

# Jackson County Journal.

State Library

VOL. IV NO. 7

SYLVA, N. C., MAR 29 1918.

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## CRUELTY OF GERMANS SHOULD BE AVENGED

Brevard News.

A great many of us have limited opportunity to fully inform ourselves on the World War conditions, and I sometimes wonder if we have realized that our own Christianized America is endangered by the invasion of the Hell-hound Huns.

Madame Bernhardt, who has so delightfully entertained hundreds of American audiences, recently gave the press an account of her investigations in France, one of which related the acts of two enemy officers, accompanied by two privates. These brutes forced their way into an elegant French home, occupied by a husband, wife and two young daughters. The husband and wife were sent to the basement of the home, and there detained over night by the privates. The two daughters were kept until morning by the two officers, and before leaving the home of the abused family, the officers turned over to the two privates, the two young girls for further abuse.

In another home, a mother with a male babe in arms showed resistance. Her ears were cut off, and the hands of the baby amputated. Eighty war-beaten American soldiers are now in an army hospital in New York, supervised by Col. Duva, Commanding Medical Officer, where they are being nursed back to health under American freedom. One of these shell-torn boys, Albert Sykes, tells this story of the damnable acts of the German forces—the dirty curses:

"A dozen of our boys were out on night patrol duty. They failed to return, could not be found, and it was concluded they had been taken prisoners. So they had. The second night, however, these men in some unaccountable way found the way back to us. When dawn came, following the night after their disappearance, they were found lying out in front of our trenches. Every man had his eye gouged out, their bodies horribly mutilated, and some with hands and legs gone."

Do we feel secure here in the gorges of the Blue Ridge Mountains? If we have this feeling, let's disabuse our minds of such a thought. The enemy has gone over the mountains and through the gorges of Russia. Our mountains are no more secure from invasion than the Russian mountains. We say "Oh well, they won't try to cover the mountains." But they will. Why? we ask. Because the people of the Valley will take refuge here as they took refuge in the Russian mountains, and the enemy follows in the trail of his prey. If they come we cannot hope to suffer any less outrages and butchery than our foreign allies have suffered.

American money is collected by the "German-American Alliance," and is being sent to these German assassins as testified to by one John Tjark, treasurer of the "Alliance." He was made to testify before the Senate Sub-Committee holding hearings on Senator King's bill to revoke the "Alliance" Federal charter. Over eight hundred thousand dollars was collected by this gang, and while they were getting this sum together, they gave out the information that it was to fight prohibition and the anti-prohibitionists tumbled substantially.

The Third Liberty Bond Sale will be launched on April 6. Let us grasp this opportunity to help win the war, feed, clothe and arm our fighting forces while they are in the trenches, and give to them upon our return home, the perpetuated Americanism they are shedding in their blood.

"CHUCK."

## JACKSON COUNTY CHAPTER RED CROSS

Mrs. E. L. McKee, Mrs. M. Buchanan, Mrs. Mary Brinson, and Mr. A. J. Dills, Secretary of the Chapter, visited the Cullowhee auxiliary last Monday.

The formal organization of the Red Cross workers of Cullowhee will be at an early date. Arrangements are being made for a speaker, and patriotic music will be a feature of the evening.

Cullowhee will probably organize as a Branch of the Jackson County Chapter, as the membership will warrant such an organization. The ladies are enthusiastic and hope to do good work this spring. Mrs. Thomas Cox, chairman of the Auxiliary, is in constant communication with the Jackson County Chapter, and is directing the work well.

We expect great things from Cullowhee.

W. S. S.

## TYPHOID SEASON PREDICTED SOON

"There are at present only thirty-six cases of typhoid fever known to exist in North Carolina," according to a report just furnished by Dr. A. M. Crouch, State Epidemiologist. "This," continues the report, "is the lowest number of cases of typhoid known to exist in the State at any one time since typhoid fever was made a reportable disease. March, however, has shown the lowest number of deaths from typhoid of any month in the year for the last four years. The average for the entire State being less than thirteen deaths each year during March. Beginning with April, the number of deaths each month increases rapidly to an average of 141 for August after which the monthly deaths decrease rapidly until the following March."

The special warning contained in the report is to guard against flies which carry the disease germs from open back closets through unscreened kitchen and dining room windows to pollute and poison food and drink. Thorough screening of every door and window is urged, together with the construction of sanitary closets which will exclude flies, the swarming of stray flies found in the house and the still more general use of anti-typhoid vaccine as a preventive.

W. S. S.

## HASTINGS TO BE NAMED POSTMASTER AT SYLVA

(Asheville Times)

Washington, March 23.—Harry Hastings has been appointed postmaster at Sylva to succeed J. J. Gray, who resigned last December to return to the ministry. Hastings came to Washington about two weeks ago and talked over his appointment with Congressman Zebulon Weaver, and postoffice department officials. It was understood at that time that a man named Oliver stood ahead of Hastings on the list of those who took the civil service examinations for the place.

The nomination of Hastings will probably be sent to the senate early next week.

W. S. S.

FOR SALE—One large sized Refrigerator. Good as new. Will be at bargain price. Apply to C. C. Collins, Sylva, N. C.

## WAR DEPT. WEEKLY REVIEW

Washington, March 25.—The text of the department's weekly review follows:

"The assault launched by the Germans against the British front has reopened the fighting season in the west" says the communication.

"This operation confirms to us that the German higher command is unable to control the strategic situation through political agencies has been forced to engage in a desperate military venture in an effort to retain its domination over the people of the central empires and force a victorious peace by the fortune of arms.

"The German attack began with a brief but overwhelming artillery bombardment.

"From Croisilles, south of Vendeuil, a distance of 47 miles, the Germans concentrated this preliminary barrage in which a number of Austrian batteries participated.

"The German infantry divisions there upon advanced to the attack along the flanks of the salient in front of Cambrai. Fighting continues. While the Germans have been able to make headway no definite enveloping movement is yet outlined.

"It would be premature to express an opinion regarding the tactical phases of the operations now taking place. We must expect further changes in the combat situation which we are inevitable in a battle of such magnitude.

"Enemy casualties have been exceedingly heavy. The extension of the battle front is possible.

"Prior to the German attack the American troops were successful in a number of raids into the enemy lines, providing there alertness and initiative.

"Our own forces in training in Lorraine are still holding on to the trenches which were captured last week. In this region our artillery is continuing to batter the German lines and a number of scouting parties, which penetrated the German positions, report that enemy works have been considerably damaged.

"In our sector north of Toul, our artillery has successfully bombarded enemy works and billets behind their lines. During a raid one of our patrols, reached the second German line and returned with out suffering any casualties. In this area the enemy made a thrust against the French forces on our flank. Our own forces became engaged. The Germans were driven off.

"A hostile raid was also attempted against our forces at another point. This operation was preceded by a strong barrage. Our infantry, well supported by artillery, was able to stop the attacking column before our trenches were reached. Our troops raided hostile works east of Luneville. In the Luneville area the enemy used a considerable number of gas shells causing only slight casualties. Gas bombardments were noted in Lorraine.

"The French front has also been extremely active. Large raiding operations were undertaken. A brisk French attack against the hostile trenches in Malancourt Wood resulted in the penetration of the enemy line. Another very successful raid was conducted against the adjacent positions near Cheppy Wood. American officers, who are training with French units, participated in these operations.

"The Germans temporarily were able to penetrate the French trenches. However, there has been no indication of an extension of the German offensive. The French have taken over the important

North Sea segment of the western front, which had been held by the French.

"Simultaneously with the German offensive operations in the west we note further hostile activity in Italy, which may be the prelude to an offensive in this theater. An Austrian detachment launched a heavy assault in the Frenzela Valley and was able to penetrate into the advance outposts, but was thereupon checked.

"The enemy is continuing to advance into Russia. Petrograd has been evacuated. The Russian general staff has been moved from Smolensk to Moscow."

W. S. S.

## GREEN'S CREEK

It has been quite a bit since we have noticed any items from Green's Creek, but the silence doesn't indicate that we have been removed from the map. However, I sometimes think that we all become mighty negligent about our every day duties. It seems that most of the Journal correspondents have evacuated their posts. I shall be glad of the day when they all return to their places and give us the news from the different parts of the country.

I have about decided that the Kaiser is a ground-hog. Why? Because he has a hole in the ground in which he goes every time he hears a little noise. At least that is the way our ground hogs do here.

Mr. Garland Reed was sent to the training camps at Camp Jackson last week, he being one of the two who were left from last fall's call. Mr. Reed was married to Miss Carmie Tatham, of Gay, Monday night, the 18th inst.

Misses Nancy and Belle Buchanan returned from Waynesville last week, where they have been visiting their sister.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hall of Asheville, are spending a few days here with Mr. Hall's father.

Messrs. Lawrence McMahan, Annis Green and Berlin Buchanan of Camp Sevier are spending a few days here with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Cole Brooks of Franklin is spending the week here with her father, Mr. G. W. Green.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hensley have moved to Clarksville, Ga., where Mr. Hensley holds a position.

Mr. Norman Hall has been visiting friends in Greenville and Greens, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bumgarner of Webster have moved here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Frizzell of Webster were here Tuesday visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cagle.

There is to be a debate here Wednesday night. The question is: "Resolved, That there should be a heavy tax on all dogs in North Carolina." I rather think that the tax should be imposed on the owner and not on the dog. SUNSHINE.

W. S. S.

## PROFIT PROBLEMS AND POINTERS

Half of an apple tree was sprayed three times and bore 2 barrels of marketable apples. The other half was not sprayed and bore one barrel of marketable apples. The difference was one barrel by spraying half of the tree, or 2 barrels if the hold tree had been sprayed. Apples are worth at least \$4.00 per barrel at the farm. What would be the profit from adequate spraying of an orchard of 100 such apple trees? What for an orchard of 500 trees? Of 1000 trees? How many 100 Liberty Bonds could be bought from the profits if all commercial apple orchards in the state were sprayed.

## GERMAN DRIVE WEAKENS

The strength of the great German offensive in France apparently is fast diminishing. On the seventh day of the titanic battle there were strong indications that the enemy was feeling materially the strain he had undergone and that his power had been greatly impaired through hard usage.

While the town of Albert has been captured from the British and west of Roye the French have been compelled to give ground in the face of greatly superior numbers, the British have repulsed heavy attacks, both north and south of the Somme and also driven back across the Ancre river the Germans who forced the stream Wednesday. Fighting still continues of a sanguinary character on all these sectors, but everywhere the British and French are holding the enemy. Especially severe has been the fighting west of Albert, where the Germans, in an endeavor to debouch westward were repulsed by Field Marshal Haig's men with the heaviest casualties.

The British gains between the Somme and Ancre regions are represented by the re-capture of the town of Marlandcourt Chipilly. South of the Somme they have advanced to Proyart, which lies to the South of Bray.

All along the fifty mile front from the region of Arras to the south of the Oise, near Noyon, the effects of what was to have been the final stroke to end the war in a victory for the Teutons are only too plainly evident in the re-devastation of the countryside and the wreck and ruin of the towns, villages and hamlets through which the armies have passed.

Westward from where the old battle line reared itself the Germans everywhere have pushed forward for material gains, but with foes before them who fought with the greatest bravery and stubbornness and ceded no ground unless recompensed at usurious rates in men, killed, wounded or made prisoner. It is estimated that in the great attacks in massed formations more than 400,000 of nearly a million men the Germans threw into the fray are dead, wounded or in the hands of their foes.

W. S. S.

## THE FARM LABOR PROBLEM

To make sure there will be ample labor to cultivate and harvest the largest crop which American farmers can plant, the United States Public Service Reserve will create an Emergency Farm Labor Section. It will start soon a campaign to enroll at least five hundred thousand members for this purpose.

This force is to be essentially a reserve. It will be composed of men who are ready to give from one to two days a week to work on the farms in their neighborhood, to those who can devote a month or more wherever they may be needed. Men who can start at once, and give all of their time during the greater part of the farming season should not go into the reserve, but should find work on the farm immediately. In view of the possibility that the supply of labor available, supplemented as it will be by the large force of boys who are joining the U. S. Boys Working Reserve, may not prove sufficient to meet the demands, it is imperative that there be built up an emergency reserve large enough to supply any possible demands. The health and comfort of millions of Americans as well as the fate of the war, hang

largely upon our ability to raise and harvest this year a larger supply of foodstuffs than ever we have produced before.

There is available a host of men who will be able and glad to devote a part of their time this summer to farm work if the country needs them. College students, professional men, clerks and other employees who have vacations should be willing to give them this year to productive work out of doors. Men who have heretofore worked at farming should be especially sought after. already employers in many communities are getting together and agreeing to give up some of their men for limited periods to work on neighboring farms. In Canada, and last summer in many places in this country, employere have been found who made up the difference in pay for the men whom they released. This is not only patriotic, but in many cases is no more than far-sighted self-interest, for the whole efficiency of a community may depend upon the ability of the local farmers to raise an adequate food supply to meet local needs.

The farm labor problem is in very large measure a local problem which cannot be fully met except with the aid of local initiative and energy. On the other hand, the labor resources of any county or state, in so far as they can be spared from local needs, should at all times be available to meet shortages elsewhere. We are engaged in a great common enterprise and the national crisis far transcends any local consideration.

See M. Buchanan, of this city, the local enrollment agent.

W. S. S.

## FROM WASHINGTON TO CALIFORNIA AND BACK

Wednesday afternoon of January 30th, my brother Jesse, his wife of two weeks, my sister Pansy, myself and baby girl of four years boarded the cars at Wenatchee, Wash.; our destination being Dorris, Calif. After a short run of 20 miles running in and out through orchards up the beautiful Wenatchee river, we reached Leavenworth, the end of a division where we stopped for ten minutes to hitch on another engine. As we here enter the beautiful Turnwater Canyon on our climb over the mighty cascades. To say the scenery is grand over these mountains is but lightly to express it; it is magnificent! And as I look over the wonderful scenes of nature my heart swelled up with praises and I could but exclaim, "What a mighty God we serve! Space will hardly permit a minute description of the scenes along the way, but must say something of the wonderful engineering feat of crossing the mountains. Cascade Tunnel is a hole three miles long, deep under the mountain and brings us out on the west side of the range. Here we enter several miles of snow shed, both wood and concrete; at one place the road makes three loops, runs into a mountain and turns around and comes out some 150 yards lower down at what is known as Horseshoe Tunnel.

We reached Seattle about 10 o'clock that night after a run of 30 miles along the edge of Puget Sound from Everett to Seattle. After a wait of one and a third hours we again went on board the cars for Portland which we reached about 6 o'clock in the morning of 31st. Here we had breakfast and after a two hours' wait we got a train to Weed, Cal. We had a run of about 200 miles through the Wilhamette Valley. Wheat fields and meadows were so green one thought of spring instead of midwinter. The Wilhamette Valley is a fine country. 600 feet raise in 200 miles—in fact is too level to drain well in place. (Continued on last page)