

# Jackson County Journal

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At that he does Borah lot of us.

Politicians have never learned to use the ax in tax.

Apples of discord are usually lemons.

The Filipinos appear to have gotten their fill of Wood.

Love may laugh at locksmiths but never at golden locks.

The mailed fist is an impressive way to express your feelings.

His opinion is that nothing's well in Raleigh except Maxwell.

Have you stopped to consider that Sylva needs a new hotel?

The old climate sure has been at herself for the past few weeks.

When Greek meets Greek they organize a chain of restaurants.

We fear that the chestnuts are the trees that will pass with the blight.

We think we speak for North Carolina when we say McAdoo 'ill do.

General orders appears to be the only order in Oklahoma, these days.

We are impressed with the fact that Sylva needs a furniture factory.

Take a look around and you'll agree that Sylva is the buildiest town.

The large surplus in the state treasury didn't come from a surtax, either.

No, Mabel, a counter revolution is neither a salesgirls' nor a buyers' strike.

The supply of coal may be ample; but all most of us are able to buy is just a sample.

The boss optimist of them all is the returned soldier who still expects to get his bonus.

Almost everything has been built in Sylva during the year except that modern, new hotel.

The most ardent prohibitionists haven't gone so far as to want to suppress the cotton gin.

The navigators on Division 10 evidently had as small an opinion of radio as the rest of us.

Wouldn't it be a grand and glorious feeling if we could borrow money on Volstead percentage?

The dollar he gets for his wheat makes entirely too small wheels for the farmers' wagon of prosperity.

In the next issue of currency the wings of the eagle on the dollar should be designed in the shape of a boomerang.

Maybe reflecting upon what happened to her five years ago tomorrow is what caused Germany to cry "Kamrad" again.

About all we can make of this Clinchfield row is that the L. N. and the A. C. L. are trying to clinch the deal already made.

"Country Weeklies Pay Big Profits."—Headline in Publishers' Auxiliary. We would like to be one of the big profits.

It's doubly hard to face the music if the music happens to be "Aggravatin Papa"; or "Yes, We Have No Bananas."

"Governor Walton Defies Oklahoma Solons"—"Oklahoma Solons Defy Walton"—Headlines. Fe! Fi! Fo! Ho! Hum!

We see by the papers where they are still firing the "last shot of the War Between The States," over in Waynesville.

We are strictly in favor of restricted immigration; but it might be well to import some Spanish bull-fighters before the senate convenes again.

"Labor Leaders Think Al Smith Has A Chance," says David Lawrence. He has—to break the solid South if the democratic convention should nominate him.

We can't understand why automobiles insist upon arguing with locomotives over the right of way, when the locomotives have had the best of every encounter.

The situation must be serious in Oklahoma. The Asheville Times tells us, on its front page that "No crows were permitted to collect in or around the capitol."

No, we haven't forgotten that a hard-surfaced highway to the Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School is a vital necessity, or that the Connor-Doughton-Bowie Act provides that such roads must be constructed to the state institutions.

Tomorrow is the anniversary of Bellicourt, the great Battle of the Hindenburg Line. It has been only five years; and yet it is a safe bet that no more than one half of one per cent of the people will remember it, except the boys who were in the fight.

## IS THIS OUR THAD BRYSON?

Throughout the state Judge Thad Bryson has a reputation of being the relentless foe, the terror of evil-doers. The other day we were reading the account, in a Waynesville paper, of the proceedings of the Haywood county superior court, over which Judge Bryson has been presiding, and saw, with astonishment, where seven convicted retailers had been fined \$10.00 each and the costs, and where a man convicted of driving an automobile while intoxicated had paid \$50.00 and the costs.

### A CHALLENGE THAT MUST BE MET.

The statement of Judge Hooker, of the county recorder's court, concerning the extent of the liquor traffic in Sylva is an astonishing, an astounding utterance. This paper does not pretend to know whether Judge Hooker is correct in his observation, or whether he is mistaken; but this we do know, that such a declaration, coming from a judge sitting on the bench, and made in open court, is one that can not be laid aside. It carries with it the weight of the authority of a court, and coming thus, is a challenge to the officials of the town and county, a challenge to the prosecuting attorney, and a challenge to the good people of this community, who have respect for the good name of our town. It demands investigation. If it be true the conditions must be remedied. If it be a mistaken opinion conceived through over-much zeal, the good name of the community demands that it be disproved.

Judge Hooker's statement puts the matter squarely up to the executive authorities of the town and county, to Solicitor Buchanan, of the recorder's court, to Solicitor Davis, of this judicial district, and to the good people of the town. Are we to remain silent and demand no rigid investigation with such an accusation hanging over our town?

### THE SALESMANSHIP CLUB CAMPAIGN

The Journal's Salesmanship Club Campaign closed Saturday night, and within three hours after the ballot box was sealed and the campaign declared over, the judges announced the winners of the prizes.

The Journal wishes to thank each and every one of the members of the club, who have worked hard and faithfully on the job, for the work that they have done, in spreading the fame and name and circulation of the Journal to every nook and corner of Jackson and the surrounding counties, in building up for their county paper a circulation of which any weekly in America might well be proud, in extending the influence and usefulness of the Journal among and to the people of this town and county, to a large circle of readers.

We wish to publicly express our appreciation of the way and manner in which the campaign has been conducted by Mr. Henry Loop, of Orlando, Fla., who was campaign manager. We believe that we express the feeling of every member of the Salesmanship Club, and we know that we express our own, when we say that Mr. Loop conducted the campaign in as fair, gentlemanly, and impartial manner as it was humanly possible to do, and has thus increased the prestige and usefulness of the Journal.

We are sorry that we couldn't have given an automobile to every one who worked hard; but each one has our gratitude and our thanks.

We wish also to thank the splendid board of judges for their unselfish and impartial work that helped so much in making the campaign a success.

The Journal will try to show its appreciation of the efforts and support of its friends by publishing a paper that will be a credit to this town and county, by being as useful to every good cause as we can, and by advancing the interests of the people we are trying to serve.

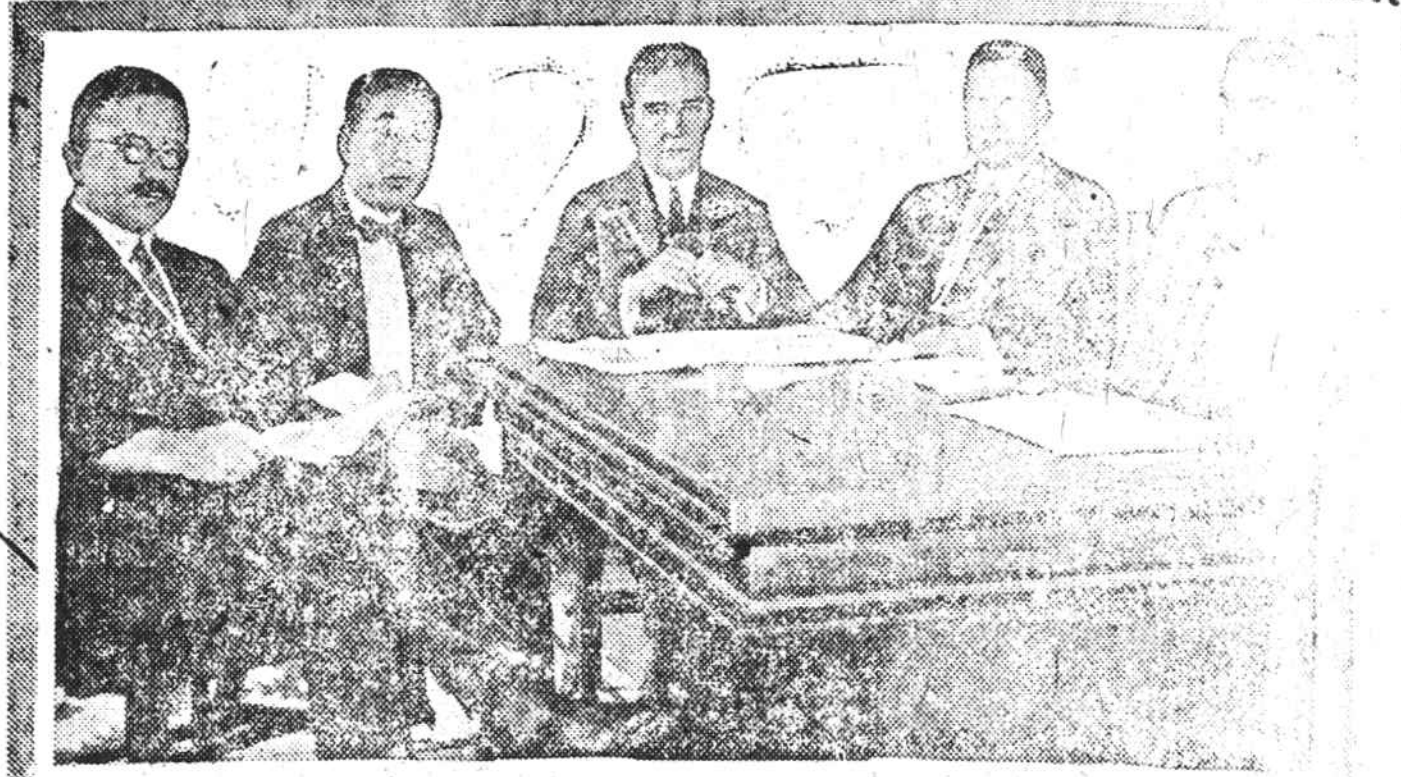
### BELLICOURT ONE YEAR AFTER

(Republished from the Jackson County Journal of September 26, 1919—"Lest We Forget.")

The men who were the personnel of the 30th Division, U. S. A., are gathering at their old training ground at Greenville for the first annual reunion, which event begins next Monday, September 29th—a date long to be remembered in the minds of the men and written large upon the history of mankind. One year ago the division had moved from the rest area, after coming down out of Belgium, up through the devastated cities and shell-pit-ted fields of Picardy, and lay along the St. Quentin canal, opposing the Germans at Bellicourt. Day and night the roads leading to the front were crowded with traffic, such as is seen only on the congested streets of a great metropolis; trucks and wagons ever going forward, massing the stores of munitions for the coming conflict. Ahead were the boasted defenses of the strongest point on the Hindenburg line. Perhaps the greatest array of artillery, Australian, that was ever seen on any front was presented on the side of the allies for the big show at Bellicourt. The smaller pieces were almost in the front line trenches, and the heavy artillery was massed only a short distance behind, and still the preparations continued amidst the shell-fire of the Boche. I can remember lying in the woods and listening to the infantry marching to the trenches singing "There's A Long, Long Trail A winding Into The Land Of My Dreams"—it has become almost sacred, that song, many of the poor lads never returned by that road again. They followed indeed the Long, Long trail, and we can but hope and trust that it lead each of them into the land of his dreams, where the nightingales are singing and a white moon beams.

On the morning of September 29th the storm broke. The artillery opened a deafening barrage, and it seemed that all the hounds of hell were baying, for the iron throats belched forth iron at the enemy, as the world rocked beneath the continuous roar, and at 5:20 the Thirtieth went over the top, and one of the great battles of all the ages was on, as our lads, following the tanks, and the Australian barrage, charged toward their objective in the little town of Bellicourt, through the strongest defenses of the once-called invincible Hindenburg line, across the canal, that runs through the Bellicourt tunnel, and through the endless intricacies of the defenses the lads carried on, through hell to victory, smashing the mightiest defenses that the devilish ingenuity of the Germans could devise, and drove the enemy into the open country. They lost and lost heavily, but the day was won and the decisive battle of the War for Civilization was a victory for the Thirtieth Division and for the world. At Bellicourt and in the days that followed, as before up in Belgium, the Thirtieth Division won the admiration and the plaudits of the allied world. The reunion coming on the anniversary of Bellicourt each year will be a great event in the Carolinas and Tennessee. It marks the great date in the history of these states whose sons composed the major portion of the fighting force of the Division that won at Bellicourt.

## Distress of Japanese Is Not Yet Ended, Despite Generous Aid from America, Red Cross Executives Inform Nation



Left to right: James L. Fieser, Vice-Chairman, American Red Cross; M. Hanihara, Japanese American Relief; John Barton Payne, Chairman, American Red Cross; Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, and Eliot Wadsworth.

Designated by President Coolidge as an efficient channel through which sympathetic Americans might contribute funds for the relief of Japan's sufferers from earthquake and tidal wave, the American Red Cross wasted no time in its organization of an efficient machine to carry on the great humanitarian work.

Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross, has been conferring daily with two of his associates on the executive committee, Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover and Eliot Wadsworth, assistant secretary of the Treasury, on the problems incident to providing relief with as little delay as possible.

The prompt response of the American people to the appeal for funds has expedited greatly the efforts of the central organization of the Red Cross. Within four days of the be-

ginning of the drive \$3,500,000 had been subscribed and supplies and financial assistance to the amount of \$2,657,500 had been committed by the purchasing officer. Eight cargoes had been arranged for and one steamship already had cleared from San Francisco and one from Seattle. Five days after the campaign was begun another ship, the Kongo San Maru, cleared from Seattle and five others were loading with varied commodities.

When it became apparent on Sunday, September 9, that the great problem for the Red Cross was that of caring for homeless adults and orphans, the executive committee issued the joint appeal from Chairman Payne and Secretary Hoover which urged America to continue without stint the giving of the preceding five

days. This action was followed by President Coolidge who has been advised in cable dispatches of the broad extent of the suffering in Japan.

The broad experience in relief work gained by the American Red Cross during the war in its efforts for the countries of continental Europe has been combined with that of the American Relief Administration during the great Russian famine. It already is proving its value in the matter of prompt buying of relief commodities and the important work of speeding shipments.

The need is by no means covered, despite the large contributions to date. All the executives of the Red Cross agree that every dollar over and above the minimum of \$5,000,000 that was asked will have a direct quotient of human suffering mitigated and human life saved.

## Committee of Soft Coal Operators Formed To Put Bituminous Fuel Supply at Service of Nation in Emergencies of War or Peace



A committee has been formed at the industry of mining bituminous coal—a gathering of the best brains in the business to form closer relationship between the operators and the public and to continue close and intelligent study of the problems which the industry must face and solve to insure a fuel supply for the American people.

Twenty-five of the leading soft coal operators of the United States have consented to serve as members of the Policy Committee of the National Coal Association, and to work for these ends.

Since the appointment of the United States Coal Commission there has existed what is known as the Bituminous Operators' Special Committee, formed to co-operate with the coal industry. The committee expires with the Coal Commission. The Bituminous Operators' Special Committee, and has been a

industry the members of this temporary committee have gathered from their work, its membership was taken over into the newly formed Policy Committee.

Three men prominent in the work of this committee are shown above. J. G. Bradley, of Dundon, W. Va., at the left, one of the members of the Bituminous Operators' Special Committee and its first chairman, is also a former president of the National Coal Association. Mr. Bradley has recently returned from Europe, where he made a study of the situation in the coal mining industry, and is giving his colleagues the benefit of his observations.

Harry N. Taylor, president of the United States Distributing Corporation, of New York, formerly a member of the Bituminous Operators' Special Committee, is another of the new Policy Committee members. Michael Gallagher, of Cleveland, O., is prominent in the work of the Policy Committee, and has been a

member of the Bituminous Operators' Special Committee since its formation.

In selecting the twenty-five members of the Policy Committee care was taken to see to it that there should be fair representation of representation of all sections where soft coal is produced.

The conception of the scope of this Committee's field of activity is so broad that, although it is a committee of the National Coal Association, in making up the membership the industry reached outside the Association in order that every bituminous mining district should be represented.

In the Policy Committee, the soft coal operators have formed a body to present to the public the industry when emergencies of war or peace require the coal supplying business of the nation, and which is dedicated to keeping the industry in close and continuous contact with the public mind and the public interest.

### NEW WATCH REPAIR AND JEWELRY SHOP

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Glenn and baby arrived from Hendersonville, Wednesday and Mr. Glenn will immediately open a watch repair shop in the Wilson building, vacated by Mashburn's shoe shop. The shoe shop has been moved to the room next door to Cochran's grocery store.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn have rented Mrs. Carrie McKee's residence, on Main street, Mrs. McKee, however, reserving a room for her own use.

### CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS AND GOOD ROADS

The "little red schoolhouse," good as it is, is not as good as the "big red schoolhouse." States which have experimented in rural districts with the "consolidated" schools

(sometimes called "union schools" or "centralized schools") report a great gain in education at little or no increase of cost.

The "consolidated school" takes the place of half a dozen or more "little red schoolhouses," collects the several teachers, libraries and facilities under one roof, and brings the children to and takes them from such schools via country operated motor busses, horsedrawn vehicles or trolley cars.

The consolidated school flourishes where good roads are. It cannot be established where are only poor roads.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of Washington sets forth the advantages of the consolidated school, that it provides a better school plant, i. e., makes possible the erection and maintenance of more modern school build-

ings and school equipment. It enables the district to increase its teaching staff and to obtain better trained teachers, and gives the community the advantages of a uniform graded school. It makes possible the establishment of school courses, and in many instances, enables the rural district to erect a modern high school building. It provides special work, such as manual training, domestic science, etc., in the rural community, and finally the consolidated school increases community interest in educational activities by providing a central meeting place, a more attractive surroundings, making the school the center of the community circle.

Call the block for consolidation. Don't pay are expensive.