

The Cherokee Scout

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with postal regulations.

**WANTED: A FAIR
BREAK**

Word comes from Washington that
a plan is being worked out whereby
farm-work may be put on a parity
with military service.

A wise move this—for Uncle Sam
can't even continue this war, much
less win it, without food. And now
are you going to get food with all the
farm workers going into the army
or navy, or into some war industry
—or perhaps getting a Government
job in Washington?

The high wages that the farm
boys get elsewhere aren't going to
help them much unless the farmer
can get his land planted and his
crops gathered. They'll have to
spend all they earn to eat.

It might be a very good thing in-
deed where a highly competent farm
worker is drafted for the army, to
order him back to the soil — and
make him stay there for the dura-
tion.

Also it would be necessary to put
a ceiling on farm wages, or pay de-
mands might be so high that they
couldn't be met.

And since fixing farm wages alone
would be discrimination, it might be
a good idea to put ceilings on the
wages of other labor, too. We would
suggest that the army pay scale be
adopted—for certainly no work is
harder, longer, more dangerous, and
necessary to all the rest of us, than
that of the men in the battle lines.

There is little chance that any
such wage limits will ever be set.
The Labor union bosses will see to
that. They will rant about the
"standard of living", and insist on
ridiculously high pay. That will
make all other workers discontented,
and so wages will go up generally.
And that of course means that prices
will go up—maybe still faster—and
in the end the high pay won't buy
any more—if as much—as the lower
wages bought back in the halcyon
days when the world was sane.

But to get back to the farmer—
that gentleman is strictly up against
it.

Take the case of a resident of

To protect their health, new em-
ployees are given physical examina-
tions in many industrial companies
in the United States.

Murphy, who isn't a farmer, but who
has about an acre of ground at his
home. Thus far he has hired three
different men to plow that acre.
Their work has cost him a total of
\$20 — and the job isn't done yet!

Multiply one acre by a hundred
and you see what the farmer is up
against. He hasn't gone on any
strike for shorter hours or more pay.
He and his family have probably
been working even longer hours, cut-
ting out trips to the movies to save
tires, going without new clothes and
going without many other things in
an effort to do the best job they can.

The price of everything the farm
family buys has risen sky-high. They
have to pay outlandish wages for
labor that is likely to be lazy, or in-
competent, or both. Taxes have
risen, too!

Definitely the farmer is not get-
ting a fair break.

**TURNING POINT
NEAR**

When our soldiers landed in Aus-
tralia they found a people very much
like themselves. They found a land
whose size is gigantic, but whose
population is small—only 7,000,000,
or less than the number of folks
living in Greater New York City.

But the Australians though few in
numbers, are grand fighters. The
Anzac troops are among the finest
in the world—and today many Aus-
tralians perhaps feel a closer kinship
with America than with England. It
is significant that the Australian
Government asked for McArthur, an
American general, to take supreme
command.

MacArthur's first words on reach-
ing Australia indicate the temper of
his thinking:—"I came through. I
will return". Those who know him
say he will not remain on the defen-
sive a single hour longer than is
necessary.

MacArthur is a brilliant advocate
of offensive war. His plan is to
strike hard, and mercilessly. He has
no time, nor patience with those
generals who place their faith in de-
fensive strategy. In at least one
way he is in perfect accord with the
Generals of Hitler—he believes that
victory belongs to the daring.

Meanwhile, until a counter-offen-
sive can be launched, we may be cer-
tain that the American Navy and Air
Force, working with the other United
Nations forces, will give a good ac-
count of themselves.

Our submarines have taken a
heavy toll of Jap warships and sup-
ply ships. Important blows have been
and are being struck by American
bombers. The enemy is being bled

A short time ago Gen. Chiang Kai
Chek told a group of American offi-
cers that he would entertain them,
one day, in Tokyo.

He wasn't fooling.

The United Nations mean to take
this war straight home to the enemy,
and hand terrorism back to the foe
at the point of a bayonet.

Our offensive is "just around the
corner."

CLASSIFIED ADS

PLAYING FOR KEEPS

As this is written there are slight-
ly more than two million men in the
American army. There are a million
more in the Navy and about 500,000
in our air force.

Top military men believe that the
army will have to be increased to
eight million men, and perhaps still
more—that the Navy will have a per-
sonnel of around two million, and
that the air force will also be close
to the two million mark.

In short, before this war ends,
there are likely to be between twelve
and thirteen million men in the
military service.

Also, economists have estimated
that perhaps twenty million workers,
both men and women, will be required
for war industries.

The experts are figuring on a long
war, and they are figuring on win-
ning it the hard way—which means
the actual invasion of the Axis coun-
tries. The latter, they say, will not
be crushed until the United Forces
march through the streets of Berlin,
Rome, and Tokyo.

What will be the effect of the de-
mand for all this man-power?

First it can be stated, definitely,
that every man under forty with-
out dependants and without a job
considered absolutely vital to the
war effort will be inducted — and
soon! Men who are physically unfit,
of course, will be exceptions — but
men with relatively minor physical
disabilities will be taken, and placed
in non-combat work.

Second: Congress will probably
pass a law providing for Government
support of men's dependants. Then
the millions of men in the 3-A class
will gradually be taken. Selective
Service Boards are already reclassifying
a lot of men whose wives are able
to support themselves, and moving
them up to the 1-A bracket.

Third, the registration of older
men (up to 65) will give the Govern-
ment exhaustive information con-
cerning our reservoir of man-power
that is too old for the battle lines,
but can be called on for other duties.
Some of them, for instance, could be
used for farm labor. Some could be
put in war industries, and thus re-
lease younger men for the combat
divisions. If this war goes on long
enough, you can bet your shirt that
the Government will tell you exactly
where, when and for how much you
will work—that is, unless, maybe, you
belong to a powerful union.

Fourth, it is more than likely that
the Government will eventually con-
script woman-power. Women are
already being used on a volunteer
basis. Don't be surprised if they are
drafted. They can run elevators,
drive cars, and do a thousand and
one other things now being perform-
ed by men who soon will be in uni-
form.

What will be left of civilian life?
The answer is obvious:—the barest
minimum of what is needed.

If this war lasts as long as the ex-
perts expect, the drain on our human
resources will be as great as in
Germany, England, Japan, or any-
where else.

The home-fires will have to be
kept burning by women, by old men,
and by the physically unfit.

And then, when the war is over,
come the vast job of re-establishing
life on a peace-time basis, with the
inevitable boom, followed by the
equally inevitable depression.

In the meantime, if you are in
good health, and within the age
limit, you'd better be prepared for a
complete disruption of your social,
economic and domestic life — for
Uncle Sam is reaching for you now,
and he doesn't miss.

This war is being fought "for
keeps"—and all the wealth of the
nation, human as well as material,
will be dedicated to winning it.

So don't grumble about what the
war has done to your business and
your comfort. "Mister, you ain't seen
nothin' yet!"

SENSELESS DELAY

Produce! produce! and produce! is
the cry all over the nation—and a
majority of the great war plants are
turning out splendid results. Never-
theless the finished work is moving
all too slowly. There seems to be a
lot of bottle-necks due to long-dis-
tance management as to transporta-
tion.

There are arithentic cases where
important material needed by the
army has been rushed to completion
by Sunday and over-time work which

means bonus pay taken from the
pockets of the taxpayers—only to
have the finished products lay over
on the loading platform, waiting for
an empty freight car.

Truck-trailers were available to
haul these needed supplies, but they
could not be used, because the ship-
ping specifications called for rail de-
livery. And so necessity—even mili-
tary necessity—bows to Red Tape!

In some cases, too, after the sup-
plies were loaded on freight cars, it
took four days to deliver what truck-
trailers could have gotten there with
an overnight run.

Finished war products standing on
loading platforms are not likely to
increase the enthusiasm of the work-
men. There can be no incentive for
the worker to speed-up when his ef-
forts are followed by a transportation
slow-down.

It is true that preferential rates
granted the Government by railroads
makes rail transportation a little
cheaper—but it is extremely strange
to see such watching of pennies in
this instance, and such profligate
spending in so many others.

Besides, it often turns out that in
the final analysis, using the rails
actually costs more in cash—to say
nothing of precious time. The trans-
ferring of loads from tracks to
freight cars, and then back to trucks
again at the end of the line, may
more than offset the difference in
transportation rates.

Most important of all, though is
the fact that when a worker sees his
handi-work lying on the shipping
platform waiting, and waiting—well,
that worker just won't hustle.

And you can't blame him!

**Section Rates High
In Youthful Years
Of Its Inhabitants**

A report just received from the U.
S. Census Bureau states that North
Carolina leads the nation in the
youthfulness of its population. The
1940 Census gave the State a total
population of 3,571,623, and of these
nearly half—46.4 per cent to be ex-
act, were under 21 years of age.

Graham County has the second
highest percentage of young men and
women of any of the Mountain coun-
ties; according to the figures, being
topped only by Swain. The latter
has 6,296 residents under 21 years of
age, for a percentage rating of 51.7.
Graham County, smaller, has 3,280
under 21, for a percentage of 51.1.

Jackson ranks third, with 9,528, or
49.2 per cent under 21 and Cherokee
and Clay are tied for fourth with
percentages of 48.8 each. In Chero-
kee, with a total population of 18,
813, there are 8,180 residents under
21. In smaller Clay county the num-
ber of residents below "voting age"
is 3,125.

In other sections of the State the
percentage of "youngsters" is still
greater, for Swain County stands
only 39th throughout all North Caro-
lina. Graham stands 40th in the
state "youth rating" with Jackson in
41st place and Cherokee and Clay
tied for 42nd place.

Macon county stands fifth in the
sectional ratings, with 7,495 of its
residents under 21, for a percentage
of 47.2. It stands 43rd in the State
wide ratings.

Read The Want-Ads

Use Classified Ads

**Report of Condition of The
CITIZENS BANK & TRUST COMPANY
At Andrews and Murphy, N. C.**

To The Commissioner of Banks
At The Close of Business on The 4th Day of April, 1942.

ASSETS

Loans and discounts (Including \$. . . None . . . overdrafts) . . .	\$ 216,529.38
United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed . . .	304,937.50
Obligations of States and political subdivisions . . .	125,222.25
Other bonds, notes and debentures . . .	22,905.00
Corporate stocks (including \$. . . None . . . stock of Federal Reserve bank) . . .	300.00
Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balances, and cash items in process of collection . . .	965,063.06
Bank premises owned \$10,094.68, furniture and fixtures \$4,199.52 . . .	14,294.20
Real estate owned other than bank premises . . .	33.49
Other assets . . .	5,781.80
TOTAL ASSETS . . .	\$1,655,066.70

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations . . .	1,033,402.91
Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations . . .	256,479.42
Deposits of United States Government (including postal savings) . . .	9,000.00
Deposits of States and political subdivisions . . .	220,886.35
Other deposits (certified and officers' checks, etc.) . . .	13,146.86
TOTAL DEPOSITS . . .	\$1,532,915.56
Other liabilities . . .	5,239.92
TOTAL LIABILITIES (not including subordinated obligations show below) . . .	\$1,538,155.48

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

Capital . . .	75,000.00
Surplus . . .	35,000.00
Undivided profits . . .	6,911.22
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS . . .	116,911.22

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS . . . 1,655,066.70

This bank's capital consists of common stock with total par value of . . . \$75,000.00

MEMORANDA

Pledged assets (and securities loaned) (book value):	
(a) U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities . . .	42,100.00
(b) Other assets pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities (including notes and bills rediscounted and securities sold under repurchase agreement) . . .	90,145.00
TOTAL . . .	\$ 132,245.00
Secured and preferred liabilities:	
(a) Deposits secured by pledged assets pursuant to requirements of law . . .	\$ 132,245.00
TOTAL . . .	\$ 132,245.00
Subordinated obligations:	
(a) On date of report the required legal reserve against deposits of this bank was . . .	200,966.00
(b) Assets reported above which were eligible as legal reserve amounted to . . .	965,063.03

I, W. D. Whitaker, Cashier, of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear or affirm that the above statement is true, and that it fully and correctly represents the true state of the several matters herein contained and set forth, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct—Attest:
W. D. WHITAKER,
PERCY B. FEREBEE,
Z. L. WHITAKER,
W. T. FORSYTH, Directors.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of Cherokee, ss:
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of April, 1942, and I hereby certify that I am not an officer or director of this bank.
A. B. Chandler, Jr., Notary Public.
My commission expires July 15, 1943.

On a Simple Platform of Service

I am seeking the Democratic nomination to represent Cherokee County in the State Legislature.

Long years of service as a working newspaper man both in State Legislatures and in the National Congress, Washington, D. C., have given me experience which I believe will prove valuable in getting things done.

And you may be sure that, if nominated and elected, I will give you the best that is in me.

VICTOR C. OLMSTED

Grandson of old Dr. J. W. Patton; Nephew of Dr. W. O. "Awk" Patton