

You Can Build, Remodel And Do General Repairing Now

Well, this is it! This is the order No. L-41 that everyone knew would come, and now that it is here, it is not as bad as it might seem.

The main thing to remember is that Conservation Order No. L-41 does not take the place of priorities. Priorities must still be observed to procure or replace materials on the critical list. But the Conservation Order does clarify the building picture, definitely, telling you what you can do without permission. No construction, except in the few cases specified, can be started without permission.

The order restricts both private and publicly financed construction. The assignment of a preference rating does not necessarily authorize construction. The lumber dealer is held liable if he delivers or sells material to any person engaged in unauthorized construction. The order does not restrict the use of critical materials, it is a general restriction on building, including all materials, labor, insurance charges, financing costs, architects fees, etc. Therefore, in such building as is permitted without specific authorization, the cost allowed in each includes materials, labor, etc.

Some questions and answers on building permitted without specific authorization from the War Production Board will clarify the situation regarding non-defense construction:

Q—Can construction already under way continue? A—The order does not specifically halt construction already begun (where materials are being incorporated into a building), but WPB warns that there is no assurance that a non-defense project will not be stopped if the scarce materials to be used in that project can be put to more effective use in the war program. (This has been construed to refer to large buildings rather than to small homes lumber dealers might have under construction).

Q—Does the order provide any assistance for completing such construction? A—No.

Q—How then can a builder obtain materials to finish his building? A—He can obtain the material from any lumber dealer provided the lumber dealer is satisfied that the project actually was begun prior to April 9, the effective date of the order.

Q—Can a lumber dealer or contractor take materials from his own stock and start a new non-defense construction job? A—No.

Q—Can any non-defense residential construction be started without permission? A—Yes, provided the total estimated cost of the construction is less than \$500, a new garage or other type of structure associated with residential construction can be built under this provision. Remodeling (as distinguished from maintenance and repair) likewise can be undertaken if the total cost is less than \$500.

Q—Can a \$400 remodeled kitchen be installed in May and a \$300 remodeled attic job be started in October in the same house? A—No. Only less than \$500 can be spent on one residence or building used for housing during the course of 12 months.

Q—What if a building needed a new roof, or had to have its foundation repaired and the cost was \$700—would permission to repair have to be obtained? A—No. Repair and maintenance is exempted from restriction provided the work actually is done to "return a structure to sound working condition without a change of design."

Q—If a house is destroyed by fire, tornado, act of God, or the

public enemy, can it be rebuilt? A—Yes, it can be reconstructed or restored provided the damage or destruction took place after Dec. 31, 1941.

Q—What happens to the increased farm production program, if a farmer needs four 4-pen hog houses costing \$500, two poultry houses costing \$190, and a small barn costing \$950 in order to expand his program—can he get them without obtaining permission? A—Yes. Any farm building used in the production of agricultural products can be built if the total estimated cost is less than \$1000. In any 12-month period however, all work on any particular building must be limited to less than \$500.

Q—Does this mean that a farmer can put a \$1,000 addition on his home? A—No. Residential construction is specifically excluded. Remodeling or new farm home construction is limited to less than \$500.

Q—It has been asked with regard to maintenance and repair whether some remodeling could accompany the repair work. For example: a farmer who has been talking about adding two dormers to make his second floor bedrooms livable comes in and says "Bill, my roof sprung a couple of leaks last night. I've been patching it now for three or four years. I think you'd better come over and give me a price on a new one—and while you're at it, put in these dormers we've been talking about." After looking the roof over it becomes apparent that the only way to provide an adequate roof is to reroof at a cost of about \$450. The dormers will cost about \$320 at \$160 apiece. Can the lumber dealer put in the dormers at the time he repairs the roof—charging the roof repairs to maintenance and the dormers to remodeling? Or must he repair the roof charge that off to maintenance and then tear up a portion of the roof again to model the house with dormers? A—It is believed that the repair and the remodeling can proceed simultaneously provided the repair work is essential to return the building to sound working condition, and the remodeling part of the work is less than \$500.

Q—Similarly, a question has been raised regarding the restoration of a house that has burned down or otherwise been destroyed by "an act of God or the public enemy." It is apparent from the order that the house can be reconstructed, and it is assumed that this means that it can be restored up to the appraised value, or at least the insurance value. Assuming that it is a twenty-five year old house and plans can be found from which to re-construct it—must it be rebuilt exactly as it was? Suppose the owner had been contemplating a change—the addition of a glassed-in porch, or the completion of two rooms in the attic—less than \$500 worth of remodeling. When the house is rebuilt can the porch or the completed attic be included in the work if it can be accomplished with less than \$500 and is charged as remodeling? Or must the house be "restored" and then torn up again to include the remodeling? A—Again it is believed that the restoration of the house and the remodeling can proceed simultaneously, provided the house was destroyed after December 31, 1941, and provided the remodeling is less than \$500 and is charged as such—for not more than \$500 worth of remodeling can be done to any structure in one twelve month period.

Q—Can you sell, say, \$499 worth of material (less than \$500) to a man to build cabinets in his bedrooms, or a garage addition to his house, if he states that he is going

Pet Men From Johnson City Here Last Week

Fred Yearout and Clyde Kellett, of Johnson City, Tenn., were Waynesville visitors Friday. Both were formerly connected with the Waynesville Pet Dairy Products Company plant. Mr. Yearout was manager and Mr. Kellett was service man there.

Mr. Yearout holds the position of manager in the Johnson City plant, and Mr. Kellett is service man there.

to do the work in his spare time himself—that there are no labor costs, architect fees, etc.? A—it is believed that you can sell this material under those conditions without considering labor costs, etc., if the man does all of the work by himself or with the aid of his wife or child. But it is believed that it would be necessary to write that information in the order, as a condition of the order, so as to provide protection for the dealer in that case.

Q—If in a remodeling job a customer bought \$400 worth of material from the lumber dealer and \$300 worth of equipment pertaining to the job from another source, would the lumber dealer be liable to punishment for breaking the law? A—Yes, unless the lumber dealer could prove that he had taken reasonable steps to investigate the legality of the transaction and had no way of knowing about the purchase from another source. Where in doubt, the conditions of the sale should probably be written on the order.

Q—Under the order, has construction legally "begin" if materials have been delivered to the building site; or if the excavation has been dug? A—No. Delivery of material to the building site does not necessarily mean that construction has "begun" under the terms of Order No. L-41; neither does the existence of an excavation. Construction is construed to have "begun" when construction materials which are an integral part of the job are being, or have been incorporated into the building prior to April 9, 1942.

Q—If in a remodeling job a customer bought \$400 worth of material from the lumber dealer and \$300 worth of equipment pertaining to the job from another source, would the lumber dealer be liable to punishment for breaking the law? A—Yes, unless the lumber dealer could prove that he had taken reasonable steps to investigate the legality of the transaction and had no way of knowing about the purchase from another source. Where in doubt, the conditions of the sale should probably be written on the order.

Q—Under the order, has construction legally "begin" if materials have been delivered to the building site; or if the excavation has been dug? A—No. Delivery of material to the building site does not necessarily mean that construction has "begun" under the terms of Order No. L-41; neither does the existence of an excavation. Construction is construed to have "begun" when construction materials which are an integral part of the job are being, or have been incorporated into the building prior to April 9, 1942.

Q—Can construction already under way continue? A—The order does not specifically halt construction already begun (where materials are being incorporated into a building), but WPB warns that there is no assurance that a non-defense project will not be stopped if the scarce materials to be used in that project can be put to more effective use in the war program. (This has been construed to refer to large buildings rather than to small homes lumber dealers might have under construction).

Q—Does the order provide any assistance for completing such construction? A—No.

Q—How then can a builder obtain materials to finish his building? A—He can obtain the material from any lumber dealer provided the lumber dealer is satisfied that the project actually was begun prior to April 9, the effective date of the order.

Q—Can a lumber dealer or contractor take materials from his own stock and start a new non-defense construction job? A—No.

Q—Can any non-defense residential construction be started without permission? A—Yes, provided the total estimated cost of the construction is less than \$500, a new garage or other type of structure associated with residential construction can be built under this provision. Remodeling (as distinguished from maintenance and repair) likewise can be undertaken if the total cost is less than \$500.

Q—Can a \$400 remodeled kitchen be installed in May and a \$300 remodeled attic job be started in October in the same house? A—No. Only less than \$500 can be spent on one residence or building used for housing during the course of 12 months.

Q—What if a building needed a new roof, or had to have its foundation repaired and the cost was \$700—would permission to repair have to be obtained? A—No. Repair and maintenance is exempted from restriction provided the work actually is done to "return a structure to sound working condition without a change of design."

Q—If a house is destroyed by fire, tornado, act of God, or the

SCOTLAND YARD HAS ITS "PERFECT CRIME"

England's super-sleuths knew that someone had administered several fatal doses of poison—but they couldn't find who or how or why. Don't miss this revealing article in the June 14th issue of **The American Weekly**. The Big Magazine Distributed With The **BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN** On Sale At All Newsstands

Milkmen Finding It Tough To Get Accustomed To New Daytime Working Schedule

WASHINGTON, June 8.—(UP)—The milkman looked surprised. "Who wouldn't!" he said. He had just been asked if he liked day work better than night. "I've been working nights eight years," he said. "I've hardly seen my three kids in that time. I got so they acted like I was a stranger. My wife used to be gripped all the time—having to get meals at ungodly hours, always being awakened in the middle of the night when I got up to go to work, hardly ever getting to spend an evening out."

"Sure I like days better than nights." For the first time in memory, the milkmen are making their rounds by the light of the sun, thanks to the Office of Defense Transportation.

Collect As They Go Ordered by the ODT to cut truck mileage 25 per cent, dairy companies stopped deliveries in the small hours and began making them in daytime. Milkmen now collect bills as they go, whereas they used to go back to collect after their customers had risen. Thus they save both gasoline and rubber, not to mention hours of their own time. If milkmen in Omaha, Kansas City, Fresno, Tallahassee, Bangor and elsewhere are like their brothers in the capital, most of them are glad to see the sun again.

Drivers interviewed here had one physical attribute in common—a sort of "prison pallor" that is gradually giving way to preliminary tan.

All agreed that the switchover has had a profound effect on both of their working and private lives. And such traditional bits of Americana as note-in-bottle instructions to the milkman are disappearing as customer and delivery man get used to personal contact.

"I had customers I've never seen," Reginald Utterback said. "The only ones I did see usually weren't glad to see me. They'd say, 'My God, is it that late?'"

Has Bad Points The change had its bad points, however. People tie up their dogs at night; in the daytime they let them roam the yard. In the past month men have been bitten who never had any trouble with dogs before.

One milkman complained that houses, trees, porch steps and the various landmarks he depended upon in lieu of street numbers looked unfamiliar by day.

"Even in winter when it was slick I never stumbled once during all the times I worked nights," he said. "But the other day I fell on a step and busted my knee open."

The gag about inebrates getting home with the milkman wasn't just a gag. Practically all the delivery men said they were "glad to get away from the drunks."

Otto Viands, who worked nights for 20 years, said drunks seemed to think it was smart to steal milk from parked trucks. On numerous occasions, he said, late partiers would swarm onto his wagon and "insist on helping me with my deliveries."

Feel Better Most of the drivers, like Lawrence Arundel, said they already felt "100 per cent better," but Jack Weimer—who had worked at night for 21 years—didn't like his new hours.

"It's just working backwards," he complained. Several drivers said that daytime delivery had produced a new hazard to milkmen—the complaining or the bored conversationally inclined housewife whom they seldom encountered at night.

"How some of them do chin," one driver said. "They sure can waste a fellow's time."

He reflected a moment. "You know what they used to say about the iceman before every body got electric refrigerators? Well," he added, "if we're not careful, they'll be saying the same thing about us."

We are doing our part to cooperate in every way with the government and we ask your undivided cooperation.

PHONE 10
WAYNESVILLE

Pet Dairy Products Company

Due To Government Regulations We Will Make Only DAYTIME DELIVERIES

On and After June 15

Under the new orders of the government, we will have to make only daytime deliveries. This will enable the routemen to collect in many instances without making a call-back.

We ask that you watch for the time he delivers your milk the first of next week, and he'll make deliveries at about the same hour every delivery day.

Our trucks will have a complete line of dairy products at all times, so leave a note in your bottle for special orders, or extra quantities.

BUILD! REMODEL! REPAIR!



The government has given preference to farm construction but is very liberal in the repair and maintenance of all kinds of city and suburban properties.

Paint, Build and Repair While You Can!

DON'T DELAY! ACT TODAY!

How long the ruling will remain as liberal as it is now no one can tell. It would, therefore, appear sound to do your building now. Later on even though you could well afford it, you may not be permitted to do any building and repairing no matter how much the need.



\$1,000 For New Farm Buildings

The building authority allows up to \$1,000 (material and labor) on each farm for production buildings during a 12-month period. There are no restrictions on ordinary maintenance and repair on farm buildings such as . . . Re-Roofing, Painting, Structural Repairs, etc.

All other construction, including commercial, industrial, recreational, highway, roadway, subsurface and utilities construction, whether privately or publicly financed, is permitted as long as its cost does not exceed \$5,000.

Maintenance is defined as "the upkeep of a building, structure or project in sound, working condition."

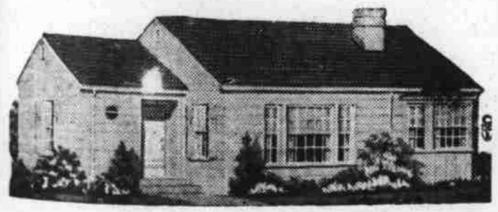
Repairs mean "restoration without change of design of any portion of a building or structure, or project to sound working condition when such portion has been rendered unsafe or unfit for service by wear and tear, damage or other similar cases."

Houses destroyed by fire since December 31, 1941, may be rebuilt.

If you do all the work with labor supplied at no cost by the family or neighbors, you don't have to figure labor costs into the total cost of the building. If you do all the work yourself you can buy \$1,000 worth of materials for a new barn. If you hire help, the cost must be deducted from the cost of the materials.

\$500 May Be Spent For New Home Construction

City or farm homes may be remodeled up to a maximum of \$500 (material and labor) during a 12-month period. There is no limit on Ordinary Repairs and Maintenance of homes and no permission is necessary.



Now is the time to Remodel, Build and Repair

When You Do Be Sure To Use

WOOLSEY PAINTS

We Also Have A Complete Line Of

WALLPAPER

New Colors—New Designs—New Features

Massie Hardware Co.

Phone 23 Main Street

Hyatt and Company
Kurpees Paints and Johns Mansville Roofing

Junaluska Supply Company
Lake Junaluska Phone 88

Underwood Lumber and Supply Co.
Phone 371 Depot

Waynesville Lumber Company
Phone 154

Hillcrest Lumber Company
Lake Junaluska Phone 259-J