process as natural as bodily resistance to disease. Emergency measurers are part of the nature-aiding treatment.

A Full Recovery

None of the good physicians now attending the patient in whom we are all interested has ever said, "Miss Columbia, you can't get well." On the contrary, every authority with any right to issue a statement of progress in the fight against this Axis epidemic has offered recent assurance of final victory. We are taking a lot of medicine, however, including some dangerous habit-forming drugs.

Granted that these are essential to successful prosecution of the war, nevertheless a danger exists that we might decide to continue using them after the war to our own injury. One of these supposedly temporary, emergency measures is government control of industry.

What It It For?

Government's hands on the controls of American industry came as a defense measure, to allocate materials, control production and direct deliveries. Manufacturers were told what to make and how much, where to sell it and at what price. Wages and hours were regulated also. Now come suggestions from various quarters that these regulations not be relaxed after the war. Men in high places even suggest that regulations be increased after the war.

Europe has much more control of industry by government than America ever had in the past; the Orient still more. Experience in these countries proves that the greater government's control of industry becomes the more production is retarded, the lower wages are and the poorer the people remain. Government Control decreases production in this country too. Some of America's big producers say they could increase production by 33 per cent now if government control were relaxed. They could increase wages at the same time.

Expensive Medicine

Government control, essential in war to concentrate production on war necessities, is expensive even now and will prove far more costly to the public if continued in peace time. One large corporation recently reported that complying with governmental redtape cost 10 per cent of its net income in 1942. Executives of other big companies agree that 10 per cent is conservative.

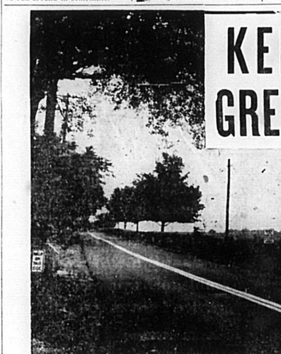
The cost of these regulations alone, when war is over and competition becomes active again, will be enough to drive many a company into bankruptcy. Alone it might easily determine America's success or failure in foreign markets where competition will be keen after the war. Moreover we must compete in these foreign markets if we are to provide full employment at good wages.

Unless government regulations are relaxed after the war, production will decline, wages will be forced downward proportionately, markets for farm products will drag and the living standard will be lowered for all Americans. We must maintain necessary regulations but we must relax needless ones after the war or sink to European living standards which, at best, are no more than half as high as our own.

Budget of Nicholas County (Continued from last week)

In view of the fact that some of the figures were somewhat mixed in the section below of the Budget of Nicholas County, 1943-44, published in the last issue of The Mercury, the following section—Appropriation Ledger Accounts, General Fund, is reproduced to give a more comprehensive study of this budget. This section appearing on page four last issue is to be replaced by the following:

GENERAL EXPENSE FUND	APPROPRIATION LEDGER ACCOUNTS Actual Expenditures 1941-42	Estimated Expenditures 1942-43	Budget Appropriations 1943-44
I General Government			
Office of the County Judge			
1-A-1 County, Judge, Salary	$ 1700.	$ 1700.	$ 1700.
Office of the County Attorney			
2-A-1 County Attorney, Salary	1020.	1020.	1020.
Office of the County Court Clerk	1777.	1450.	1800.
3-A-1 County Clerk, Salary	600.	600.	600.
3-A-3 County Clerk, Fees	670.	700.	800.
3-B-1 Office Materials and Supplies	438.	150.	300.
3-C-4 Printing and Binding	69.		100.
Office of the Sheriff	438.	375.	500.
4-A-3 Fees	358.	300.	400.
4-C-1 Telephone	80.	75.	100.
Office of the County Tax Commissioner			
5-C-7 Miscellaneous Expenses	3.	5.	10.
Board of Supervisors			
6-A-4 Per Diem	168.	84.	100.
Office of County Treasurer			
7-A-1 County Treasurer, Salary	300.	300.	300.
7-C-4 Publishing Treasurers Settlement	175.	175.	175.
Office of the County Auditor			
8-A-6-A State Inspector	93.	73.	90.
8-A-6-B Sheriff's Settlement	75.	75.	75.
Fiscal Court of Commission			
9-A-4 Magistrates, Per Diem	486.	400.	550.
Law Library			
10-A-1 Librarian, Salary	240.	240.	240.
Court House	3111.	5660.	3685.
11-A-2 Janitor, Salary	900.	900.	900.
11-C-1 Utilities (including fuel)	1018	1200.	1200.
11-C-3 Insurance	699.	700.	725.
11-C-6 Renewals and Repairs	134.	2500. new roof	500.
11-A-2-B Other Salaries	360.	360.	360.
Circuit Court			
12-A-4 Court Stenographer	72.	25.	75.
Elections	1018.	1575.	1085.
13-A-4-A Election Commissioners, Per Dien	72.	108.	80.
13-A-4-B Election Officers, Per Diem	512.	782.	520.
13-A-4-C Tabulators, Per Diem	39.	42.	40.
13-B-4 Miscel. Materials and Supplies	20.	6.	20.
13-C-2 Rentals	21.	24.	25.
13-C-4 Printing and Advertising	354.	613.	400.
County Coroner			
15-A-3 Coroner, Fees	54.	25.	60.
TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT	10637.	13169.	11465.
II Protection to Person and Property			
County Jailer	703.	600.	800.
20-A-3-A Jailer, Fees for Dieting Prisoners	467.	500.	600.
20-A-3-B Jailer, Other Fees	236.	100.	200.
County Jail			
21-B-2 Materials and Supplies	44.	100.	100.
21-C-1 Utilities (including fuel)	234.	235.	250.
21-C-6 Renewals and Repairs	20.	150.	200.



KENTUCKY'S GREATEST NEED

A Complete System of Highways and Rural Roads!

Modernizing of all State Rural Roads will be the First Consideration under the Post-War Plan of

J. LYTER DONALDSON

"Rural Roads will be of first consideration under the plan. I shall urge increased appropriations for RURAL HIGHWAYS from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 a year." (From Donaldson's opening speech)

A vote for . .
DONALDSON
is a vote for . . .
BETTER RURAL ROADS

Primary, August 7, 1943