

# Jackson County Journal.

VOL. I NO. 7

SYLVA, N. C., JANUARY 17 1913

\$1.00 THE YEAR IN ADVANCE

## LEGISLATURE DOINGS.

## BATTLE WITH MOONSHINERS.

## LOCKE CRAIG INAUGURATED.

## LEGISLATION FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## SAD DEATH.

**HOUSE COMMITTEES.**  
Speaker Conner announces the following committees:  
Committees on Salaries and Fees—Clement, Koonce, Gather, Boney, McNider, Thomas (Davidson), Carroll, Cornwell, Murphy, Allred, Cromarie, Austin, Whiteford, Witty, Gordon, Bell, Connally, Noland, Mull.

Committee on Engrossing Bills—Noland, Cabelle, Austin, Mintz, Bynum, Deaver.

Committee on Constitutional Amendments—Justice, Gaither, Sikes, Williamson, Carlton, Keavis, Koonce, Stewart, Devin, Clark, Clement, Mull, Majeette, Porter, Thomas (Anson), Bynum, Dixon.

Committee on Agriculture—McLaughlin, Noland, Whitfield, Price, Griffin, Martin (Cumberland), Williams (Hertford), Burleson, White, McNair, Wilson, Cherry, Boney, Ross, Alred, Bumgarner, Wall, Stevens, Clayton, Butler, Crisp, Mewborne, Snel, Kector.

Committee on Corporations—Allred, Leilinger, Gibbs, McNider, McPhail, Deaver, Wooten, Young (Hartford), Mills, Bennett, Perry, Williams (Cabarrus), Williams (Buncombe), Cornwell, Martin (Cherokee), Thomas (Davidson), Britton.

Committee on Counties, Cities, Towns and Townships—Roberts, Dunning, Lilett, Gibbs, Newell, Bennett, McPhail, Dixon, Stevens, Witty, Hutchins, McBryde, Bolic, Shook, Buchanan Griffin, Murphy, McMillan, Hrawley, Britton, Young (Vance), Haymore.

Committee on Courts and Judicial Districts—Witherspoon, Ray, Stevens, Stephenson, Tillet, Kellum, Brawley, Whitefort, Long, Haymore, Faircloth, Ewae, Lunning, Allan, Noland, Mull.

Committee on Health—Cox, Kilman, Turner, Eynum, Patton, Kodman, Gordon, Bellamy, Brawley, Miller, Price, White, Kector, McMillan, Hall, Cherry, Bell, Dellinger, Faircloth.

Committee on Insurance—Long, Dunning, Capelle, Allen, Hatchett, McMillan, Hodges, Lellamy, Gold, Roy, Forter, Williams (Hartford), Miller, Ferguson, Turner, Hall, Kilman, Austin, Stephenson, Gattling.

**BILLS INTRODUCED.**  
Mr. Sikes: To punish the making of false statements to obtain money or credit.

Mr. Stewart: To prevent hazing colleges and universities.

Mr. Stewart: To protect beneficiary under second mortgage.

Mr. Stewart: To prevent tipping (laughter).

Mr. Stewart: To require railroad companies to accept mileage on the lines.

Mr. Roberts, of Buncombe: To establish Western training school for teachers.

Mr. Martin: To fix salaries of officers of Cherokee county.

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According to information given the Journal by Internal Revenue officer R. B. Sams, there was a desperate battle between the officers and a band of moonshiners early Sunday morning, near Marble in Cherokee County, which resulted in killing Mack Moss, the leader of the blockaders.

The officers had been informed of an illicit distillery operating in that locality and went in search of the still. The officers, Theo. D. Shelton and W. M. Jloy, accompanied by four deputies summonsed at Murphy, for this raid, went in search of the still. While traveling through a ravine near the still, they were fired upon from ambush. The officers returned the fire and their assailants fled. The officers went in pursuit and found the body of Moss, and captured the still, arresting one of the blockaders. Moss is said to have been a dangerous man the officers had been warned against him.

Deputy Collector Jnc. B. Ensley of this place, had been with the other officers up to Saturday evening but, had returned to Sylva to spend Sunday with his family.

## SOUTH EXCELLS.

Washington, D. C., January, 9.—President Finley, of the Southern Railway Company, commenting today upon the record of cotton mill construction during the calendar year 1912, said:

"The Southeastern States led all other sections of the country in cotton mill development in 1912. There were 37 new mills built in the United States during the year. Of these 20 were in the Southeastern States. Out of 533, 100 new spindles 427,000, or 80 per cent, were in Southeastern mills, and out of 9,774 new looms, 6,450, or 66 per cent, were in Southeastern mills. These figures refer only to new mills and take no account of the large additions made during the year to existing plants by which the manufacturing capacity of the section was largely increased. The aggregate increase has been so great as practically to insure the maintenance of the record made by the cotton producing states in the year ended August 31, 1912, when the mills of the South consumed more cotton than those of all other sections of the United States."

## AREAS BELOW SEA LEVEL.

All the continents, with the possible exception of South America, contain areas of dry land which are below sea level.

In North America, according to the United States Geological Survey, the lowest point is in Death Valley, California, 276 feet below sea level; but this is a slight depression compared to the basin of the Dead Sea, in Palestine, Asia, where the lowest dry-land point is 1,290 feet below sea level. In Africa the lowest point is the Desert of Sahara, about 150 feet below sea level, but Sahara as a whole is not below sea level, although until recently the greater part was supposed to be. In Europe the lowest point at present known is on the Caspian Sea, 86 feet below sea level. In Australia the lowest point is at Lake Torrens, about 25 feet below sea level.

From the time Mr. and Mrs. Craig arrived in Raleigh Tuesday night until the inaugural ceremonies were completed Wednesday afternoon there was something doing in Raleigh all the time, ending with the inaugural ball at night. Visitors poured into the city from all parts of the state, until it was estimated that 20,000 North Carolinians had come to that city to see Locke Craig inaugurated as governor. The weather was fair and balmy and the whole city seemed in holiday attire.

The ceremonies were opened at the Auditorium with a prayer by Dr. R. T. Vann, of Meredith College. Mr. Craig said in part:

"Gentlemen of the General Assembly, and my fellow citizens: The spirit of progress pervades the Union and the people demand legislation responsive to the impulse of the age.

North Carolina will not continue to march in the rear of the procession of the states. She is impatient for the advance. Throbbing with energy, potential with accomplishment she looks expectant to this administration and to this general assembly. I believe that you senators and representatives will perform your task with wisdom and courage and that your work will be for the welfare of this generation and of four posterity. The responsibility is ours, the opportunity is ours.

The first duty of the state is to protect the citizens in the enjoyment of their rights, to protect the weak from the oppression of the strong. This is what the men were doing at Rummymede.

### FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS.

The discriminations which the railroads have made against North Carolina in freight rates is the injustice of arbitrary power. It has already worked irreparable injury; it has already cost our people millions of dollars and driven from our territory industries the value of which we cannot estimate. These corporations have the protection of our laws, they operate by our license, they enjoy privileges and exercise the sovereign power of eminent domain granted by the state. They collect excessive rates from our people that cheaper rates may be granted to the people of adjoining states.

### COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The time has come for the state to exercise her sovereign authority and compel the attendance of her children upon the schools. The child cannot work to advantage but its mind is eager for knowledge and most retentive. His character is responsive to culture. The factory is no place for the child. The drudgery of toil is not his rightful inheritance before his bones are hard or his muscles are firm. If we grind the seed corn, there will be a failure in the crop of men.

### HIGHWAYS

Improved highways are the arteries of the country. They create organized communities of isolated families and make these communities a part of the life of the great world. Dynamite and steam shovel are making through the hills and through the granite of the mountain pathways for the locomotive. The improved road would give the farmers access to the railroads, to the church, and to the school during all seasons of the year. Good roads stimulates improvement. They enrich the soil. They build anew the school house, the church and the home. They arouse ambition and generous emulation. They increase the value of every acre of land that they touch and the value of every man, woman and child whose house they pass. No community can hope for progress without the good road. We cannot have the benefits of modern civilization without it. It is not an expense; it is an investment that pays one hundred per cent dividend every year. And more, it brings culture and contentment and a better social life. Every community in the state must have it. The cost is much less than it was a few years ago.

As I see the situation the most pressing fundamental needs of the public schools are:

1. Longer terms for the country schools.
2. Better attendance.
3. More efficient teaching and better salaries therefor.
4. More efficient supervision.

These are logically bound together to secure them the people must provide by taxation more money. To justify the expenditure of more money, taxpayers have a right to demand that all the children for whose education they are taxed shall be brought into the schools to guarantee the protection against ignorance for which they pay. The taxpayers and the parents, if required to send their children to school, have a right to demand a guarantee of better qualified teachers and more efficient supervision for the additional money paid.

To aid in meeting these needs the General Assembly of 1913 will be asked for the following legislation:

1. To provide a six months school for every child in the State.
2. To provide for the bringing of children between the ages of 8 and 15 into the school and for keeping them there regularly by compulsory attendance law with adequate provisions for effective enforcement by truancy officers.
3. To provide for raising the standard and increasing the efficiency of the profession of teaching by a system of uniform examination, gradation and certification of teachers by a state board of examiners.
4. To provide for more supervision by raising the required qualifications in scholarship, experience and training for county superintendents after a fixed future date, by encouraging the employment of competent superintendents for their entire time, by specifically authorizing the employment of assistant superintendents in large counties, and providing for the union of two or more small counties for the employment by agreement of the county boards of education thereof of one county superintendent for all these counties for his entire time.

A Minimum Term of Six Months for Every Public School.

The first and most urgent need of public schools is a minimum term of six months for every public school in the State, and therefore the first and most urgent duty of the General Assembly of 1913, is to make adequate provision for this. In development of our public school system this is the prime necessity in order to maintain proportion and symmetry of the parts of the whole system, to do equal justice to all, and to place within easy reach of all a mastery of at least the elements of learning that constitute the foundations of all education and intelligent citizenship.

For the year ending June 30, 1912, the average length of the rural white school term in North Carolina was 97.62 days. Sixty-three counties had an average rural school term of more than five and less than six months, and only five counties had an average rural school term of more than six months. According to a diagram recently published by the United States Bureau of Education, based on the statistics of 1910, for North

Bryson City Times.

The death angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred McLean of Whittier Friday morning and took from them their little daughter Vinnie, about four years old. She was buried Saturday evening at the Whittier cemetery. We sympathize with the bereaved parents in their sad loss, but trust they may be comforted by the thought that many are only given as a sweet bud on earth to blossom in heaven.

Carolina, the school term in the towns and cities of the State for city boys and girls is up to the average of the United States, but the average rural school term of North Carolina for the country boys and girls, according to these statistics of 1910, was the lowest in the American Union with the single exception of New Mexico. Though we have pulled up our average rural school term several days since 1910, it would seem to be a tragic and humiliating truth that we stand close to the bottom in the average length of our country schools, and that in the majority of the counties of the State the the country boys and girls have a shorter term, and consequently a poorer chance to prepare themselves for the constantly increasing competition with trained min s in an age of universal education and for the battle of life, that is growing fiercer and keener every year than the country boys and girls of other portions of the United States, with the possible exception of one or two states. Eighty two per cent of the children of the State are country boys and girls. The average of intelligence and efficiency, the power and the general prosperity of the State must be determined by the education and training of the eighty-two per cent dwelling in the country and villages not of the eighteen per cent dwelling in the cities and towns. The progress, prosperity, and safety of the minority residing in the towns and cities must be, in the last analysis, determined by the strength, virtue, intelligence, and efficiency of this large country population.

I appeal to the parents of these county boys and girls, to all broad-minded and far-sighted citizens of the towns and cities, to every citizen of North Carolina that loves his State and his people, that believes in the right of every child in a democracy to have an equal chance with every other child to make the most of himself through equality of educational opportunity, to join in an insistent and persistent demand upon the members of the General Assembly of 1913 to make adequate provision for at least a six-month school term for every country boy and girl. The state is able to provide it, the children need it and are entitled to it, the demands of the age require it, the results in increased intelligence and efficiency will justify it, the people want it and will approve it. Gentlemen of the General Assembly, whatever else you do, your first duty for the development of the educational system of your State is to provide at least a six-month school term for every child in the State.—By. J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A few people freeze to death many more die in overheated room.