

# The Jackson County Journal

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE IN THE COUNTY

SYLVA, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 25, 1938

\$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE OUTSIDE THE COUNTY

## THIS WEEK IN WASHINGTON

Washington, August 24—The South in general and the State of Georgia in particular have become the focus of attention here. In Georgia, the most clear-cut political issue so far between the President and the anti-New Deal Democrats of the South has been brought to a head by the President himself, in his public declaration of opposition to Senator Walter F. George and his appeal to the voters to elect Federal District Attorney Lawrence Camp to the Senate.

The whole South has been pictured as the most backward and economically handicapped part of the Nation in a sixty-page report by the National Emergency Council, presented to the President on his return from his Pacific fishing trip.

The Georgia political issue is foremost in the eyes of the political observers. Despite all the talk in the past few weeks of Mr. Roosevelt's plan to "purge" the Democratic party of Senators and Representatives who have not seen eye to eye with him on major New Deal policies, the party primaries so far have been won or lost mainly on local or state issues, which have overshadowed in large measure the question of personal loyalty to the President.

In some instances the President's supporters have been victorious, in others they have been defeated. The only Senatorial contest up to late August in which the issue between the Democratic candidates has been solely that of unquestioning loyalty to the New Deal was in Idaho, where Senator Pope made his campaign on no other issue than his willingness to take orders from the President, and was defeated.

Presidential endorsement, doubtless was a factor in the victory of Senator Barkley in Kentucky, but conditions local to the State also figured in the defeat of Governor Chandler. In the success of some anti-New Deal candidates for the House in Texas, and the defeat of others, local issues were the principal factor.

The President's attack upon Senator George, in Georgia, and the Senator's acceptance of the challenge, makes September 14, the date of the Georgia primaries, one to which every political observer in Washington and elsewhere is looking forward to with the most intense interest.

In his two speeches in Georgia Mr. Roosevelt set forth in clear language for the first time his conception that by electing him twice to the Presidency, the people of the United States have given him a mandate to take definite action to correct all economic inequalities. He said that Senators and Representatives of the Democratic Party who do not believe in his objective and will not fight wholeheartedly for them, do not belong in the party. No such direct and personal attack upon a Senator of his own party has ever been made by a President, so far as the memories of the oldest political correspondents here go. If Senator George is defeated at the September primaries, it will be a clear-cut, personal victory for the President.

If the Senator does win a re-nomination, Washington observers do not see how that result could be interpreted as anything but a stunning blow at Mr. Roosevelt's personal prestige, and one which would still further widen the breach between the two wings of the Democratic party.

The indications are that the more conservative, traditional Democratic leaders and newspapers of Georgia are lining up behind Senator George and against President Roosevelt on two major grounds. One is resentment of Presidential interference in a matter which old-fashioned Democrats regard as the concern of the people of the state alone—the matter of whom they should send to Washington to represent them.

The other is the definite implication in the President's anti-George speeches that George and the rest of the southern states are incapable of improving their economic conditions and guarding the welfare of their people, and that therefore it is the duty of the Federal government to step in and do for them what they cannot do for themselves. To old-line Southern Democrats this seems like an invasion of state rights, for which the party has

## TRI-COUNTY WPA PICNIC

The supervisors and foremen and their wives in Jackson county gave an old fashioned picnic to the foremen and supervisors of Macon and Swain counties, on August 19th, at the Community House and swimming pool, at Sylva.

The meeting was attended by most of the foremen and their families and most of the personnel of the area office. The table was loaded with good things to eat, and much was carried home.

Similar meetings will be held often by the employees of Works Progress Administration, and the next one is scheduled at Franklin, the latter part of September.

## BALSAM

(By Mrs. D. T. Knight)

One of the most enjoyable affairs of the season was a "tacky party" at Balsam Mountain Springs Hotel Saturday evening. Miss Catherine Richardson, of New Orleans, and Miss Glover, of Rome, Ga., were winners of the second prizes. Dr. Pearson, of Miami, Fla., and Mr. Billy Sellers, of De Funiak Springs Fla., won first prizes.

The Home Demonstration Club met with Mrs. W. S. Christy, Monday afternoon.

stood for generations. Taken in connection with the report of the National Emergency Council, which paints an unflattering picture of conditions throughout the South, it is not overstating the fact that political feeling in Georgia has been aroused to its highest pitch since the Smith-Hoover campaign of 1928.

According to the National Emergency Council, the South presents a paradox in that, with its immense store of natural wealth and its high proportion of purebred Americans, its people as a whole are the poorest in the country. The average income in the South is stated to be \$314 a year, compared with \$604 in the rest of the country.

The report declares, lies with the one-crop system of cotton and tobacco cultivation, tariff and railroad rate discriminations against the South, failure to utilize the abundant water-power, and absentee ownership of resources and industry, among other things.

The assumption here is that the President will use this report as a basis for proposals to the next Congress to help the South out of its plight.

Whether that is contemplated or not, observers here discern signs of a vigorous attempt to impress the masses of southern voters with the beneficent purposes of the New Deal, in order to weaken the opposition of the old-line, conservative Democrats in Congress and in the party councils.

## International Relations

The boundary dispute was so acute in the 1830's between Maine and New Brunswick that the United States and Great Britain invited the King of the Netherlands, as an impartial arbitrator, to settle it. His award of the disputed territory to Maine aroused the people of New Brunswick so that they sent an armed force to prevent Maine from taking possession of it.

Maine countered by sending a force of militia to the border, and the two "armies" glowered at each other across the Madawaska River for a couple of years, while Washington announced its intention of sending 50,000 soldiers, if necessary, to enforce the award of the royal arbitrator.

Before a third war with Great Britain had actually been precipitated, however, Daniel Webster, the American Secretary of State, and Lord Ashburton, the British Prime Minister, succeeded in negotiating a treaty in which the United States gave up to Canada most of the land which had been awarded to Maine by the King of the Netherlands.

Taking this historical instance as their guide, Washington gossips are predicting that Canada will get and the United States will give up the block on the St. Francis River whose residents want to become Canadian subjects.

If there should develop any serious controversy over the matter, that outcome is regarded as certain; for if there is one thing above all others which the present Administration desires in its international relations, it is to cultivate and maintain at any reasonable cost the friendship of the British government.

## TENANTS CAN BUY FARMS BY SEPT 10

Jackson County has recently been designated by the Federal Farm Loan Administration as a Tenant Purchase County and applications are now being received in the County Agent's office in Sylva for a Tenant Purchase Loan, through the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Purchase Act.

Every tenant, share cropper or farm laborer is eligible to apply for a tenant purchase loan, for the purpose of buying, stocking, and equipping his own farm.

In Jackson county, Mr. K. F. Montague will be in the County Agent's office on Mondays and Fridays of each week, to receive applications to answer questions and to make explanation of any problem that may arise.

All applications must be in the County Agent's office in Sylva before September 10 1938.

## DISEASE STRIKES STATE WORKSTOCK

An intensive survey is now being made to determine the extent of a highly fatal disease of horses and mules which has already appeared in ten North Carolina counties. Dr. William Moore, chief veterinarian for the State Department of Agriculture, has announced.

The disease infectious equine encephalomyelitis, has been the following counties: Cumberland, Sampson, Lenoir, Jones, Craven; Bertie, Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, and Perquimans.

The disease is alarming workstock owners", Dr. Moore said, promising "every possible aid looking toward detection and eradication of the disease.

Explaining the effects of the disease, the State veterinarian said that the first symptoms may escape the notice of a workstock owner since the disease causes only a mild illness in the position on the animal, generally accompanied by a rise in temperature followed by nervous symptoms, loss of appetite, inability to eat, drowsiness, stupidity, eventual paralysis and death within a few hours to a few days.

Dr. Moore said that a veterinarian should be consulted when any animal is suspected of the disease.

Neither state nor federal veterinarians recommend promiscuous vaccination against the disease, "but they do believe that vaccine should be used in areas where the disease has been found, but only under the supervision and direction of a qualified veterinarian," Dr. Moore added.

## THE PRIMARY—NOT ELECTION

By Dan Tompkins

President Roosevelt, and the course of events have focused the attention of the people upon the direct primary.

The primary, heralded a few years ago as a real political reform is coming more and more into disrepute, throughout the country. Charges of fraud, manipulation, coercion and the like are heard from North, South East and West. With the dwindling hopes of the minority party greatly increasing its representation in the House or the Senate, it is reported far and wide, and even in North Carolina, that great numbers of men and women of the political party that is not in the majority, have swarmed to the polls and deliberately faked part in the nomination of candidates.

Some of these, perhaps many of them, have actually changed their political affiliations, and expect to vote for the nominees in November. But it is openly charged that the participation of Republicans in Democratic primaries, in many of the states, was a deliberate attempt to defeat the wishes of the majority of the members of the Democratic party.

That the primary will have either to be reformed or abandoned is self-evident. It has many advantages, and many disadvantages; not the least of which are the prohibitive cost to would be candidates, and the confusion that arises in the minds of some people, so that they seem to think that a primary is an election; when, as a matter of fact, it is but the members of a political party using this means of choosing their candidates for election. Of course, every person who participates in a primary is thereby morally bound to support every candidate nominated in that primary, whether he be the one that is the choice of that person or not.

## AUTO VICTIM BURIED HERE

Funeral and interment for Ben Davis were conducted at Loves' Chapel, Tuesday morning, in Rev. G. A. Hovis, the preacher in charge of Webster Circuit, of the Methodist church.

The body of Mr. Davis was found a short distance from his overturned automobile, near Gainesville, Ga., Saturday night, and it was presumed that he was the victim of an automobile accident. He was alone in his car at the time, and was enroute to Sylva to meet his daughter, who had been visiting in Asheville.

Mr. Davis, who was 39 years of age, was a son of the late Isaac Davis of Sylva. He resided in Atlanta, where he was connected with the Bimpley Coal Company.

The young man is survived by his widow, a son, Ben Lee Davis, of Speedwell, a daughter, Masy Beth Davis of Atlanta, two sisters, Mrs. R. L. Knight, of Speedwell and Mrs. Frank Henson, of Sylva, one brother, Tyre Davis, of Sylva, and by his mother, Mrs. Isaac Davis.

The pallbearers were Douglas, Don Whit, Chris, and Troy Davis, and Jack Henson.

## WILL MAKE SURVEY OF CITY GOVERNMENT BY WPA UNIT

Sylva will be one of more than 300 cities participating in the WPA survey of municipal government, sponsored by the North Carolina League of Municipalities and the Local Government Commission, Mayor H. Gibson announced, yesterday.

The Mayor is a member of a state wide committee of municipal officials who will assist in the survey, and is chairman of the local administrative committee. City clerk M. D. Cowan is secretary of the committee, and the other members are Leonard Holden and Dan K. Moore.

The research workers will transfer information from city records and will cover every phase of municipal government. The project's experts will analyze, digest and share all the data obtained by the survey and from it prepr a comprehensive municipal reference book for city officials. A college text book and a high school text book will be based upon the facts revealed by the survey.

## NEWS SUMMARY OF JULY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITY

### Slight Decrease Shown In Placements For July

Raleigh, August 22—Job placements, which have been mounting steadily since last January suffered a slight decline in July, according to R. Mayne Albright, Director of the State Employment Service. The 6569 placements made by the 45 offices of the State Service represented a drop of 9 percent from the previous month.

The regular increase during January-June when placement records were, January 3362, February 4020, March 5903, April 6595, May 7192 and June 7222, charted the course of business pickup throughout the State. The slight decline in July may be attributed more to seasonal factors than to any cessation in the steady improvement of business conditions.

With 16,733 new registrations of job-seekers during the past month and 11,938 renewals of the applications of persons already registered, the active file of job-seekers totaled 170,584 as of July 31 as compared to a total of 79,267 as of July 31, 1937.

Since January 1938 each month has shown manufacturing to be the chief source of unemployment as reflected by Employment Service registering of new applicants, accounting in some instances for as many as 90 percent of the applications.

While manufacturing is still the chief source of applications, agriculture follows it a close second. During July 8,648 of 30 percent of all applications were last employed in some type of manufacturing; the largest number 3,965 representing textiles, represented 23 percent of the applications received.

DISTRICT SUMMARIES  
A comparison of June and July registrations by local areas would be misleading since the July figure includes renewals as well as new ap-

## TODAY and TOMORROW

(By Frank Parker Stockbridge)

HELIUM . . . advantages  
By the aid of helium new records for deep-sea diving were set in July. This gas, which enables airships to soar, also enables human beings to go deeper in the ocean than anyone has ever gone before.

The trick is to pump a mixture of helium and oxygen into the diver's helmet while he is submerged. William Badders, Master Diver of the United States Navy, went down 401 feet from the U. S. S. Falcon and remained submerged at that depth for half an hour, with no ill effects.

The greatest danger to deep-sea divers is the necessity of keeping the air pressure inside the diving suits as great as that exerted by the seawater from outside, which increases with the depth. Under such high pressures the nitrogen of the air pumped in penetrates the blood-vessels and causes a paralysis which is often fatal after the diver has been hauled up. With helium substituted for nitrogen that danger is eliminated.

RECOVERY  
For nearly 150 years efforts have been going on to recover 10 million dollars' worth of gold bars which were sunk when the ship "Latine" was wrecked off the coast of Holland in 1790. About a million dollars have been salvaged. Only a few weeks ago divers brought up another bar worth about ten thousand dollars.

Off the coast of Portugal divers have recovered nearly half of the 4 million dollars of gold which went down with the ship "Atlantis" a few years ago. The "Lusitania" carried two or three million in gold when she was torpedoed by a German submarine in 1915. The wreck has been located off the Irish coast, and sooner or later that gold will be brought up.

All along the Atlantic coast of the United States are wrecks of ships that carried gold or silver, but which are too deep to be reached by ordinary means. There is a million dollars or so in copper bars in the hull of the "Pontiac" 300 feet deep at the bottom of Lake Huron. Improved diving apparatus will make the recovery of the most of such sunken treasure possible.

SUNSPOTS . . . predictions  
Whenever astronomers see through their telescopes an increase in the number and violence of magnetic storms on the surface of the sun, they which so far have come true. They predict that there will be serious droughts over a period of years, and that in that period there will be excessive static interference with radio signals.

Sunspot cycles run about eleven years; five or six years of activity then an equal period of quiescence. The present cycle began in 1931, and until 1937 there was an almost constant succession of drought years. Now, astronomers say, the magnetic storms on the sun are subsiding. There have been only two flare-ups since last Summer, the latest in April this year. Simultaneously, the past year has been marked by the heaviest and most widely dispersed rainfall in years. In the first half of 1938 the average rain and snow was 12 percent above normal for the whole United States. The "dust bowl" is green once more and the largest crops in years are growing in the wheat and corn country.

MILK . . . refrigeration  
It must have occurred to everybody at one time or another that it would be a grand thing if milk could

applications. However, a comparison of placements and present active file will retain its significance.

ASHEVILLE DISTRICT: Placements in the Asheville District during July, 791, represented a drop of 4 percent, placing it fourth in the number of placements for the month. The active file increased 13.4 percent and stands at 28,151.

Asheville, Placements: Private, 334; Public, 68; Registrations 867.  
Bryson City, Placements: Private, 28; Public, 74; Registrations 701.  
Hendersonville, Placements: Private, 9; Public, 49; Registrations, 371.  
Marion, Placements, Private, 4; Public 69; Registrations, 624.  
Murphy, Placements, Private, 24; Public, 2; Registrations, 256.

Rutherfordton, Placements, Private, 10; Public, 52; Registrations, 454.  
Waynesville, Placements, Private, 66; Public, 1; Registrations, 267.

## SCHOOLS OPEN MONDAY MORNING

Sylva and Dillsboro schools will open for the fall term on Monday of next week, August 29.

It is believed that the enrollment will be the largest in the history of the schools.

F. I. Watson is the principal of Sylva High School, Frank M. Crawford is the head of the Elementary school here; and Aloney Bryson, that at Dillsboro.

There are but three changes in the personnel of the teachers. Claude Henson succeeds Miss Gladys Hamilton, and W. A. Hatfield, M. Guenther, in the high school, and Mrs. H. Gibson, Jr., will fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Leah Nichols, now Mrs. O'Dell Bankhead, in the elementary school.

## BALSAM

Dr. C. A. Cox, of Delgado, Fla., has purchased Balsam Lodge. He expects to remodel it and he and Mrs. Cox will operate it next year.

Mr. Roy Dundan and family, of Glade Springs, Va., arrived Sunday, and are visiting Mrs. Duncan's mother, Mrs. W. S. Christy.

Mr. Claud Thorne of Phoenix, Arizona is visiting his brothers, Mr. Robert Thorne and Mr. John Thorne, and his sisters, Miss Myrtle Thorne and Mrs. Stanley.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Geissler of Newark, N. J., are occupying their summer home here which has been named "Et. Geissler."

Many Balsamites are attending the revival at Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, near Willits.

## New Farm Program

The 1939 farm program, as outlined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, is similar in most respects to the 1938 program, says E. Y. Floyd, AAA executive officer at State College.

Cattle owners of Beaufort County are cooperating satisfactorily with the compulsory program of testing for Bangs disease.

be kept sweet and pure indefinitely, without refrigeration. Well, that's happened. Out of one of the largest chemical research laboratories has come a process, which has been patented, for preserving whole milk at room temperatures for as long as three or four months.

The thing is done by adding hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide to the fresh milk and then heating it to 131 degrees for fifteen minutes to an hour. As little as six drops of peroxide and a third of a drop of the iodide to a gallon of milk so treated are said to be enough to kill all the bacteria which cause milk to sour, more effectively than pasteurization does it.

According to the laboratory reports the taste of the milk remains unimpaired for weeks, and no trace of the hydrogen peroxide can be found in it by the most delicate chemical tests. The slight trace of iodine makes the milk beneficial, especially in regions where the water-supply is lacking in iodine.

Nothing is more certain in the long run to starve the farmers who grow it than a high-paying crop suited to a particular area, for which there is a brisk demand. That is one of the paradoxes of agriculture, and in it lies the reason for much of the agricultural distress of which we have heard so much in recent years.

A single "big money" crop is always a temptation to farmers to abandon everything else in the effort to get rich quick. But as soon as it has been demonstrated that there are big profits to be made, competition becomes so vigorous that prices fall below the cost of production and the farmer who has put his land and his capital into a speculative one-crop venture goes broke.

Cotton is America's classic example, but citrus fruits, tobacco and many others have ruined communities into which they poured wealth when they were first introduced. Brazil has been all but ruined by growing bananas which once flourished by growing bananas are now impoverished to the point where they have to import food supplies, so many of their farmers have neglected everything else to grow bananas. Like a banana gold mine, the flow of wealth from a single-crop farming system is bound to peter out in time.