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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1943

Jackson Forges Ahead

The OPA in Washington recently took time out to compliment Jackson County teachers for their efficiency in distributing War Rationing Book No. 3. In fact, OPA, which seldom passes out compliments, ranked the local teachers as tops among all disbursing agencies in the nation. And that is a major accomplishment.

Several weeks ago, Jackson, running true to form, made the War Relief Fund quota of \$4,099. Back in September, Jackson quickly made the quota set by the treasury department in the Third War Loan drive.

That all adds up to this, that the citizens of the county are backing every war effort that they are called upon to foster.

There is another group in Jackson County that are performing a noble job, and by doing such a fine job, have the eyes of Raleigh and Washington focused on them. In fact, the plan adopted by the Jackson County Labor Mobilization Board is being recommended for other counties.

The Labor Mobilization Board has a hard task to perform, in getting people who prefer to loaf to take a job. There are many angles to such a program, and extreme care must be exercised to see that only those who willfully refused to work are put to gainful employment, and those unable to work are given this recognition.

The Jackson board is doing a splendid job, and the results speak for their untiring efforts.

Militant Christians

Five thousand persons, representing Protestant denominations, have organized the Christian Mission for World Order. They represent 25 million people who are pressing what they call the Six Pillars of Peace. The pillars are:

1. An enduring international political organization.
2. Economic and financial collaboration of national governments.
3. Provision for such changes in the peace structure as may be required by changing conditions.
4. Autonomy for subject people with adequate provisions for the realization of this idea.
5. Procedures for controlling military establishments everywhere.
6. The rights of individuals in all countries to religious and intellectual liberty.

Between November 1 and 20, six major interdenominational groups will visit 102 cities in 36 states stressing the need for a post-war world based on Christian principles. They wish to present a different picture of Christian activity than existed when many religious leaders declared for the League of Nations and then went to sleep while the Lodges and Reeds sabotaged the only hope of securing lasting world peace. Religious leaders now see that they must be vigilant and militant to prevent a repetition of that debacle.—Raleigh News and Observer.

About Right

He left his wife \$500 to buy a memorial stone after he died, and she thought a diamond would be just about right.—Florida Times-Union.

Women Trainers

In Mexican campaigns the women always accompany their husbands in the army, so the soldiers are always kept in fighting trim.—Arizona Record.

Honorably Discharged

We have noticed an increase locally in the number of men who are being honorably discharged from the army recently, but were rather surprised at the large number announced by the War Department.

Around 550,000 officers and enlisted men have been discharged from the army between December 7, 1941, and August 31, 1943, according to the War Department. Approximately 200,000 of the men are said to be over 38 years of age and were released to accept employment in essential industry or agriculture. The remaining were discharged on account of physical and mental disability.

In view of the need both in the armed forces and in the civilian production responsibility, this is a wise move on the part of the War Department. A man discharged under these conditions should not feel that he has not served his country well, but that he is being placed where he can best serve by the discharge.

Registration By-Products

Registration for the fourth ration book has had worth-while effects, according to the Christian Science Monitor. First, is the fresh emphasis on the fact that rationing is based primarily on the neighborly idea of sharing fairly so, that everyone can have enough, and only secondarily on the need to prevent anyone from taking too much.

The paper also pointed out the fact that the voluntary work of the teachers as clerks, often in cases long after dark, reinforced the impression of community cooperation. It also recalled the oft-forgotten fact that the ration boards themselves are groups of neighbors intent on the common good, not cogs in a bureaucracy intent on cutting down on supplies.

The second valuable effect pointed out was of the registration experience of many citizens who have no-school age children, with the brief contact with the school teachers. In these days of additional demands on teachers, who have stayed on the job, despite the many inducements to go into better paid war production jobs, every additional touch of interest helps.

The Junior Red Cross Enrolls For Service

This being a total war, there is an obligation upon all of us no matter how young or humble to participate in it. Our school children have an important place in the war picture. While they are not required to muster a gun, they can help in their own way.

It is heartening to report that America's boys and girls are "backing the attack" with all their might. The records of the American Junior Red Cross with its more than 17,000,000 members is a clear indication of it. The Nation's largest youth-serving organization, the Junior Red Cross harnessed their enthusiasm, patriotism and energies in behalf of the war effort, and the results are truly prodigious: last year 9,000,000 comforts and recreational articles were made for the armed forces—12,000,000 since Pearl Harbor; 100,000 gift boxes were sent abroad for children of allied nations; more than 50,000 tons of salvageable material were collected; more than 300,000 Christmas menu covers made for the U. S. Navy. Even this record will be exceeded during the coming school year because the demand from our armed forces will be greater.

However great these material results, they cannot be compared to the moral and spiritual values which the school children derive from Junior Red Cross membership. The students develop a loving interest in their fellowmen which is motivating force of the American Red Cross. They learn to know the true value of sympathy, compassion, and the thrill of helping the other fellow. They recognize the responsibility of the strong to help the weak — of charity in its highest sense.

Moreover, they receive an education in the brotherhood of man and in international friendship. They have a program of correspondence with children of other lands which is bound to result in greater understanding.

The noblest world-wide project of the Junior Red Cross is the National Children's Fund, through it they have brought food, clothing, and medicines to the children of war-torn United Nations lands. Thousands of Russian war orphans; Polish war refugees in East Africa, a war nursery in England, and Icelandic children are helped.

The Junior Red Cross represents the finest flowering of American civilization, and we are proud of it.—Franklin Press.

WATCH ON THE RHINE!



HERE and THERE

By
HILDA WAY GWYN

Outside of personal loss in the casualty lists, the present coal shortage is, perhaps, the first real pinch that the war has brought to us in this section. . . . We were assured in good faith, we feel certain by the coal dealers that after the middle of November coal would start moving in this area and that there was no actual shortage, but before relief seems in sight for us here there is not only a shortage, but real suffering, we are told. . . . we have avoided writing about the coal situation for we read so many contradictory reports in the papers that it is difficult to know the true conditions. . . . (As one editorial writer recently wrote, the more he reads about it the less he knows.) . . . But even so, most of us have come to our own conclusions that somebody is afraid to buck the labor powers, and as a result not only individuals will suffer, but war production will be seriously hampered. The situation offers many serious angles. We heard recently from an authoritative source that the British could not understand strikes in a country during war time. . . . Well they have nothing on us, neither can we. In the first place we find ourselves asking the same question as the British are, "Where is the government authority?" . . . Why don't they draft the strikers, as they have the cream of our manhood, for their work is certainly an essential for both the home and battle front?

No matter whether a man wants to leave his home and fight or not, if the draft board classifies him in I-A without deferment he has to go. We are not complaining about this system. It is a just and fair one. We are at war, our very homes are being threatened. Every red blooded man should feel that he must do his part. But what special privilege has the man in the coal mine to buck at such a time as this? Is it any more dangerous in the mines than it is flying a plane on a mission over Germany? . . . Does the miner face death more surely than men in the

fleets out in the Pacific? How about the armies in North Africa, in Italy, in Sicily, and along the threatened second front? These boys are taking what the government offers them in pay, but we do not hear any great howl of complaint from them. . . . We all know that the ways of government are thick with intrigue. . . . and politics is in everything from our churches to the most isolated voting pole in our nation. The game seems inevitable. But there should be rules for everything, and when a people can uphold the vital work of a nation, somebody should start investigating.

The world has become a mighty small place today, and we hate to feel that in such a crisis as this we could not manage our home affairs better than this. Don't you know that Hitler is enjoying our situation. We feel sure it is being publicized as a proof of the discord of America and played up as a great show of our weakening. . . . Put yourself in their place. . . . Would we not get satisfaction to gloat that there was such disharmony in Germany that even the people were being denied fuel. Wouldn't he be saying. . . . "Well President Roosevelt had better look after his affairs at home, instead of taking time out to confer with Churchill." Yes any of us would. Maybe this is one time that the American Press has been too repressed, but there is the side of not wanting to agitate discord at this time, trying to trust that the government would get matters adjusted. . . . During the past week we have read scores of different slants on the subject. . . . We are told there is plenty of coal if the situation was properly handled. The public had a panicky reaction a few weeks back, now they are about to loose faith. This is bad at a time like this.

Enough of an unpleasant subject. . . . We heard a woman during the week say, "I am simply going to cut down my Christmas card list, what is the use of sending cards to

Inside WASHINGTON

Many a Rough Surprise Ahead for German Army | Stormovik Planes Too Tough for Nazi Tanks

Special to Central Press

WASHINGTON—There are many new and nasty surprises for the Germans as the United Nations storm ahead on the embattled road to Berlin.

Along with a general discussion of the Russian-destined front in western France, United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov and their aides will discuss new weapons of war to hasten the end of the global conflict.

Informed sources now are certain that Hull and Eden will tell Molotov that no French front can be opened up until spring—probably May—when the usually turbulent waters of the English channel are calm.

New War Weapons Readied
But new implements of war will be ready when the time comes to strike. These are being developed and tested in American and British laboratories and trial fields in the utmost secrecy. They will more than counteract any surprises which the German scientists have in store for the invaders from the democracies.

Responsible quarters think it unlikely that Hitler will use gas as a last desperate gamble to prevent defeat. They hasten to point out that vast supplies of gas are available to the United Nations—and that the Nazis would come off a terrible second best in war's extremest savagery.

In the field of secret weapons, the Russians have gone the Nazis one better in mass-producing a "tank buster" on wings. This lethal device has smashed entire Panzer divisions to bits on the Russian plains.

The Russian cannon-carrying, armored Stormovik fighting plane is credited with being one of the most potent counter weapons that has sent the German legions reeling groggily backward across the Ukraine and beyond the Dnieper.

One American observer recently returned from Russia was so enthusiastic in his praise of the Stormovik that he declared: "This flying tank buster has outmoded the armored forces."

Military experts are not quite so positive in their statements, but they agree that the Stormovik is a "red hot" counter to the tank forces and has been a potent factor in stopping the Germans.

The plane is virtually a flying steel hull. The entire fuselage enclosing the engine, cannons, pilot and observer machine gunner—even the gasoline tanks—is sheathed in armored steel that will stop anything short of a direct hit by a heavy-caliber shell.

Fifty-caliber machine gun bullets bounce off this armored shell like pebbles. Even the propeller boss, housing the mechanism for changing the propeller pitch, is armored.

The plane carries two armor-piercing 37-mm. cannon, flies at high speed in low altitude attacks and has even knocked out the German Tiger tank—a 60-ton monster.

ONE SOLDIER stationed in Washington will have an epic story to hand down to his grandchildren which does not concern the war at all.

The other day, leaving the war department, he stepped into a cab and asked the driver to take him to the Army War college, but under wartime regulations the cab had to pick up a full load before leaving.

A couple of minutes later a lieutenant and a captain, whose identities must remain secret, came along and upon being informed of the cab's destination, Face Red!

Hardly had the machine left the Pentagon building when the captain curtly said, "Driver, we are in a hurry to reach the Union station. Take us there first and then you can drop your other passenger at the War college."

For a moment the silence was so thick it could be cut. Then said the caddy to the captain: "The law says the first passenger dictates the route of the cab. . . . when you got in I told you I was headed for the War college, and," the caddy ironically continued, "I hope you like it, sir, because that's where you're going!"

State College Hints To Farm Homemakers

Make sewing easier by using everyday ordinary household articles in a better way:

Needles: Needles are scarce and getting scarcer. Good care will help them last. The black paper they come in prevents rust, but if the needles should become rusty run them through fine steel wool, if you have it, or through a piece of beeswax, or an emery bag. Don't leave needles in an emery bag because they'll rust.

To keep needles and pins within easy reach when you are sewing, fasten a woolen cloth to the top bar of your sewing machine.

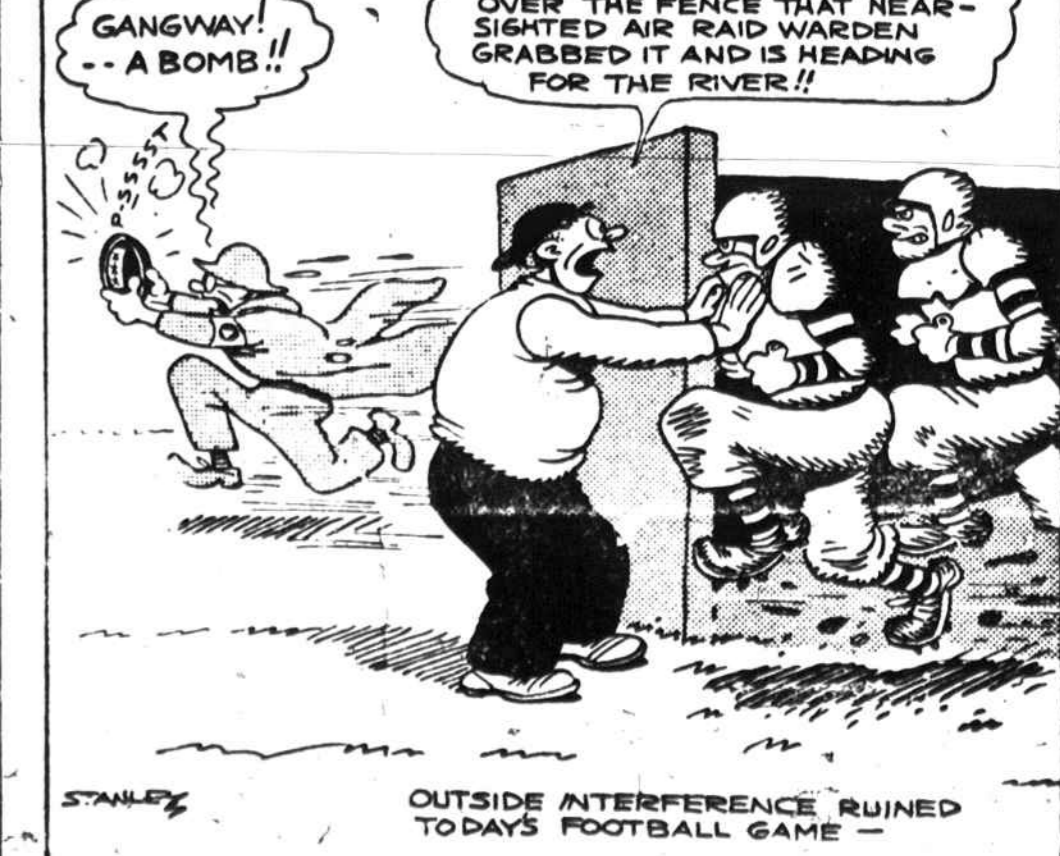
Thread: Basting thread is less expensive than sewing thread. Use soft basting thread, or embroidery cotton for basting.

When you are sewing on buttons wax the thread on a piece of beeswax, or paraffin, to make it smooth and strong. This is a good sewing trick, too: lay a darned needle over the top of the button and bring each stitch over the needle to make a thread shank. Then, pull comes on the thread instead of the material. Tweezers are useful in pulling out basting threads. Old razor blades, the single-edged kind, will rip machine stitching in short order.

Make a Gauge: Use old cardboard to make a notched gauge for measuring small hems and seam allowances. Cardboard is handy for making scalloped edges. Of course, you'll make your pattern.

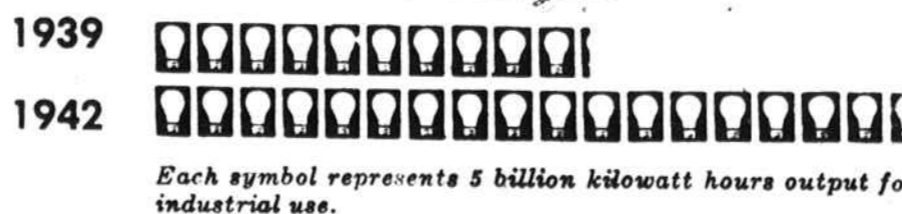
THE OLD HOME TOWN

By STANLEY

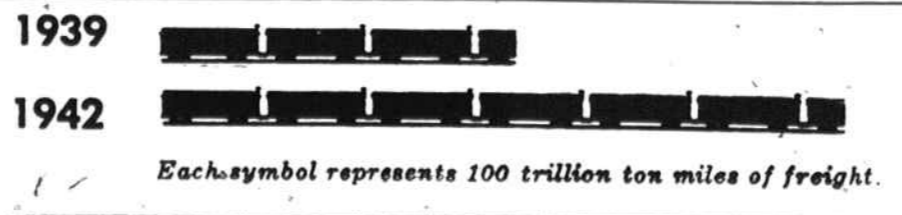


Increased Demand Placed On Service Industries by War

THE ELECTRIC UTILITIES



THE RAILROADS



THE TELEPHONE INDUSTRY



How war's impact has added to the responsibilities of America's utility, railroad and telephone industries is shown graphically in the above chart.

The magnitude of the added volume of work placed upon the men and women of these great service industries is difficult for the layman to grasp. The chart is worthy of study.

In every instance these industries have met war's challenge while maintaining practically normal standards of service to the civilian population. The workers who have quietly carried on these

enormous tasks are not eligible to receive official government awards for their truly great wartime accomplishments.

In an effort to give credit where credit is so obviously due, General Cable Corporation — the nation's leading independent supplier of electrical wires and cables, — has undertaken to publicize their records of accomplishment. An editorial from the "New York Times" calling attention to the patriotic contribution of these war workers, has been reproduced in a General Cable advertising release from Coast to Coast.