

MEN OF WAR

General Electric men and women—thousands of them! Four typical scenes show the spirit with which they are tackling the grim job of producing for war!



1. Thousands of employees, only ten days after war declaration, gathered in mass meetings in most major G-E plants to pledge all-out war effort!



2. Almost 85 per cent of all General Electric employees signed up to buy U. S. Defense Savings Bonds totalling more than \$20,000,000 a year!



3. A sign chalked by a G-E workman on a big machine being built for war. The sign carried this challenge to fellow workers: "Remember Wake Island!"



4. And day and night—around the clock—G-E workmen keep steadily at the most important job of building weapons and supplies for U.S. fighting men!

General Electric believes that its first duty as a good citizen is to be a good soldier.
General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

GENERAL ELECTRIC



The Home Front

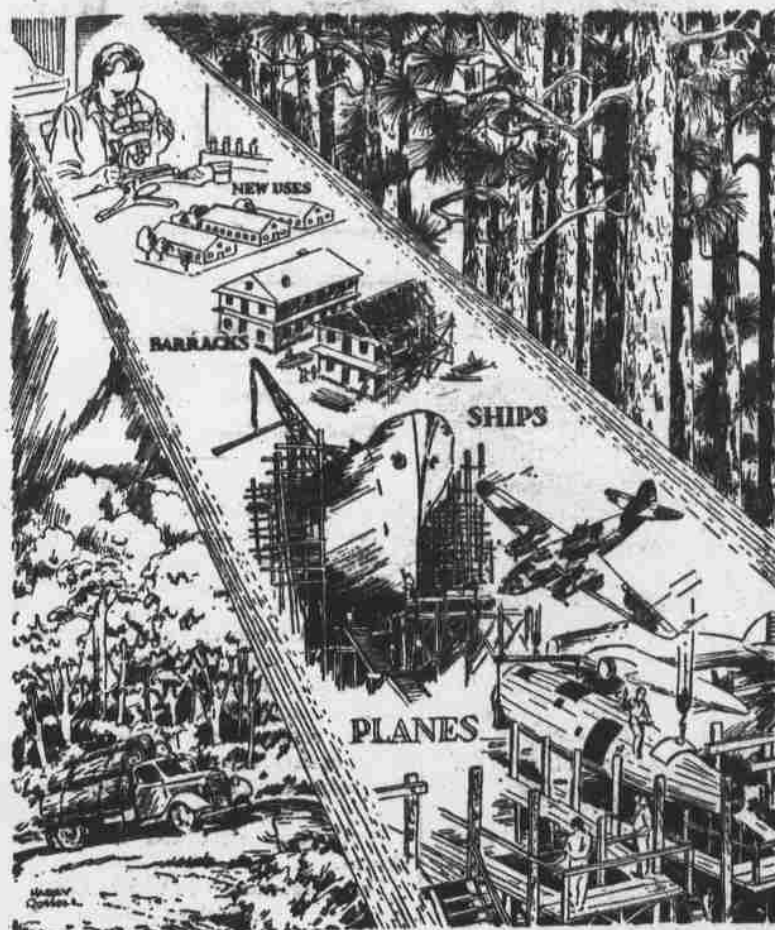
One of the highlights that results from a study of the Home Front is the fact that national and international problems are inseparable from local welfare. What follows is more or less a sketch of phases in which this is true.

At the present time, there are slightly more than 2,000,000 men in the American Army. There are 1,000,000 more men in the Navy, and about 500,000 in the Air Force. That marks an immense change from a few years ago, when the Army was down around 150,000 men, and the other military branches were also negligible so far as numbers are concerned. But the change that will take place in the future, according to current plans, will be infinitely greater -- and will have an infinitely greater effect on the normal ways of the nation.

Top military men believe that the Army will have to be increased to 8,000,000 men and perhaps still more -- that the Navy will have a personnel of around 2,000,000 -- and that the Air Force will also reach the 2,000,000 mark. In short, if this war continues, between 2,000,000 and 13,000,000 men will be required for military service.

Not all of these men, by any means, will combat troops. A major Army is a world of its own, requiring every kind of skill, talent, craft and profession. For each man in the fighting lines, there must be several men behind the lines in the departments of supply, communication, transport,

WOOD GOES TO WAR



U. S. Dept. Agriculture—Forest Service

Winning a war is the nation's big job today. America's forests, like America's people, are all-out for national defense. Lumber for construction of barracks and other buildings; timber and wood products for ships and planes; and the many by-products of the forest such as paper, plastics, and wood cellulose, are just a few examples of the thousands of ways in which wood goes to war.

Much of the vital production rolling off assembly lines is dependent on American forests. To keep production rolling will make a heavy drain on these forest resources. To offset this drain, the public must take steps to insure its forests full protection against their greatest enemies: fire, disease, and wasteful, unregulated exploitation.

etc. The same thing is true of the Navy and Air force. But all of these men, whether they serve with guns or with tools, will be wearing uniforms, and all of them will be out of civilian life.

The reasons for planning so vast a military establishment are obvious. We must figure on a long war whose end will be the actual land invasion of Axis countries. All hope that will not be necessary and that Germany and Japan will collapse. But it would be the height of folly to plan on that. We must, instead, plan on doing it the hard way.

What will be the effect of this demand for manpower for the military services?

First, it can be stated that every man under 40 without dependents, and without a job which is 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 measure providing for government support of men's dependents. Then the millions of men in the 3-A classification will gradually be taken. The Selective Boards have recently been reclassifying men with wives who are self-supporting, changing them to the 1-A bracket.

Third, the registration of older men (up to 64) will give the government exhaustive information concerning a reservoir of manpower which is too old for actual combat, but which can be called upon for other necessary duties. These men, for example, could be used for farm labor, and for work in war industries. They could release younger men for the fighting forces. If this war goes on long enough, it is considered inevitable that the government will decide where, when and for how much pay you will work.

Fourth, it is a definite possibility that we will eventually classify and conscript womanpower. That is already being done on a volunteer basis, and in time it may be done on an enforced basis. Women can drive cars, run elevators, serve as clerks in shops, perform many operations in war industry, and do a thousand-and-one other jobs which are now being performed by men the military forces need and want.

What will be left for civilian production, civilian life? The answer is clear: "The barest minimum of what is needed." If this war lasts long enough, the drain on human resources will be as great as in Germany, England, Japan, or anywhere else. The home fires will be kept burning by women, by men who are unfit for military service, and by old men. Then, when the war is over, the vast job will start of reestablishing life on a peacetime basis. In the meantime, any man in good health who is not beyond the registration age limits, should be prepared for sudden disruption of his economic, social and domestic life. This war is being fought "for keeps," and all the wealth of the nation, human and material alike, is dedicated to winning it.

State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

Q. Is North Carolina keeping pace with other states in the production of poultry and eggs?

A. Yes. According to a recent U. S. Department of Agriculture report, the number of laying hens in North Carolina for February was 15 per cent greater than in the same month a year ago. This is a larger increase than the average for the United States. Egg production showed a 14 per cent increase over February, 1941.

Q. What farmers are eligible to receive tires and tubes?

A. There are two classes under the rationing plan. Those in Class A are eligible for new tires and tubes. These include licensed veterinarians, persons operating vehicles holding 10 or more people required to carry workers to and from farms, trucks to haul gasoline and repair equipment for farm machinery, and trucks used to haul farm products to market and feed and fertilizer back to the farm. Those in Class B are eligible only for re-treads and re-caps. They include persons who have no other way to haul produce to and from market except in their passenger cars and farm workers who have to have cars to travel to and from work.

Macon Poultry Flocks Show Higher Yield

Demonstration poultry flocks in Macon county show a higher yield per bird than any county of the state.

Flock owners of the county who made their February report to the county agents office showed an average production of nearly twenty and two tenths eggs per bird.

The state average production was 15 eggs per bird. The state average production was fifty three and eight tenths per cent. Macon county average production was 72 percent. The state average return per bird above feed cost was 11 cents. Macon county's average was 38 and nine tenths of a profit of \$38.90 per hundred.

As a result of joint meetings held throughout the county by county and home agents encouraging better care and the production of more poultry, there has been placed in the county approximately 30,000 baby chicks. There has been well over one hundred lamp brooders, and a dozen brick constructed.

Macon county farmers are doing their part toward the increase in production of poultry and eggs.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE BANK OF FRANKLIN

Of Franklin, in the State of North Carolina, at the Close of Business on April 4th, 1942

Assets

| | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Loans and discounts (Including \$..... overdrafts) | \$166,553.10 |
| 2. United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed | 23,400.00 |
| 3. Obligations of States and political subdivisions | 32,922.99 |
| 6. Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balances, and cash items in process of collection | 307,889.43 |
| 7. Bank premises owned \$35,277.49, furniture and fixtures \$5,412.27 | 40,640.21 |
| (Bank premises owned are subject to no liens not assumed by bank) | |
| 8. Real estate owned other than bank premises | 1.00 |
| 11. Other assets | 1,350.17 |
| 12. TOTAL ASSETS | \$592,756.80 |

Liabilities

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 13. Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations | \$390,964.13 |
| 14. Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations | 202.38 |
| 15. Deposits of United States Government (including postal savings) | 246.03 |
| 16. Deposits of States and political subdivisions | 101,755.25 |
| 18. Other deposits (certified and officers' checks, etc.) | 2,708.38 |
| 19. TOTAL DEPOSITS | \$495,876.17 |
| 23. Other liabilities | 2,563.81 |
| 24. TOTAL LIABILITIES (not including subordinated obligations shown below) | \$498,439.98 |

Capital Accounts

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 25. Capital* | \$50,000.00 |
| 26. Surplus | 40,000.00 |
| 27. Undivided profits | 3,316.82 |
| 28. Reserves (and retirement account for preferred capital) | 1,000.00 |
| 29. TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS | \$94,316.82 |

30. TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

*This bank's capital consists of \$..... of capital notes and debentures; first preferred stock with total par value of \$....., total retirable value \$.....; and common stock with total par value of \$50,000.00

Memoranda

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 31. Pledged assets (and securities loaned) (book value): | |
| (a) U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities | \$14,000.00 |
| (b) Other assets pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities (including notes and bills rediscounted and securities sold under repurchase agreement) | 41,000.00 |
| TOTAL | \$55,000.00 |
| 32. Secured and preferred liabilities: | |
| (a) Deposits secured by pledged assets and pursuant to requirements of law | 55,000.00 |
| (d) Deposits preferred under provisions of law but not secured by pledge of assets | 246.03 |
| (e) TOTAL | \$55,246.03 |
| 34. (a) On date of report the required legal reserve against deposits of this bank was | \$74,381.40 |
| (b) Assets reported above which were eligible as legal reserve amounted to | 307,889.43 |

I, H. W. Cabe, Cashier, of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear 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: H. W. CABE, Cashier
W. A. ROGERS, Director
M. L. DOWDLE, Director
GROVER JAMISON, Director.

State of North Carolina,
County of Macon.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of April, 1942, and I hereby certify that I am not an officer or director of this bank.
My commission expires March 9, 1944.

RACHEL S. FAGG, Notary Public.

By Navy statistics, the average recruit is 19½ years old, 5 feet 8¼ inches tall, and weighs about 145 pounds.

SUNDAY, APRIL 19
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Rev. C. F. Rogers
9:45 a. m.—Bible school.
11 a. m.—Morning Worship.
7 p. m.—B. T. U.
8 p. m.—Evening worship.

FRANKLIN METHODIST CHURCH
Rev. J. L. Stokes II
10 a. m.—Church school.
11 a. m.—Worship service.
6:00 p. m.—Young Peoples Fellowship.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Rev. Hubert Wardlaw
10 a. m.—Sunday school.
11 a. m.—Services.
5 p. m.—Christian Endeavor.

ST. AGNES EPISCOPAL
Rev. A. Rufus Morgan
3rd Sunday:
10:00 a. m.—Church School.
5 p. m.—Evening prayer and sermon

MACON METHODIST CIRCUIT
Rev. J. C. Swain
3rd Sunday:
11 a. m.—Asbury.
2 p. m.—Mulberry.
3 p. m.—Dryman's.
7:30 p. m.—Union.

FRANKLIN METHODIST CIRCUIT
Rev. Philip L. Green
3rd Sunday:
10: a. m.—Louisa.
11 a. m.—Clark's Chapel.
3 p. m.—Salem.
7 p. m.—Bethel.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC PARISH
Rev. A. F. Rohrbacher
Every First Sunday:
8:00 a. m.—Bryson City.
Every Second and Fourth Sunday:
8:00 a. m.—Franklin
Every Third Sunday:
8:00 a. m.—Cherokee.
Every Sunday:
11:00 a. m.—Waynesville.
Every Sunday:
11 a. m.—Waynesville.

CULLASAJA PENTACOSTAL
Rev. C. W. Modder, Pastor
10 a. m.—Sunday school.
11:15 a. m.—Morning worship.
7:30 p. m.—Evangelistic service.
7:30 p. m.—Wednesday Prayer meeting.

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WAKE UP AMERICA!

THE CIVILIAN POPULATION HAS NOT REALIZED THAT WE ARE IN AN ALL-OUT WAR

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