

Jackson County Journal.

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\$1.50 THE YEAR IN ADVANCE

CONGRESSMAN WEAVER VOTED TO INCREASE SOLDIERS PAY. FALSE CHARGES:

In a printed circular letter signed by B. Jackson, Chairman of Mr. Britt's campaign committee, an attempt is being made to create the impression that Congressman Zebulon Weaver voted against a bill to increase our soldiers pay. Such charges or intimations are false and should be condemned by all honest men. Mr. Jackson is either grossly ignorant of Mr. Weaver's record on this subject, or he has intentionally misrepresented it.

THE TRUF FACTS.

War was declared against Germany by our Government April 6, 1917. Congress at once began to take measures to raise and equip our army. The Selective Service Act for this purpose was introduced. Until this time our soldiers were receiving only \$15.00 per month. An amendment to this bill was offered increasing their pay to \$30.00. Mr. Weaver voted for this increase, see page 1549 of Permanent Congressional Record. The whole bill, that is, the Selective Service Act, containing the amendment to increase our soldiers pay to \$30.00 was then voted upon and upon an Aye and Nay vote, Congressman Weaver again voted for the \$30.00 increase of soldiers pay. See permanent Congressional Record May 16th, 1917, page 2396. Thus the record shows that Congressman Weaver voted twice, and at every opportunity offered for increasing our soldiers pay to \$30.00. The bill being now completed in the House it went over to the Senate for passage there. The Senate amended the whole bill in many particulars and sent it back to the House for agreement upon these amendments. Congressman Weaver voted to disagree to these amendments adopted in the Senate. The House having refused to accept the amendments added in the Senate, made it necessary to refer the bill to a conference committee composed of members of both houses on which committee were both Democrats and Republicans, Hon. Julius Kahn being the ranking Republican on the part of the House of Representatives. It is the duty of a conference committee to adjust and reconcile differences between the House and Senate so that a bill may finally pass and become law. Unless these differences are so settled, the whole Bill fails to become law. The conference committee on this Selective Service Act finally after much deliberation agreed upon the bill and reported it to both houses. Under this report, and existing law, the private soldier called to foreign service would have received \$25.00 per month plus twenty percent additional or \$30.00 per month. A motion was made by Mr. Good of Iowa to recommit the bill to the conference committee, and Mr. Weaver is now being criticized for voting not to re-commit. This Mr. Good is one of the bitterest Republicans in Congress and has repeatedly criticized the president.

It was a matter of supreme importance that the conference report should be promptly adopted. We had been at war a month and a half and this bill to raise and equip our army had not yet passed. Every hour of delay was fraught with danger to our country. To re-commit the bill merely meant to send it back to conference for further consideration. In regard to this very conference report for which I voted the President himself asked the patriotic members to adopt it, having written the following letter to Congressman Dent, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, Congressional Record page 2215.

RESIDENT WILSON'S LETTER:
The White House,

Washington, May 13, 1917
Hon. S. Hubert Dent, Jr. House of Representatives.

My dear Mr. Dent:

Now that the Army Bill has been successfully brought out of Conference, I want to express to you my sincere appreciation of the service you and your colleagues have rendered in helping to bring the bill to a final consideration free from any feature that would embarrass the system of draft upon which it is based. I trust that the Conference report may be very promptly adopted. Every hour counts in these critical times, and delay might have very serious consequences.

Sincerely yours,
"WOODROW WILSON"

Hon. Julius Kahn, the ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Military affairs voted as Mr. Weaver voted. He made a speech against Mr. Good's motion to re-commit. See Permanent Congressional Record May 16, 1917, pages 2395 and 2396. Mr. Kahn in opposing said motion, said:

"What are the facts about this matter? The pay of the soldier under this bill will be \$25 a month on his first enlistment. If he has subsequent enlistment he gets additional pay. If he is a private of the 1st class he gets \$3 a month extra. For expert marksmanship he gets .5 additional. So that a private of First Class who has a number of enlistments under this bill will get about \$37 a month and over, and 20 per cent additional if they get foreign service. The American who gets \$25 a month under this bill when he goes into foreign service will get an increase of 20 per cent, or \$30 a month, and that is all the Gentleman of Iowa (Mr. Goode) is contending for. The moment our private soldier puts his foot on the deck of a ship to go across the Atlantic, under the bill proposed by the conferees his pay will jump to \$30 a month.

I submit to the House this proposition. When a bill goes to Conference it is necessary for the Conferees to give and take. The House Conferees could not get everything that we wanted in the bill. We have to yield some things to the Senate. They wanted some things in the Legislation just as earnestly as we did. This is a conference report, agreed to after mature deliberation, after lengthy discussion on the part of the Conferees of the two Houses, and I submit that under the circumstances the House should stand by the Conferees. This bill has remained unacted upon for a long time. The country is growing impatient. Let us enact this into law. I feel confident that the pay of the soldier as proposed in this bill will be satisfactory to the American people and the American soldier."

Do you believe President Wilson was opposed to an increase of the pay of the American soldier? He asked to have this conference report promptly adopted. Mr. Weaver voted for its adoption as requested by the President and is condemned for his vote by Mr. Britt.

Do you believe that Mr. Kahn, the Republican leader, wished to discriminate against the soldier? He states the facts.

Whom will you believe, President Woodrow Wilson and Hon. Julius Kahn, or will you believe Brownlow Jackson, Mr. Britt's campaign manager, who seeks to deceive the voters of this district into casting their ballots for Mr. Britt? No honest man who knows Zebulon Weaver will for

an instant be deceived by any such false and unfair methods. Zeb. Weaver has stood at all times for every measure providing increased pay for our soldier boys, and for those measures for the protection and support of their folks at home, and safeguarding their health and protecting them while at the front.

He voted for the bill to provide Soldiers Insurance, under which our Government is today carrying thirty-one billions of insurance on the lives of our boys in the army.

One of his first votes cast in Congress was to raise the soldiers pay from \$15, where it had remained under all Republican Administrations.

WHAT DID MR. BRITT DO FOR THE SOLDIER?

Mr. Britt was in congress two years. During part of this time our boys were fighting on the Mexican border, at \$15 per month. He made no effort to increase their pay. The Spanish American war was fought under a Republican administration. They did nothing to increase the soldiers pay.

Mr. Weaver has been consistently on all legislation the soldiers friend. In the present election he offered to Mr. Jackson to permit every soldier to vote unchallenged, regardless of the payment of poll tax. To Mr. Weaver the uniform of an American soldier was as good as a \$2.00 poll tax receipt. This proposition was refused by Mr. Brownlow Jackson, manager for Mr. Britt, who has now become so anxious about the welfare of the soldier. Let no soldier, or soldier's father or friend, be deceived by the cunning trickery and deception contained in Mr. Brownlow Jackson's letter.

J. S. COLMAN, Chairman
Political Advertisement.

—W. S. S.—

THAT TERRIBLE BACKACHE

Mrs. G. Hyde, Homestead, Mich., writes: "I had that terrible backache and tired out feeling, scarcely able to do my work, but find by using Foley Kidney Pills that I soon feel like a new woman." Foley Kidney Pills help the kidneys throw out poisons that cause backache, rheumatic pains and aching joints.

—W. S. S.—

ENTRY NO. 6094

North Carolina
Jackson County

I, C. V. Bryson of the aforesaid County and State, do hereby enter and claim seven (7) acres of land more or less in Mountain Township, Jackson Co., N. C., on the headwaters of Dodgen Creek, adjoining the lands of W. L. Higdon, J. T. Berry and C. V. Bryson and described as follows: Beginning at a chestnut in C. V. Bryson's line and running a South-west direction to Higdon's line; then with Higdon's line to J. T. Berry's line; then with Berry's line to C. V. Bryson's line; then with Bryson's line to the beginning, and running so as to include all the vacant land in that vicinity.

Entered this the 21st day of October, 1918.

C. V. BRYSON, Claimant.

Approved:
J. R. Long, Ex Officio Entry Taker
Per J. T. Gribble, Deputy.

—W. S. S.—



Don't Cough Until Weak
Tired out and weakened with persistent coughing, elderly people are in no condition to resist disease, and can not easily ward off more serious sickness.

FOLEY'S HONEY-TAR
helps coughs quickly. It brings quick relief from day and night coughs, whether they result from cold, lagrippe, bronchial affection or tickling throat.
Mrs. Mary Kirby, an elderly lady of Spokane, Wash., 3535 Princeton Ave., writes: "I was sick in bed with lagrippe, and had a very bad cough. I thought it a good time to try Foley's Honey and Tar, so began taking it. It stopped my cough, and I got better. So now I am round the house again. I am 75 years old, and as long as I live will praise Foley's Honey and Tar."

The Pinch Hitter



It was tightening of the American belt that made this hit possible. The game is won if we keep it up.

THE ALLIED RESTAURANT



HEALTH IS WEALTH
HEALTH-HYGIENE

Just Warts

You've heard of weasel words, words which suck the strength out of what you have to say? Well, we have before us this evening a pole cat word, a word used to soften suspicion or distract attention. For instance, the pole cat "specialist" who is invariably anonymous and always "perfecting" wonderful new remedies, urges you to "just get an ounce of"—and you go and get it. We know mighty little



JUST WARTS

EVEN A FROG HAS SOME SENSE.

If You Are Troubled With Warts, Don't Take the Chances of Blood Poison By Careless Treatment. Have a Good Physician to Cut Them Out for You.

about warts, hardly enough to venture a talk about them, so, with an apology to the beautiful and inoffensive animal above libelled, we entitle the talk "Just Warts."

Jadassohn inserted fragments of common or vulgar warts from four patients in superficial incisions of the skin in six adults. Out of seventy-four inoculations, thirty-three were followed in from two to six months by the development of warts, according to 1896, p. 497. This goes to show that warts must be caused by some specific micro-organism. A wart may be considered a nest of bacteria.

In young people warts are only a nuisance. When warts come on the skin of elderly people, or people of middle age, they seem to have a tendency to break down into little ulcers which presently prove to be cancerous. Hence, though a young person may daily with warts, any elderly person had better not.

Beyond all question the surest, safest, least troublesome way to dispose of a wart is by cutting it out, under local anesthesia, and bringing the edges of the little wound together with a stitch in order to prevent visible scar.

Occasionally warts are tubercular, acquired by handling tubercular carcasses or hides (butchers, etc.) and sometimes acquired by physicians and students in the dissecting room.

The reason why children more generally have warts than adults is that children indiscriminately handle everything and naturally hate to wash their hands. Warts go with uncleanness, and not with undue familiarity

with toads.

Sometimes a crop of warts on the hands may be cleared up by occasionally painting the whole affected surface with half strength iodine (half tincture of iodine and half alcohol, say, once in four or five days), and religiously scrubbing with soap and water several times a day to discourage microbes. Exposure to sunlight is also a cure in many cases. Condensing the sun's rays upon a wart with a reading glass every day, up to the limit of tolerance, will clear it up after a time. When too many warts are present to attempt the removal of each lesion, a few X-ray treatments will usually destroy them. A multiple growth of warts on unexposed skin is best attacked by the curette under ether.

There are as many sure cures for warts as there are victims of warts. Acids, caustics and other irritants are unwise, because these are often painful, usually unsatisfactory and sometimes apparently productive of malignant change in the lesion (cancer).

Moist warts, about moist surfaces, may be cleared up by careful cleanliness, and bathing with one dram of tannic acid dissolved in three ounces of alcohol, then powdering well with boric acid or zinc stearate. The region must be kept dry.

Questions and Answers.

Miss A. J.: Is there any safe way of removing freckles?
Answer: Freckles which are produced by exposure to the sun and wind may be generally made to disappear if the skin is protected. The application of buttermilk or oatmeal poultices is a simple means that will facilitate disappearance. Freckles which appear in the skin without special exposure cannot be removed by such means but may be removed by the carbon dioxide ice. This method, however, is likely to produce slight redness of the skin. In the case of very dark brown freckles the redness may be preferable.

Mrs. H. F. E.: Can you tell me the cause of an enlarged joint of the big toe and how it can be cured?

Answer: The enlargement may be due to many causes, the most common being rheumatism, gout, and in the case of the great toe the pressure of an improperly shaped shoe. You may be suffering from a bunion requiring a slight operation. Change in shape of shoe would probably help.

Mrs. M. S. K.: What is a remedy for car-sickness? It is necessary for me to travel, but I am always frightened fully sick.

Answer: Chronic auto-intoxication renders a person very susceptible to car-sickness and to seasickness. When the bowels are trained to move three or four times a day so that the blood is kept clear, car-sickness is less likely to occur. For immediate relief the horizontal position, the application of cold to the head and keeping the eyes closed are simple measures of value.

D. S. A.: Please suggest a remedy for pin worms in children.
Answer: Pin worms are usually associated with constipation. Some form of parasitic may be necessary. The family physician should be consulted.

MRS. D. E. BRYSON DIES

Mrs. D. E. Bryson died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Cartie McKee, Wednesday night, October 30th, after an illness of several weeks' duration.

She was the relict of the late Capt. A. W. Bryson, who died about ten years ago.

Mrs. Bryson was one of the oldest residents of Sylva. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. J. W. McKee, with whom she made her home, three sons, Capt. W. C. Bryson, of Asheville, Charles A. Bryson of Ranier, Ore., George W. Bryson of Sunburst, Ed L. Bryson of Franklin, one sister, Mrs. George Wilson of Brevard, and three brothers, Messrs. C. H. Miller, of St. Louis, Mo., W. E. and C. W. Miller, of Waynesville, besides a large number of other relatives and friends.

The funeral services were held today (Friday) at the home and interment was made in the Keener cemetery.

—W. S. S.—

PROF. O. S. DEAN DEAD

Prof. Olin S. Dean, formerly of the Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School faculty died last Thursday at Russellville, Ky., of pneumonia following influenza. He was Dean of Logan College at Russellville.

Prof. Dean went to Cullowhee from Weaverville College about five years ago, where he accepted the department of English, and remained until about two years ago when he resigned and went to Berea College, Lenoir, N. C.

Prof. Dean made many friends who will learn of his death with deep regret. He was a wide-awake man who stood for all things which were for the betterment of the country.

—W. S. S.—

T. FEW SHIPMAN DEAD

T. Few Shipman is dead. This sad intelligence was the substance of a telegram received from Aspen, Colorado, Sunday afternoon. A telegram was received Saturday morning to the effect that Mr. Shipman was critically ill with influenza. —Hendersonville Hustler.

Prof. Shipman taught in the Sylva Collegiate Institute several years ago and was principal of the Webster High school for a number of years. He made a large number of friends while in this county who will be grieved to learn of his death.

—W. S. S.—

CARD OF THANKS

We want to thank the good people of Sylva and our neighbors for their kindness to us during our daughter's sickness and death.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Walker and Family.

—W. S. S.—

Miss Mattie Wilson left Thursday for Penniman, Va. She subscribed for the Journal before leaving.

Miss Charlotte Walker died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Walker, Friday, October 18th. She had been in bad health for the past several months.

—W. S. S.—

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY

Don't miss this. Cut out this slip, enclose with 6c to Foley & Co. 2835 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup, Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets.

Sylva Pharmacy. adv.