

Jackson County Journal

VOL. IV NO. 7

SYLVA, N. C., JAN. 5, 1918

\$1.50 THE YEAR IN ADVANCE

JACKSON BOY IN GALVESTON, TEX.

Dear Editor:—If you will permit me, I will write a few words through the Journal.

I am at Galveston at present. I enlisted in the United States Marine Corps July 5, 1917, at Phoenix, Ariz., and went to San Francisco, Cal., and went through my training there, and on September 15, I was turned over for duty, went aboard the Buffalo on September 18, and started south. For ten days I saw no land; we went through the Panama Canal October 1, landed at Colon about four o'clock P. M., that is on the Atlantic side, and while the negroes were coaling the ships we were at liberty. And oh, gee! we were all "broke" but one big old fat fellow, who was an engineer when he joined the M. C. and he gave us all \$2.50 each. We thought we were rich, for our dollar is worth as much as two of their's. This was a beautiful place, real old fashioned, and the cocoanut and banana trees were growing for shade trees, and the streets were full of pretty "senoritas"—Spanish girls—and they were sure friendly. We just went to eating fruit.

On the evening of the 2nd we pulled anchor and started north. We saw quite a few whales and sharks; hit a storm just off Cape Lookout, and believe me, it was some storm. The old tub would almost stand on her nose and roll back and forth until almost every soldier of the sea was so sick they wished they were in the cavalry.

But on a fine morning we pulled in at Norfolk and we were glad to get ashore. Then there had been no arrangements to take us up by rail, we had to try our old friend again; and we sailed up the Potomac within about forty miles of Washington, when the skipper got afraid to go any farther and dropped anchor. So all we could do was to stand upon top deck and wish we were with our best girl, or in a much warmer place than Virginia. While we were there we got a wireless wanting to know where that bunch of marines were. The captain and the skipper went ashore in a small boat and wired to Washington to send down after us. So the captain told us to put on all the clothes we had, for we would go up the river as soon as the tug arrived. The tug got there about 3 a. m. and with a few minutes work we had our sea togs on and were sailing up that cold river as fast as the little boat could run. We landed at Quantico at about 8 a. m. and went into camp. We stayed there about three weeks and I was going to get a furlough, when I came an order for 109 Co. and my furlough went to the waste basket. We shouldered arms and marched to town, went to Philadelphia by rail and went to work lading ship, the Hancock.

We pulled out about 6 p. m. the next day, went around Florida and through the gulf to Galveston, built camp and got to business. This is a fine camp. The Marines Army Coast Artillery are all here, and the Aviation Camp is just a little north.

We had some storm here yesterday; it blew most of our tents down and we only had an oil stove for heat. We almost froze; but it is a great deal warmer now.

As my letter is getting rather long, will bring it to an end, wishing the Journal and all its readers good luck.

Goodbye until I see old Jackson again, which I hope won't be very long, as some days I get kind of blue. Would appreciate cards and letters, and if this gets by the waste basket will write again.

J. ROBT. BUMGARDNER.
109 Co. 8th Reg. U. S. M. C., Galveston, Tex.

UNITED STATES ARMY NEEDS LUMBERMEN

Washington, January 21st.—So urgent is the need for lumbermen and road builders for immediate service in France that the War Department has made an exception to its previous ruling, and will now allow experienced men of draft age to enlist, under certain conditions.

Any man between eighteen and forty-one years of age, who is qualified physically and by experience, may enlist for this service; but they must obtain permission to do so from Major C. E. Clark, Chief of Engineers Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., by mail or telegraph. The men required will be sent to France as soon as they are assembled, without being held here for military training.

Tremendous quantities of lumber are required by the American troops in France. A special regiment, known as the 20th Engineers, is being recruited to cut timber in the forests of France and manufacture it in lumber. This regiment will include experienced men of every class required in lumber camp operations.

The 20th Engineers needs immediately 2,000 woodmen, saw mill men, machinists and others who have worked at lumbering. It also needs 3,000 men who have worked at road building. These men are to construct roads from the wood to the mills and from the mills to the distributing depots. In connection with both the lumbering and road-building operations complete crews of men experienced in the great variety of machinery used and in the camp and repair work involved are required.

COULDN'T HOLD DOWN HIS JOB.

Blood Got So Bad Was Almost Paralyzed On One Side, Legs Swelled Up.

LAYED OFF FROM WORK FOR NEARLY FIVE YEARS!

"After suffering for years and being unable to work I am glad to say that once more I feel like my old self and am back on the job," declares another of these many men who had to give up work through poor health.

Miners, trainmen, mechanics and men of all kinds who spend most of their time out of doors, often lay off and can't even hold down their jobs because of blood or indigestion trouble that gradually, and like a thief in the night, steals their strength and health away. Read what this well known Princeton, W. Va., mechanic says about it.

"I suffered from blood poisoning on my leg and partial paralysis on one side of my body and had stomach trouble bad. I would wake up with a numbness on my whole left side. My leg swelled up and turned purple and it got so bad I was unable to work for nearly five years. Then a friend of mine advised me to get some Acid Iron Mineral and in three days after those long years of suffering my leg healed except a tiny spot and that was gone soon afterwards. The numbness and paralysis left me and I feel better than I have felt in many years. It cured me of all my troubles and boosted me up so good I am back at work for many years," writes W. H. Richards, Sr., Princeton, W. Va.

If a man lets his blood go until it is sluggish and full of acids and poisons until he can hardly walk, much less keep up with the times. Many a man is plugging along hardly making both ends meet because bad health holds him back. The fellow who gets "over the top" of these high cost of living days is the fellow with speed, real health, red blood; good digestion, and appetite, and for this thousands of people right here in West Virginia endorse Acid Iron Mineral. Get a dollar bottle of nearest drug store. See interesting folder wrapped around each bottle. Sold at Sylva Pharmacy. Advt.

Weekly War News Digest

Stories of Activities and Conditions Throughout the United States and on the Battle Fronts from Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN FORCES NOW SIX TIMES AS LARGE AS IN SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

There were 1,428,630 enlisted men and 110,865 officers in the United States Army at the beginning of 1918, more than one and a half times as large as any force ever before mobilized by this Nation, according to a statement by Secretary of War Baker.

During the war with Spain the Army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The Army in the field and in training now is practically six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American War.

About 45,000 officers are commissioned from civil life in the two series of training camps, nearly eight times as many as the number of officers in the Regular Army April 1, 1917.

MATCHES AND OTHER ARTICLES BARRED FROM FOREIGN MAILS

Postmasters are directed not to accept for shipment to members of Expeditionary Forces packages containing matches, cigar lighters, or solidified alcohol, including the preparation called "Sterno" or canned heat.

It is not deemed safe to send these articles to mails for foreign countries or for United States vessels, including marines ashore in other countries.

DEFECTIVE EYES CAUSE MANY MEN FIRST PASSED TO BE REJECTED AT CAMPS

Examination of the records of 10,000 men passed for military service by local boards and then rejected by camp surgeons show that nearly 22 per cent of the final rejections were caused by defective eyes.

Teeth were responsible for 8.59 per cent; hernia, 7.37 per cent; ear, 5.94 per cent; heart disease, 5.87 per cent; tuberculosis, 5.47 per cent.

Attempts to evade military duty by deception regarding physical condition were very few.

MEN WITH TRADES HAVE CHANCE FOR ADMISSION INTO SIGNAL CORPS

Men qualified along certain lines, although registered under the selective service law, may be inducted into the land division of the Signal Corps, which is in need of men for the following duties:

Chauffeurs, motorcycle drivers, and gas engine repairmen for duty in field and telegraphers, both wire and radio; telephone men, including switchboard operators, telephone repairmen, and men skilled in testing and repairing telephone lines; telephone and telegraph linemen; photographers, still and moving; homing-pigeon men; radio men who are familiar with installing radio apparatus; men qualified as cooks, clerks, stenographers, blacksmiths, meteorologists, cobblers, cable men, etc.

Men inducted for this division, unless otherwise requested by the chief Signal Officer of the Army, are sent to Fort Leavenworth Kans.

75,000 COLORED MEN CALLED INTO ARMY BY SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW

Eight per cent of 9,586,508 men registered under the selective service law are colored. Of these nearly 200,000 have been called and more 75,000 have been certified for

service. Out of every 100 men called, 96 were certified for service and 64 were rejected, exempted or discharged, while out of every 100 white citizens called, 25 were certified for service.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES OFFER WAR COURSES FOR WOMEN STUDENTS

Reports from 150 colleges and universities show that many typical war courses for women are being given. Among them are landline telegraphy, automobile mechanics, nautical astronomy, navigation, elementary nursing, first aid, principles of war relief, draftsmanship, medical laboratory methods, map drawing, surgical dressings.

Usually these courses are given a time formerly devoted to recreation.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER CRITICIZES PUNISHMENT OF SOLDIER'S WIFE

The Committee on Public Information has made the following translation of an article appearing in the Bremer Buerger-Zeitung:

"A soldier's wife who had gathered wood in the common forest of Waldkirch, near Frieberg in Breisgau, was sentenced for the offence in the following terms:

"Mrs. Clara Ganter, on June 13, 1917, has removed from the common forest of Waldkirch, Sec. I 73, one lot of dry fir twigs of the value of 10 pfennig. In punishment thereof she is sentenced to a fine of 1 mark and one day's imprisonment."

"The husband of the culprit has been for three years at the front, she herself has three small children to support in her dire poverty. Similar reports of punishment should be reported in greater numbers. Our bureaucracy understands how to employ this period of shortage of wood on a large scale for the benefit of the treasury."

MEN TRAINING FOR NAVY HAVE BENEFIT OF LIBRARIES AND CLUBS

The Army and Navy Commission on Training Camp Activities, in addition to the work being done in Army camps and contentments, now has its representatives in every training station of the Navy and at every place where enlisted men are preparing for sea service.

There are 86 clubs for sailors at camps and in adjacent cities. There are reading and writing rooms, assembly halls, and some of the clubs have arrangements for athletic, swimming pools and gymnasiums. In the 18 camps there are given each week 92 entertainments ranging from professional performances, lectures, and exhibitions, to club nights and weekly dances.

More than 60,000 books have been furnished ships and stations by the American Library Association. The Y. M. C. A. has 42 buildings and tents in the various camps.

COLOR OF CORD ON HAT DENOTES SERVICE OF WEARER

Just as the stars and stripes on the shoulder proclaim ranking officers, the hat cord denotes the branch of service each private has entered.

Light blue signifies Infantry; scarlet, Artillery; yellow, Cavalry; buff, Quartermasters Corp; scarlet and white, Engineers Corp; orange and white, Signal Corp; scarlet and black, Ordnance; black and white, field clerk; maroon, Medical Corps;

black and gold, officers; silver and black, adjutant general's clerk; green, instructor Home Guards; green and white, Home Guards. These cords are worn only on service hats.

Cadet aviators wear as hat bands inch and a half white ribbon and on coat collars insignia representing the aviation branch of the Signal Corps, propeller blades.

Haiti has forbidden the export of food-stuffs to countries at war with the United States and countries associated with them in the war.

SOY BEANS AND HOW TO OBTAIN SEED

Farmers desiring soy beans should get in touch with the county agent at once and engage their seed now, for they are being bought rapidly by outsiders in large quantities. Every indication leads one to believe that prices will not be any lower, but on the contrary they are likely to be even higher than last spring because of the great demand.

Above all years we should have the bumper crop of soy beans in the county this year, not only because of the high nutritive value of the bean itself, which yields from 10 to 40 per acre, but because as a grazing crop for swine it is unexcelled in western North Carolina. It makes an excellent hay crop to feed sheep and cattle during the winter. Moreover the soy bean adds to the productive power of the land. By sending its roots deep into the hard subsoil the soy beans aids as a sub soil plow which is the best on the market. At the same time the roots bring up unavailable potash, that is potash that can be used only by legume plants, and render it available to other plants.

The soy bean adds nitrogen, the most expensive fertilizer to the soil by extracting it from the air. There about 35,000 tons of nitrogen above each acre of land making an equivalent of 225,000 tons of nitrate of soda, which is worth \$75.00 per ton.

Remember you will need the soy beans to pasture the brood sow and her litter, for we must raise 850 more hogs in the county this year than last. Will you do your part?

NOTICE TO FARMERS

Ground lime has been priced to the county agent at \$2.60 F. O. B. Sylva, burnt lime at 36c per bushel in car loads. Farmers desiring lime should leave their orders at once at this office. It is not generally advisable to use lime on land that grows clover well.

An attempt will be made to order fertilizer in car lots if all farmers desiring acid phosphate will leave their orders at once with the county agent. Remember that it takes a long time for freight to reach its destination now. Moreover, if you do not order soon, it is very doubtful whether you will be able to obtain any fertilizer. Generally 16 per cent good is the most economical to buy, that is if you cannot procure 20 per cent goods. The cost of a pound of plant food in the former is usually less than the cost of a pound of plant food in 10 or 12 per cent goods, though the cost per ton including the filler is more. But it must be borne in mind that the filler has no fertilizing value. Again the purchaser of high grade goods saves the cost of freight and land-clearing charges.

Horticulturist Thompson made the following statement on the sweet potato situation:

You will recall that there was a scarcity of seed sweet potatoes and plants last year. Unless an active campaign is conducted to encourage farmers to hold good seed stock, the shortage in sweet potato seed and plants may be more serious

next spring than it was last season. The high prices being paid for sweet potatoes will tempt farmers to sell their crop. All having good standard stock free from disease should hold for planting.

See me if you need nitrate of soda.

J. M. McCLEUNG, Co. Agt.

HEATLESS MONDAY OBSERVED

The first heatless Monday was strictly observed and only the markets and one drug store remained open. The markets were open only part of the day.

There were several people from the country in town but the merchants strictly observed the order and would not open for any one.

The Sylva Tannery closed down everything they could shut down for five days as ordered by Dr. Garfield. They opened up Wednesday morning and seem to be getting a sufficient amount of coal to run on now.

The town has taken charge of the coal situation and is supplying the people in town with coal enough to tide them over this bitter cold weather.

DILLSBORO RED CROSS.

The ladies' work room, has taken on an appearance of real work now. The ladies seem to be very much interested and are finishing up the work so rapidly that we hope soon to have a box ready to send away. We have one machine already and the promise of several others, by the time of next meeting.

The purchasing committee has bought more material, this time the unbleached domestic, which is also being made into shirts and bandages. We have also a supply of yarn, to be made into sweaters and wristlets.

Ladies are invited to visit our work room on Tuesday afternoon and assist with the work. All help will be greatly appreciated.

TEACHER'S MEETING.

The following is the program of the Jackson County Teachers' Association to be held at the High School Auditorium January 26, 1918, at 11 a. m.

Prof. O. S. Dillard, President.
Miss Mary E. Wells, Secretary.
Invocation, Rev. E. R. Harris.
Business Session of the Association.
Mathematics in the Public Schools, Prof. F. L. Wells.

Address, Prof. F. I. Watson.
Reading, Miss Lura Sullivan.
Address, Rev. E. R. Harris.
Vocal Solo, Prof. R. H. Cooke.
Renewal of Certificates, Supt. J. N. Wilson.

Program Committee,
HOMER HENRY,
W. C. REED,
BETTY SNYDER.

PIGS IS PIGS AND SOWS IS SOWS.

One three year old pure-bred berkshire brood sow \$30.00.

One three-quarter berkshire gilt \$12.00.

Two pure-bred berkshire pigs seven weeks old \$12.00 each.

Geo. P. Miller.

HAD THE GRIP THREE WEEKS With January comes lagrippe. Lingering colds seem to settle in the system, causing one to ache all over, feel feverish and chilly, tired, heavy and drooping. Mrs. Lizzie Tyles, Henderson, Ky., writes: "My daughter had lagrippe for three weeks. I gave her Foley Honey and Tar and now she is all right."

Sylva Pharmacy, adv.