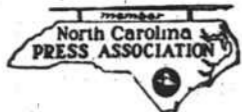


Jackson County Journal

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Published Weekly By
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DAN TOMPKINS, Editor



EDITORIAL

"U. S. on Road to Inflation, Wickard Warns"
Well, it is some relief to know where us is headed.

Fifty French hostages, innocent in every way of the crime, if it be a crime, were executed before a firing squad to avenge the death of a German officer of the Army of Occupation at Nantes, who was assassinated. Fifty more are to be shot unless the guilty persons are brought to justice before midnight, tonight. And prior to 1914, Germany was numbered among the civilized nations.

Speaking of roads, this is just to remind that Highway 19 from Buncombe west must be widened, straightened, and made ready for heavy traffic. It is the most important road to all of us, once referred to as "The Main Street of North Carolina." Yet, there are intimations that there is a movement afoot to do something else first. The Journal's advice, based on sound common sense, is to spend what money we have for road building on improving the present highways, with much attention being given to the secondary, or country roads. This, we are sure would best serve the interests of all the people.

MAGNESIUM: CAN IT BE DONE?

Can magnesium be produced on a large and continuous scale from the North Carolina olivine? Mr. Arthur H. Bunker, Chief of Aluminum and Magnesium Branch, Office of Production Management, and at ordinary times an official of the Aluminum Company of America, expresses considerable doubt about it. He says: "We have given considerable attention and thought to the possibilities latent in the olivine deposits of North Carolina in the manufacture of magnesium" (We'll wager he has) "I can assure you that the difficulties in this regard are by no means confined to the availability of power but stem also from the technical problems involved in the conversion of magnesium silicate into the chloride on a large and continuous scale."

While Mr. Bunker has his expressed doubts, there are others who have gone exhaustively into the subject in laboratory tests, and they are convinced that there is no great difficulty about it. For more than two years efforts have been made to induce OPM to send experts here in order that it may be demonstrated that it can be done; but these experts have not yet arrived. The Tennessee Valley Authority has also conducted experiments along this line, and those experiments are reported, unofficially, to be most successful. So, it would appear that there are at least two known methods of producing the magnesium chloride from which magnesium metal is made, from the olivine deposits of North Carolina. A ton and a half of magnesium sulphate is being produced daily at Webster, from olivine.

If these two methods are practical, and we believe they are, it opens up to the United States a supply of magnesium that is staggering in its proportions, and which would upset all present calculations of supply in the magnesium and aluminum production fields. The implications are plain. The Journal does not believe that there would be any serious objection to the establishment of one plant to produce 30,000,000 pounds of metallic magnesium per year from olivine. That would not be sufficient to affect present magnesium or aluminum producing units. But, should such a plant lead to the exploitation of the entire immense and inexhaustible olivine deposits for the production of magnesium, that would be an entirely different story, with implications that are stupendous.

But, the government needs magnesium. Plants have been approved by the OPM and the RFC in other states; and some of those plants have been calling for olivine magnesium with which to operate. This in itself is an admission of shortage of raw materials there, and also that olivine is possibly a practical source of supply.

All that Mr. Bunker has been asked to do at this time, is to send honest experts here in order that they may be shown that it can be done; that it is practical; that it is feasible; that the deposits are here in huge quantities; and that every natural setting is present for the production of metallic magnesium in this county, where the largest deposits of the mineral occur.

The source is here. The government needs magnesium. North Carolina, we are convinced, can supply it. Is it unreasonable to request, Mr. Bunker, that we be allowed to demonstrate the practicability of our proposal? Or, is the North Carolina source of magnesium to be passed up, until all the money for the

production of the metal has been allocated elsewhere, with the possibility that other sources will be inadequate to meet the needs of the government?

North Carolina does not want to furnish the raw materials for plants in other States, when all the argument is in favor of its conversion into the metal at the source of the mineral supply. North Carolina, especially this part of it, has been passed up long enough in defense effort. Here, we believe is a proposal that is fair and just, and that would contribute greatly to the needs of the Nation. But, we want the plants here. "North Carolina", as Governor Broughton said, "has been feeding the cow too long already, while somebody else has been milking her."

THE FRUITS OF THE FLESH

Mrs. Roosevelt is shocked beyond measure at the German government's moral turpitude in encouraging, nay, practically ordering German girls to produce babies for the Fatherland, without benefit of clergy or even civil marriage rites. But what of the Polish and girls of other conquered countries being forced into brothels for German officers and men! And Germany was numbered among the civilized nations of the world, prior to 1914. Can this indeed be the same Germany that in times past produced some of the great souls of the earth? Can, indeed, a whole nation go mad? Can the teachings of Christianity be entirely wiped from the minds of a once Christian nation in so short a time? Can leadership such as Germany has had, entirely change the character of a nation in a few decades? Or, had the change been taking place for several generations? Had not the Prussian idea of a super race, destined to rule the rest of mankind, inferiors such as we, and the worship of Pagan gods of force, been bringing forth its fruits of corruption for many years? Poor Germany! The rottenness of the thoughts that have been instilled into your people have brought a terrible condemnation upon you. How hardly will you be able to stand before the fierce wrath of God and man that is being stored up against you: "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord. I will repay."

TIMING HER BLOWS AT US

Timed to an exact nicety, for full impression upon the Oriental Japanese minds, came the dastardly attack upon the American destroyer, Kearney, off Iceland, with the loss of eleven men. The full force of the German drive toward Moscow was moving, Japan was wavering in the balance, and then, the inviolability of American Naval ships was struck a mighty blow by a German submarine. The meaning was clear. Germany was saying to Japan, "You see, American ships can be attacked successfully. The American Navy is vulnerable. You needn't be afraid to try any move we may desire you to make in the Pacific. Between us in the Atlantic and you in the Pacific, Uncle Sam can be kept in hot water long enough for the two of us to finish up our jobs of aggression, and then we'll all team up on the Americans." Quickly following that came the torpedoing of the empty freighter, American owned and flying the American flag, Sunday night. The Lehigh was far from any combat zone. She was in the South Atlantic, off the coast of Africa, minding her own business, when this additional and particularly atrocious act of piracy was perpetrated. Then the Bonne Venture, American-owned, but with the flag of our sister Republic of Panama upon her, was sent to the bottom in the North Atlantic.

It all adds up to the same thing. Germany is trying to impress Japanese so as to strengthen their resolution to move upon Russia through Siberia or upon the Dutch East Indies. It is assurance that Japanese will move, will keep a large part of the American navy occupied in the Atlantic.

And still Japan vacillates. There is but one thing that she understands, and that is force; and the Japanese have a nightmare of Tokyo being bombarded from the air by Russian, British, and American planes.

But, with all, the tribe of isolationists diminishes in and out of Congress every time a torpedo strikes an American ship, or every time the Japanese appear to be about ready to go on the rampage in the Pacific area. Those who live by the sword understand that they can perish by the sword, and force is the only persuasion that they can comprehend in this mad world.

The time may and will come, when men can turn to reason again; but so long as mad nations run cent of neighbor countries, just so long will force be the only method of dealing with them.

America must repeal the so-called Neutrality Act. It should never have been enacted. But it was the outgrowth of the false thinking that the American people did during the period between World War No. 1 and World War No. 2. It was virtually a voluntary surrender of all the rights of the Freedom of the Seas for which we had contended since we became a nation. It showed how far fallacious and wishful thinking can carry men and nations astray from the paths of truth. It has now been clearly demonstrated that it served none of the good purposes for which it was intended.

America must now stand up as she did of old, and sound the trumpet blast of Freedom, for herself and all others who desire it; and be willing to back up the call with the full force of her arms, if it is necessary.

OUR DEMOCRACY—by Mat



HANDLING YOURSELF AND DEVELOPING LEADERSHIP—THE ARMY'S TEACHINGS THAT TO A MILLION AND A HALF YOUNG MEN...SAYS LIEUTENANT GENERAL HUGH A. DRUM, "THE CORPORAL OF TODAY REQUIRES THE LEADERSHIP QUALIFICATIONS OF THE LIEUTENANT OF YESTERDAY."

HUGH A. DRUM MET SITUATIONS AND LICKED THEM.

SO DID KARL TRUESDELL.



BORN IN MICHIGAN, COMMISSIONED SECOND LIEUTENANT FROM CIVIL LIFE IN 1898. LIEUTENANT GENERAL TODAY, IN COMMAND OF THE WHOLE FIRST ARMY—MAINE TO GEORGIA.

BORN IN MINNESOTA. PRIVATE SOLDIER, 1901. MAJOR GENERAL TODAY, THE 6TH ARMY CORPS IS HIS COMMAND.

Quality First In Sale Of Surplus Vegetables

Quality is the first essential in the sale of surplus vegetables, says H. R. Niswonger, Extension horticulturist of N. C. State College. "The purchaser has no more taste for inferior vegetables than the gardener, himself," Niswonger declared, "and the buying public will protest inferiority by limiting or refraining from purchasing them."

After high quality, the horticulturist said, the second consideration in marketing surplus vegetables is attractive appearance. If an article appeals to the eye, the sale is half made. This idea involves the grading of produce, with reference to size, color, shape, ripeness, soundness and method of display, packing and packaging.

Third comes honesty in packing or bunching. Too frequently Niswonger stated, the imperfect, speckled, unclean specimens have a habit of hiding themselves within the package or bunch of good products. The evil of this practice is readily apparent, he declared.

As a fourth consideration, the State College specialist said the package or bunch should be of convenient and desirable size. He suggested that asparagus be marketed in bunches of 2 to 3 pounds in weight, beets in bunches of 4 to 6 with tops unclipped, carrots in bunches of from 5 to 10, depending upon size, or 3 large ones, weight 1 to 1 1/2 pounds; lettuce in bunches of 3 to 10, depending upon size; and turnips in bunches of 3 to 5, weight 1 1/4 pounds.

"Remember," Niswonger concluded, "the aim of the gardener should be to fully satisfy the consumer. Observance of this principle secures good prices, quicker sale, and increased demand, regardless of the quantity of inferior vegetables on the market."

Farmers May Use Same Land In Food Drive

North Carolina farmers are being advised by state agricultural leaders to use their present farm equipment and chop-land in the united effort to raise more food in 1942, says G. Tom Scott, Johnston County farmer and chairman of the state USDA of the state USDA Defense Board.

The Tar Heel delegation of agricultural leaders which attended a 13-state food-for-freedom conference at Memphis, Tenn., last week agreed that North Carolina farmers could meet their share of the nation's good increase goals with "just a few new investments in land and farm equipment."

Chairman Scott declares, however, that farmers will work

carefully with AAA fieldmen and committeemen in setting up 1942 farm defense plans which will provide the requested food

National Forest Timber For Sale

Sealed bids will be received by the Forest Supervisor, Franklin, North Carolina, up to and including November 7, 1941, for all the live timber marked for cutting and all the merchantable dead timber located on an area embracing about 1200 acres in the White Rock Creek-Dodgen Creek Watersheds, Jackson County, Nantahala National Forests, North Carolina, estimated to be 2500 units (160 cubic feet per unit) of chestnut extractwood and 130 M feet, B. M. of chestnut sawtimber, more or less. In addition there are on the area unestimated amounts of hemlock pulpwood, hemlock sawtimber, and hemlock tanbark, the removal of which will be optional with the purchaser. No bid of less than \$1.00 per M for hemlock sawtimber, \$0.65 per unit (160 cubic feet) for chestnut extractwood and hemlock pulpwood and \$1.50 per ton (2000 pounds) for hemlock tanbark will be considered. \$100 must be deposited with each bid, to be applied on the purchase price, refunded, or retained in part as liquidated damages, according to the conditions of sale. The right to reject any and all bids reserved. Before bids are submitted, full information concerning the timber, the conditions of sale, and the submission of bids should be obtained from the Forest Supervisor, Franklin, North Carolina.

increases—increases brought on by the government's pledge to feed 10,000,000 more Britons next year and to feed its own people better.

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Rail oddities

200,000 REFUGEES WERE CARRIED TO PLACES OF SAFETY ON RESCUE TRAINS OPERATED FREE OF CHARGE BY THE AMERICAN RAILROADS DURING THE GREAT OHIO RIVER FLOOD OF 1937.

INCREASING THE AVERAGE LOADING OF CARLOAD TRAFFIC BY ONE TON, THROUGH SUCH IMPROVEMENTS AS BETTER PLANNING OF SHIPMENTS OR IMPROVED PACKAGE DESIGN, ADDS THE EQUIVALENT OF 40,000 CARS TO THE NATION'S FREIGHT CAR SUPPLY.

TON MILES - 5 Months 1918
150,572,516,000 REVENUE TON MILES

TON MILES - 5 Months 1941
169,766,757,000 REVENUE TON MILES

THE AMERICAN RAILROADS ARE NOW MOVING, SMOOTHLY AND SWIFTLY, MORE TONS OF FREIGHT MORE MILES THAN THEY DID IN THE PEAK WAR-YEAR OF 1918.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS