The Jackson County Journal

A YEAR IN ADVANCE IN THE COUNTY — SYLVA, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1937 — $2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE OUTSIDE THE COUNTY

D. R.'s Farm Plan Faces Compromise Vote

Washington, October 13 -As the de of the Administration's propos farm program for 1938 are learned thing like a complete picture be to emerge. It is a picture which for the first time in American the great majority of the farmers banded together in a single nomic unit.

That is the clear purpose which the ministration has in mind. The man in which farmers are being organ for participation in the new AAA tities bespeaks a new relationship farmers among themselves, with Government, and in their relation the nation as a whole.

In the 1938 Agricultural Con tion Assoiation program now perfected, inducement will be en for more farmers to partic than at any previous time. Every farmer who participates will automat become a member of his county Agricultural Conservation Association." These county associa will be tied together through regional and National setups

This is calculated to create a farm city which goes far beyond any which has ever been attempted democracy. If carried through, go much farther toward bring about a community of interest all farmers, of all sections any of the existing farm organ as ever dreamed of doing. It reflect or at an agrarian democ side of the national democracy to swing Presidential elections dictate national policies, one farmers are all prought into line.

There is difference of opinion in Washington as to whether, through program, the Federal Government control the farmers or the farm will control the Federal Govern so far as agriculture is con Spokesmen for the farmers have been participating in the conferences here speak confidently of new plan as "our program". Doubtlessly a great deal of politica power will flow through the lines mapped to sea up, but it may flow both directions. Certainly nobody safely say that anybody controls power now, nor is it likely that power which the plan will confer farmers as a whole will die with passing of any person or any political party. The participating farmers represent divergent politicp and other beliefs. But in meeting together and working together to a common goal, they are be joined together through their "nerves" in such a way as to feel their power and want retain it.

The farmers themselves help to formulate and administer their pro They also help to meet the First, the program has been worked out by the A. A. A officials Washington in consultation with the conservation representatives, selected by the farmers of their dis Next, the program is applied county committees of farmers chosen by the farmers themselves. These county committees, although guided by the National, regional and state programs, have the power to say the program shall be applied to individual farmer, and to deter the extent of compliance by any individual farmer. The extent of each farmer's compliance determines the of his benefit payments. If he is satisfied, he may appeal to the county committee, and from the committee, if still unsatisfied, he may goto the regional dirtector, whose decis is final

Not the least important part of the farm plan is the regional set up. This is in line with the proposal made by the President several years ago, that the United States was too large and its regions too diverse in interests to be administered from Washington alone, while, the state units are not set up on any economil plan It is suggested that the nation should be divided into a number of administrative regions, each with its sub White House, as it were, with the elimination of state lines as far as possible.

A similar thought prevails in the plan for "seven T. V. A's" for the administration of the national power program. It is undedstood here that the administrative regions provided for in the new farm plan coincide with those which the President believes should be established in the power matter and other administrative plans.

The motive for farmer participation in the new plan are clear enough. First, there are the benefit payments for soil conservation, which is a term which can be stretched to cover many kinds of degulation of production. These benefits run to $p00 or $300 a year for a quarter section farm. A second reason for the farmer participation is the expectation, if not the guarantee, of better prices for farm products. And a third reason is the conservation of the soil of his farm.

--The program is to be justified to the public as promising a continuing and adequate supply, at fair and stable prices, of food for everybody tobacco and fibres for industdy, while at the same time conserving the nation's most precious resource, the soil, and making the farmers more contented and more profitable customers for the products of industry. --

While the funds for benefit payments are to come out of Congressional appropriations under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act up to five hundred million dollars a year, the costs of local administration of the organization set up will be prorated among the participating farmers.

Observers who accompanied the President on his western trip are in agreement in reporting the farmers and the people generally of that Northwest as grateful for Government funds already distributed among them, and eagar to get more.

TODAY and TOMORROW

SEA . . . . . melted ice

Men have never known much about the bottom of the ocean. Perhaps science will never find a way to explore the ocean's floor and map all of its mountains and valleys, but new discoveries are being made all the time.

The latest of these is that the bottom of the sea has hundreds of deep canyons, or clefts in the rocks which form the body of the earth, some of them as long and as wide as the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River. There isn't any way to account for these ocean valleys except by guesswork. Scientists are trying to make the most plausible guesses.

--The guess which seems most likely to be true is that all the parts of the globe now covered by water were once dry land. The waters were frozen into ice-caps, miles high, over the two poles of the earth. As the sun grew hotter and the ice began to melt, enormous rivers flowed forth and gouged out deep channels for themselves. But in the course of millions of years so much of the ice turned to water that it filled all the lowlands, creating what is now the ocean, and those old river channels are now just deep gashes in the ocean's floor. Maybe that's true. It sounds interesting, anyway.

AGE . . . . . of Earth

The age of the Earth is one of the questions to which men of science are ceaselessly trying to find the answer Their general belief is that our planet is from two thousand to three thousand million of years old, and that life has existed on it for more than two million.

--Half a million years ago, there were palm trees growing in northern Greenland. Then the climate changed and that whole northern hemisphere down as far south as the Ohio River was covered with ice a couple of miles thick. Man and all other animals had to move toward the Equator as the ice advanced. Then the ice melted and man moved North again. Three times that has happened. The Third Ice Age has not yet ended Every century the earth get warmer and more of the polar ice melts and the northern regions become more habitable.

A thousand years from now our grondchildren of the thirtieth generation may pick oranges of Hudhon Bay for a warm winted vacation.

PICTURES . . . . easier to take

I have been an amateur photographer all mp life. I made my first camera when I was sixteen. There isn't anything much more fun than taking pictures, and it never was so easy fod any body and everybodp to take good Pictures as it is today.

The latest cameras will take pictudes almost in the dark. Indeed, by the use of the new infra red plates, protographs can be made where there is no light at all, so far as the aided eye can determine. The new flash light bulbs make it possible to get pictures at any hour of the day or night.

By the use of pictures, newspapers and magazines are much more interesting today than they used to be when I was a young man. The old Chinese saying that one picture is worth ten thousand words may not be literally true, but it is a way of saying that we learn through our eyes easier than through our ears. I think the yuounk folks of today know a lot more than did those of my generation, they see so many pictures, in newspapers, showing them how the world and its people look and act.

MEAT . . . . . to stay high

Twenty-five years ago I went out into the cattlt country of the West to find out why porterhouse steak in New York had gone up to 32 cents a pound. I wrote an article in which I predicted that it would keep on going up. A couple of weeks ago a by one who wanted porterhouse steak in New York had to pay 90 cents a pound for it

The answed to the rising cost of meat is simple. The law of supply and demand is at work. The droughts of two and three years ago are beginning to have their unescapable effect on consumer prices. It takes on the average, three years to grow a beef steak. There was not enough breeding stock left in the cattle country, after the drought, to produce a normal crop of steers for this year. More people want beef; there is less beef vailable; hence the high prices.

I don't believe we will ever see cheap beef again. It takes a lot of capital to raise beef cattle, and a long wait for returns. In the old days of the open range it was cheap. Now the range country has been fenced in, and the cost of cattle raising will never go down again.

BOOKS . . . . an author's gamble

I have just finished writing a book I have done little else for the past five months but work on that book It will be published in December and then if enough people buy copies of it, I'll begin to get my wages for the time I spent on writing it. If a whole lot of people like this book well enough to buy it, I may get better than wages for my time.

Once in a while someone writes a book which becomes a "best seller," but only once in a while. For every "Gone With the Wind" which has earned over half a million dollars for

(Please Turn To Page 2)

Tour Party Delighted With Jackson County

OUR APOLOGIES

We have been having a heck of a time with a heck of a time with our typesetting machine, day and night, all week, which accounts for both the lateness of the paper and the numerous typographical errors. Please excuse. We really know better.

Sylva and Jackson county were hosts to the tour editors and tour executives of the United States, who as guests of the State of North Carolina, began a tour of the State, on Monday morning. Starting at Asheville, the ladies and gentlemen who direct travel agencies and write and edit travel articles for the newspapers and magazines of America, will traverse the entire State, from the top of the Great Smokies to the Atlantic ocean.

The party was met in Waynesville by a welcoming committee from Sylva and escorted into Jackson county. At Sylva a delightful luncheon was awaiting at the Community House. Mayor H. Gibson and Mrs. E. L. McKee welcomed the party. Miss Virginia Gustaffson, accompanied by Mr. Geo Tracey, delighted them with two selections from Kreisler.

From Sylva, the tour proceeded to Cherokee, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and Bryson City. Going from Bryson City to Franklin and thence to Highlands and Cashier's Valley, they were luncheon guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. McKee at High Hampton Inn.

All the leading travel agencies of the United States, the travel and sporting magazines, the news agencies and travel departments of daily papers were represented by high executives.

Coleman Roberts, chairman of the Governor's hospitality committee, headed the tour and acts as toast master at all meetings. Chairman E. Bruce Ethridge, of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, joined the party at Sylva. He flew from Raleigh to Asheville to arrive in time for luncheon here, and to go with the tour to the Great Smokies.

The committee of ladies that prepared and served the luncheon and decorated the community house, was headed by Mrs. J. C. Allison, as chairman.

CALLS SOLISITOR "LIAR"— GETS 30 DAYS' ON ROADS

H. C. Kirk, new comer to Mountain township, said, in answer to a cross examination question by Solicitor John M. Queen, "That's a lie". Judge Hoyle Sink sent the jury from the room, held Kirk in contempt of court and sentenced him to serve 30 days on the roads.

Kirk was on trial for an assault on Govan Stewart, over a dispute concerning Kirk's wish to pass over the land of Mr. Stewart, in going to and froom his own property. The jury convicted him, and he was fined $100 and costs, Judge Sink made the remark that Kirk has the makings of a fine citizen, if he will learn to cure his temper.

Heavy Fines And Light Sentences Handed Out By Judge H. Sink Here

INDIANS WILL NOT VOTE ON PARKWAY

It has become apparent that the Eastern Band of Cherokees will rold no election on the question of exchanging lands on Soco for other lands at Smokemont, in order to permit the Blue Ridge Parkway to go down Soco Creek fro Soco Gap. The election must have been held within sixty days after the passage of the Weaver Bill providinn for it. That sixty days will expire Sunday, and no election has been called by the Tribal Council. The new council, a majority of which was eleqted on a platform of opposition to the Parkway down Soco, met on October 4, organized, and adjourned until the 18th, without making any provision for the election, thus making it impossible for it to be held prior to the date limit set by Congress.

Three times previously the Tribal Council had voted the proposal down Secretarp Ickes states, earlier in the week, to Chairman Dunlap of the North Carolina Highway and Public Works Commission, and to Zebulon Weaver, Congressman from this district, that he would not consider any proposal to reduce the width of the right of way down Soco, and that he would not try to force the Cherokees to accept the road through their lands if they do not want it to do so.

On the other hand, he stated that if the Cherokees do not want the Parkway, it will be constructed down the Tuckseigee, and enter the Park at Cherokee.

Persons conversant with the situation say that the Cherokees are opposed to the proposal, and would overwhelmingly defeat it, if there should be an election held

SYLVA BAR HAS NEW MEMBER

David Siler Stillwell took the oath as an attorney, before Judge Sink in Superior Court here this week, and became a member of the Sylva bar. It is unedrstood that he will have his offices with his uncle, Mr E. P. Stillwell.

Mr. Stillwell, a recent graduate of Wake Forest College, is a son of Prof. and Mrs. E.H. Stillwell of Cullhee.

Kirk bought the large holdings of Alex Moore, in Mountain township and moved these a few months aao. He is a young man from Marietta, Ga

Before court adjourned Judge Sink relented and took off the 30 days.

Heavy fines and rather light sentences, as a rule, were numerous in the Superior Court, which completed its criminal term today.

Jack Hall, on a charge if violating the prohibition laws, was fined $250

Port Jones was sent up for two years, and given a suspended sentence of five more in a case in which he was convicted of being implicated in which he was convicted of being implicated in breaking and entering the Balsam Hotel, a couple of years ago, and the removal of property from it, during the season when the hotel was closed.

Frank Stepp, Calvin Stepp and Clarence Stepp were convicted of dynamiting the river, and Frank and Clarence drew six months each, and Calvin 4 months.

Fded Ashe, of the county home, was sentenced to serve 2 years on an assault charge. The Judge put in an order that, since Ashe is an afflicted man, he be given immediate hospialization, and stated that if he is cured of his trouble, the Jude will redommend a pardon.

Chas. Moore dref 90 days fod operating an automobile while intoxicated.

Vollie Shook, carrying concealed weapons, 90 days.

weapons etoa inshumwy vbgkh mwy

Odell Bryson, violating the prohibition law, 5 monahs.

Clyde Carroll, prohibition violation and carrying concealed weapons, 8 months.

Abe Browning, trespass, 90 days.

John Farley, operating an automobile while intoxicated, 6 months.

John Bradley, intoxication, 30 days

Robert Cabe, redisting an officer, 30 days.

Fred McCoy, drunk, 30 days.

Chas. Hensley, assault, 90 days.

Glenn Calhoun, operating an automobile while intoxicated, 5 months.

Venoy Settlemyer, operating an automobile while intoxicated, $50.

Abe Keener, drunk, 925 and costs,

Rector Coggins, operating an automobile while intoxicated, $50.

John D. Davis, same offense, $50

Clyde Hall, same offense $50.

Henry Messer, driving without license, 2 years suspended.

Guss Hedden, carrying concealed weapons, $10 and costs.

Crump Wilso, prohibition violation, 4 months, suspended upon payment of $25 and costs.

Jim Pangle, operating an automobile while intoxicated, $50 and costs

Larkin Parker, same offense, $50

W. K. Kenney, reckless driving, $25

Ted Fincannon, operating automobile while intoxicated, 4 months.

Champ Dyer, prohibition violation, 6 months.

Fred Henson, drunk, $25 and costs

Elsie Lay, prohibition violation, $50

Chas Norman, reckless driving, $25

Geo. Poole, prohibition violation, $25

Bill Crawford, operating an automobile while intoxicated, $50

Jim Curtis, prohibition violation, $25.

In every case of driving while intoxicated or reckless driving the court ordered the surrender of driver's license.

The two automobile death cases, that against Charles Carney, and that in which Verlon Queen is indicted, were contiued until next term of the court

GRAND JURY RECOMMENDS BUS STATIONS FOR THE CHILDREN

The grand jury, in its report today, recommended that booths be erected at road intersections for the convenience and comfort of school children while awaiting bus transportation to school. The jury also recommended that the compulsory school attendance law be rigidly enforced is this county.

The county home was found to be well kept with plenty of cors and feed for stock and inmates; but recommended that five fines at the home be reaired, that the roof be put in order, that 14 feding stalls be constructed at the barn, and that a new dairy be built.

All guardians, administrators, and justices of the peace have made their their reports, and all offices and records of the county were in good order and well kept, the jury found.

The jail and prison camp are well kept and in good condition.

(Please Turn To Page 2)

Protest From The Sidelines —— by A. B. CHAPIN