

Serviceman

Sends \$10 To Red Cross Chapter Here

Although the 1946 fund-raising campaign of the Red Cross has not yet been launched, the Macon county chapter already is receiving donations.

Bob (R. S.) Sloan, campaign chairman, this week made public a letter from a Macon county serviceman, in which a money order for \$10 was enclosed.

The serviceman, Tom Turpin, whose letter came from the Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, wrote:

"Enclosed you will find \$10, which I hope will help the chapter in Franklin to meet their 1946 quota.

"The Red Cross was really swell to us while on duty in the Pacific during the past 15 months. I don't think that the people realize what a wonderful organization it really is. I know that a great number of our people give charity to all types of organizations, but whenever you give to the Red Cross, you can surely feel proud of what you are doing and giving for, as they are doing a very fine job."

Carl Anderson's 6-Months Old Son Claimed By Death

Turner Clarence Anderson, six-months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Anderson, died at the home of his parents in the Cartoogechaye section Monday morning at 2:15 o'clock, following a serious illness of only a few days. Death was caused by pneumonia.

Funeral services were held at the home Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with the Rev. William L. Sorrells, pastor of the Mt. Hope Baptist church, Cartoogechaye, officiating. Burial was held in the Mt. Zion cemetery.

Surviving, in addition to the parents, are two brothers, Bobby and Bronce Anderson, of the home, and the grandparents, the Rev. and Mrs. Lester Williams, of Cartoogechaye.

The funeral arrangements were under the direction of the Bryant funeral directors.

Prentiss

Rev. Lester Williams filled his regular appointment at Pleasant Hill the fourth Sunday in January.

Doyle R. Sanders is spending his furlough with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Jess Sanders.

Mr. and Mrs. Jud Tallent visited Mrs. Tallent's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lum Sanders, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Mason visited Mr. Mason's brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mason, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Chastain visited Mr. Chastain's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Chastain, at Dillard, Ga., Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Carpenter visited Mrs. Leo Sanders Sunday afternoon.

CHAPEL P. T. A. TO MEET
The Chapel (Negro) School P. T. A. will hold its monthly meeting Tuesday, February 5, at 7 p. m. Parents and friends are urged to attend.

PRESS ADS PAY

Pinkmeat Grapefruit Sweet

You Save Sugar

Florida Fruits, direct from the "Sunshine State" to you, not only are GOOD and FRESH—they are HEALTH-GIVING.

EAT MORE FLORIDA FRUIT

It's delivered fresh regularly. Order a supply today from your neighborhood store.

**RABUN
Produce Co.**

West's Mill

Sgt. Rex Meadows from a camp in California spent a several days furlough with relatives here recently.

Miss Dorothy Brogden visited relatives in Asheville last week.

Ralph Peek, who has been discharged from the navy, is at home.

Rogers Rickman from the navy entered State college in Raleigh January 1 to study forestry.

Cpl. Frank Bryson who has been in France for several months, is at home on a furlough.

Cpl. Dorsey Matlock from overseas spent several days with relatives here recently.

Thad McCoy, of Pontiac, Mich., is visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Owens and small daughter, Debora Ann, are visiting relatives in Winston-Salem this week.

Shirley Childers, who has been in the European Theater for 20 months, is at home on a furlough.

Pfc. Charles Peek, who has been overseas for more than two years, is visiting his brother, Ralph Peek, and Mrs. Peek and family.

Miss Vennie West of the Bryson City school faculty, spent the week-end with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dillard, of Bryson City, spent the week-end with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wilen, of St. Paul, Minn., visited relatives here Sunday.

Mrs. L. J. Smith and daughter, Rebecca, of Cullowhee, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brogden recently went to Bryson City to visit their son, Bill Brogden, who has just returned from overseas duty.

Cpl. Perry, Jay and Dorsey Matlock, who have been recently discharged from the army, returned to their places of business employment in Atlanta and Marietta, Ga., Thursday.

The box supper held at the school building here last Friday night was a success. More than \$100 was raised. The proceeds go for the benefit of the Infantile Paralysis fund.

6 Macon Men Among 8 From This Area Enlisting In Army

Eight men from this area were sent to Fort Bragg for enlistment in the regular army, between January 21 and January 28, it was announced this

week by Sgt. Blaine Livingston, who is in charge of the recruiting station here.

Those enlisting are: Cecil Arthur Morgan, 18, son of Mrs. Lottie Morgan, of Flats; David Walter Shields, 18, of Flats; Cecil Earl Owenby, 18, son of Mrs. Lena Kate Owenby, of Nantahala; Doyle Lee Grant, son of Mrs. Ella Grant, of Flats; Clarence Conard, son of Mrs. Vinne Conard, of Hazelwood; George W. Lance, son of Mrs. Luth Lance, of Hazelwood;

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QUICK RELIEF FROM Symptoms of Distress Arising from STOMACH ULCERS DUE TO EXCESS ACID

Free Book Tells of Home Treatment that Must Help or it Will Cost You Nothing
Over two million bottles of the WILLARD TREATMENT have been sold for relief of symptoms of distress arising from Stomach and Duodenal Ulcers due to Excess Acid—Poor Digestion, Sour or Upset Stomach, Gasiness, Heartburn, Sleeplessness, etc., due to Excess Acid. Sold on 15 days' trial! Ask for "Willard's Message" which fully explains this treatment—free—at
PERRY'S DRUG STORE

Ernest Stewart Chavis, Negro, son of Elizabeth Chavis, of Franklin; and Ernest Calvin Chavis, Negro, son of Betty Chavis, of Franklin.

At the peak training load in the seven southeastern states, the Signal corps, Fourth Service command, handled an average of 10,000 radiograms and telegrams daily.

NOTICE

The Loyal Order of Moose meets regularly on the first and third Thursday nights of each month at 7:30.
LAKE V. SHOPE, Sec.

NEW TIRES

NEW TRUCK TIRES JUST RECEIVED

700 x 20 — 10 Ply

750 x 20 — 10 Ply

825 x 20 — 10 Ply

Also 50 - 600 x 16 — Recapped Passenger Tires

DUNCAN MOTOR CO.



SALES AND SERVICE

A Letter to the President of the United States

January 18, 1946

Hon. Harry S. Truman
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Your proposal to me in Washington last evening that the wage demand of the United Steelworkers of America-CIO be settled on the basis of a wage increase of 18½ cents an hour, retroactive to January 1, 1946, cannot, I regret to say, be accepted by the United States Steel Corporation for the reasons set forth below.

As you must be aware, your proposal is almost equivalent to granting in full the Union's revised demand of a wage increase of 19½ cents an hour, which was advanced by Philip Murray, the President of the Union, at our collective bargaining conference with the Union in New York a week ago today. In our opinion, there is no just basis from any point of view for a wage increase to our steel workers of the large size you have proposed, which, if put into effect, is certain to result in great financial harm not only to this Corporation but also to users of steel in general.

As I have tried to make clear to you and other Government officials during our conferences in Washington over the past few days, there is a limit in the extent to which the Union wage demands can be met by us. We reached that limit when we raised our offer to the Union last Friday from a wage increase of 12½ cents an hour to one of 15 cents an hour. This would constitute the highest single wage increase ever made by our steel-making subsidiaries. Our offer of 15 cents was equivalent to meeting 60% of the Union's original excessive demand of a \$2 a day general wage increase. Our offer met 75% of the Union's final proposal of a wage increase of 19½ cents an hour. A wage increase of 15 cents an hour, such as we offered, would increase the direct labor costs of our manufacturing subsidiaries by approximately \$60,000,000 a year. That is a most substantial sum, and does not take into account the higher costs we shall have to pay for purchased goods and services, when large wage increases generally become effective throughout American industry, as is inevitable after a substantial increase in steel wages.

As you know, collective bargaining negotiations with the Union broke down at the White House yesterday afternoon, because Mr. Murray then refused to budge from his position that a country-wide steel strike must take place, unless steel workers are granted a general wage increase of 19½ cents an hour. Our offer of a wage increase of 15 cents an hour was again rejected by the Union.

The Union threatened to go ahead with its program for a national steel strike at midnight next Sunday, although such a strike will be a clear violation of the no-strike provision contained in our labor contracts with the Union, which continue by their terms until October 15, 1946.

From the outset, we have recognized how injurious a steel strike will be to reconversion and to the economy of this whole country. Most industries are dependent upon a supply of steel for their continued operations. We have done everything reasonably within our power to avert such a strike. If a strike occurs, the responsibility rests with the Union.

When the Government at the eleventh hour informed us about a week ago of its willingness to sanction an increase in steel ceiling prices, we at once resumed collective bargaining negotiations with the Union. Such price action by the Government was a recognition by it of the right of the steel industry to receive price relief because of past heavy increases in costs, something which the steel industry for many months has unsuccessfully sought to establish with OPA.

I should like again to point out some pertinent facts relative to the wages of our steel workers.

Since January, 1941, the average straight-time hourly pay, without overtime, of our steel workers has increased more than the 33% increase in the cost of living during that period, recently computed by Government authorities. Steel workers' wages have kept pace with increased living costs. Such average straight-time pay in our steel-producing subsidiaries was \$1.14 an hour in each of the months of September, October and November 1945, excluding any overtime premium and any amount for correction of possible wage inequities. An increase of 15 cents, in accordance with our offer, would

raise such average straight-time pay to \$1.29 an hour, placing such pay among the highest today in all of American industry.

Under our offer of a 15 cent increase, the average weekly take-home pay of our steel workers for a forty-hour week would amount to \$51.60, assuming that no overtime is involved. This figure is only \$4.54 less than the actual average weekly earnings of these employees, including overtime, in the last full war year of 1944, when the average work week was 46.1 hours. The difference is really less, because we will undoubtedly continue to have overtime in the future, just as we have at the present time. In November, 1945, overtime premiums to our steel workers aggregated more than \$1,300,000. Such reduction of \$4.54 in weekly take-home pay is the natural consequence of a shorter work week of forty hours, and therefore one of lower production.

Much as we desire to avoid a steel strike, we cannot overlook the effect both on this Corporation and on our customers and American business in general, of the 18½ cent an hour wage increase, which you have proposed. Such a wage increase must result in higher prices for steel than have previously been proposed to us by the Government. Great financial harm would soon follow for all users of steel who would be obliged to pay higher prices for their steel, higher wages to their employees, and still have the prices for their own products subject to OPA control. Such a high and unjustified wage scale might well spell financial disaster for many of the smaller steel companies and for a large number of steel fabricators and processors. The nation needs the output of these companies. Increased wages and increased prices which force companies out of business can only result in irreparable damage to the American people.

In our judgment, it is distinctly in the public interest to take into account the injurious effect upon American industry of an unjustified wage increase in the steel industry.

After a full and careful consideration of your proposal, we have reached the conclusion above stated.

Respectfully yours,

Benjamin F. Fairless,
President, United States Steel Corporation

United States Steel Corporation