

Welcome Home



The Following Haywood Men Have Received Honorable Discharges From Military Service, According To Records Received Here.

Among those discharged from the service during the past week were:

Sgt. Henry S. Foy, from army at Fort Bragg.

Glenn Ernest Giles, from navy at Charleston Naval Station.

Pfc. Manson E. Clark, from the army at Fort Bragg.

Pvt. Fred V. Green, from army at Fort Bragg.

Pfc. Fred B. Moody, from army at Fort Bragg.

Sgt. Bill G. Hill, from army at Fort Bragg.

Pfc. Roy C. Parton, from army at Fort Bragg.

Sgt. Jack Ray, from army at Fort Bragg.

S/Sgt. Weldon R. Sutton, from army at Fort Bragg.

T/5 Bobby C. Best, from army at Fort Bragg.

T/5 John C. Rider, from army at Fort Bragg.

Corporal Robert L. Downs, from army at Fort Bragg.

Pfc. Stewart F. Plimmions, from army at Fort Bragg.

Sgt. Toliver L. Bramlett, from army at Fort Bragg.

Sgt. Thomas L. Howell, from army at Fort Bragg.

Jesse J. Moody, Seaman first class, from navy at Nashville, Tenn.

T/4 George H. Thompson, from army at Fort Bragg.

Sgt. Carl A. Setzer, from army at Fort Bragg.

Pfc. John B. DeWeese, from army at Fort Bragg.

Master Sergeant Milas R. Ferguson, from army at Fort Bragg.

Pfc. Ransom V. Ford, Jr., from

army at Fort Bragg.

Pfc. Johnny H. Robinson, from army at Fort Bragg.

T/5 Lewis L. Williamson, from army at Fort Bragg.

T/4 George H. Sisk, from army at Fort Bragg.

T/4 Charles Ray Pressley, from army at Fort Bragg.

Samuel Ruben Jordan, from army at Greensboro.

Pfc. Hubert Wyatt, from army at Fort Bragg.

Wilson Rathbone, Seaman second class, from navy at Charleston, S. C.

Pfc. Nathan Hill, from army at Fort Bragg.

Jason Woodrow Smiley, Seaman first class, from navy at Charleston, S. C.

Hershell Bradley, Seaman first class, from navy at Charleston, S. C.

Cpl. Wilfred R. Mehaffey, from army at Fort Bragg.

Pfc. Hiram L. Wyatt, from army at Fort Bragg.

Sgt. James R. Adams, from army at Fort Bragg.

S/Sgt. Eoch Rogers, from army at Fort Bragg.

Allen Dee Clark, Seaman second class, from navy at Camp Shelton, Va.

Pfc. Grady C. Shook, Sr., from army at Fort Bragg.

Geil Cooper, Seaman first class, from navy at Camp Shelton, Va.

T/4 Benjamin T. Price, from army at Fort Bragg.

Pfc. Howell W. Freeman, Sr., from army at Fort Bragg.

Bethel Reed Hundley, CM, third class, from navy at Camp Shelton, Va.

Pfc. Charles W. Valentine, from army at Fort MacArthur, Calif.

T/4 Fred Y. Campbell, from army at Fort Bragg.

Pfc. Rufus M. Green, from army at Fort Bragg.

James Franklin Albright, Sig., third class, from navy at Charleston, S. C.

Dewey Ray Arrington, Seaman first class, from navy at Camp Shelton, Va.

Pfc. Priestly E. Osborne, from army at Fort Bragg.

Pfc. William Jo Nichols, from army at Fort Bragg.

Howard Eugene Sutton, Seaman second class, from navy at Charleston, S. C.

S/Sgt. Lloyd Putnam, from army at Fort Bragg.

Clarence Jackson Moody, from navy at Charleston, S. C.

Fifty men received their discharges from the armed forces in

Discharged



PFC. RUFUS HARRIS, son of Mrs. Rufus Harris and the late Mr. Harris of Waynesville, has been honorably discharged for 21 months overseas. He entered the service in August, 1943, and at the time was employed by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

Pfc. Harris served in the European theater of operations and was on duty in Italy, France and Germany. He is entitled to wear the European theater ribbon with four battle stars, the Bronze Arrowhead, the Infantryman Combat badge, and the Good Conduct medal.

the Canton area of the county as follows:

William Troy Gaddy, Robert Lewin Clark, Charles Otis Layman, Roy Roosevelt Mathes, Howard Samuel Medford, Russell Garfield Buckner, William Ralph Blaylock, Thelmore Wesley Ledford, James Lenoir Blalock, Ger-aid Waldo Mooney.

James Alden Sizemore, William Carl Snelson, Boyd Franklin Gibson, Clarence Medford Grogan, Laddie Wayne King, James Edward Lester, George Van McGhee, Marsell Mann, Walter Herman Black, Preston Carlton Peyton, James Thomas Cooper.

Hall Baker Whitworth, J. B. Hill, Jr., Willard Poston, Arthur Eugene Wilson, William Edgar Lambert, Earl Max Tatham, Dois Craig Rogers, George Hubert Thompson, Joseph Lee Medford, James Boyd Robertson, Van C. Haynes.

Charles Fulton Clark, Ervin Odell Clark, Floyd Earl Brown, James Floyd Devlin, Hayden Frank Hyatt, Paul Eugene Bumgardner, Lush Chambers, William Boyd Burch, Grover Davis Rice, James Martin Hall, Rufus Allen Fowler, William Lester Kell, Jr., Polcy Lance, William Ogden Henson, Eugene Thomas Parks, James Erskine Bass, Carroll Wayne Queen, Andrew Jackson Sumner, Jr.

Everyday Counselor

(Continued from Page 2)

should rest with only earthly treasure. Let these few words their fullest import bear: "This, too, shall pass away." When earnest labor brings you fame and glory, and all earth's noblest ones upon you smile, Remember that life's longest, grandest story, fills but a moment in earth's little while: "This, too, shall pass away."

Letters To Editor

(Continued from Page 2)

What do we do here? Well, the Quartermaster boys furnish food and clothing for the other fellows. The Medics take care of sick-call for the Quartermaster and other boys, and the Engineers keep up the roads for the trucks, and the Infantry pulls MP duty to keep the traffic going. The Signal Corps keeps up their communications. That's the way it goes—we take care of our own needs and that's about all. It seems to us that it's a pretty expensive affair, a waste of manpower and the money of American taxpayers.

The Philippines are a friendly allied country and should not require any occupation forces. There's only one way to put an end to this vicious circle. That's for Congress to do something and DO IT NOW.

We ask the War Department, we ask Congress, we ask you, WHY ARE A QUARTER MILLION TROOPS BEING KEPT IN THE PHILIPPINES?

Respectfully yours,
A HAYWOOD SOLDIER.

Pre-Induction Group Report To Fort Bragg

Charles Andy Ferguson was named leader of the pre-induction group from the Waynesville area which left here on Monday morning for physical examinations at Fort Bragg. The group made up the January quota called from this section.

Others in the group were: Norman Willard Cagle, Jack Lowe, Clyde Arlen Sorrells, Luther Conard, Clarence Conard, Willis Frisby, Lawrence Hugh Carver, Walter Revis, Rayford Kirkpatrick Messer and Charles Linberg Arrington.

Twelve Men Are Reclassified During Week

Twelve men were reclassified during the past week under the selective service with the following placed in class I-A: Richard Hall Taylor, James Dean Kirkpatrick, T. L. Moore, David Willard Green, George D. Long and Ernest Dee Chambers.

Placed in class I-C were: Raymond W. Messer, Joseph Blalock Compton, Carol Douglas Smith, Walter G. Leming, Charles Dove West and James Frank Berry.

Wheeler Hoe
The rotary weeder or wheeled hoe is rapidly increasing in popularity for use in cultivated crops. It is an ideal tool for breaking the crust and providing a surface mulch. Another tool equally popular is the toothed weeder, wheel mounted, or in one instance, attached to the hydraulic lift of the tractor.

Incendiary Bombs
Incendiary bombs in current use comprise magnesium, thermate, phosphorus and oil varieties. In size they range from four-pound "fire-sticks," usually dropped in clusters, to "blockburners" or jettisonable tanks. The effect of some of these bombs against Japanese construction has been adequately demonstrated in the all-incendiary raids on Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya and Yokohama.

DR. W. KERMIT CHAPMAN
DENTIST
OFFICE IN BOYD BUILDING
PHONE 363
WAYNESVILLE, N. C.

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Cardul is a liquid medicine which many women say has brought relief from the cramp-like agony and nervous strain of functional periodic distress. Here's how it may help:

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- 2 Started 3 days before "your time", it should help relieve pain due to purely functional periodic causes.

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CARDUL
SEE LABEL DIRECTIONS

A Letter to the President of the United States

January 1, 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 reason 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, 1944, 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, 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 \$1.54 less than the actual average weekly earnings of the employees, including overtime, in the full 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, as we have at the present time. In November, 1945, overtime premiums to our steel workers aggregated more than \$1,200,000. Such reduction of \$4.54 in weekly take-home pay is the natural consequence of a shorter work week of forty hours, and therefore of lower production.

Much as we desire to avoid a steel strike, we cannot overlook the effect both on the Corporation and on our customers of American business in general, of the 15 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 result for all users of steel who would be obliged to pay higher prices for their steel, higher wages to their employees, and still have to pay for their own products subject to Government control. Such a high and unjustified scale might well spell financial disaster for many of the smaller steel companies and 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

PAY YOUR 1945 TAXES

NOW!

Penalty Begins

February 1, 1946

A Penalty will be imposed on all unpaid taxes February 1st. Pay up today, while the matter is still fresh on your mind, and save this penalty.

J. E. FERGUSON
Tax Collector, Haywood County

United States Steel Corporation