

The Jackson County Journal

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE IN THE COUNTY

SYLVA, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 20 1938

ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE COUNTER THE COUNTER

Claim Credit For Peace For President Roosevelt

Washington, Oct. 12—The word in Washington now is "Peace". The European war-cloud having been dispelled, at least for the time being, Government officials are turning their attention to domestic peace.

Peace between Capital and Labor, particularly peace between the Administration and business, are the themes of the moment.

There is great apparent effort being made by the President's intimates and spokesmen to make personal credit for Mr. Roosevelt out of the fact that he sent two personal messages to Adolf Hitler during the Keilsfuehrer to settle the Czechoslovakian dispute, by conference and not by force.

Particularly do those who seek to impute great credit to Mr. Roosevelt stress the fact that he called to the attention of the Munich conference as a conciliator, Mussolini did receive Mr. Roosevelt's plea. He did telephone Hitler, and he did sit in the White House.

Many of the President's supporters think it good policy to make as much capital as possible for their credit out of the favorable comment which his direct appeal to Hitler evoked all over the world. It was praised in their respective Parliaments by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Daladier. It drew unstinting praise from Mr. Roosevelt's predecessor, Herbert Hoover, in a public speech.

On the theory that the President's action was the definite turning point in the international dispute about Czechoslovakia, ardent New Dealers are putting forth the slogan "He helped keep the world from war," for use in the current Congressional and Senatorial campaigns by supporters of Mr. Roosevelt.

Peace was the theme of an inspired talk to newspaper men at Hyde Park, the President's country home, by an unnamed "White House Spokesman". This was an innovation for the present Administration.

When Calvin Coolidge was President he used to tell newspaper men things for which he did not want to take personal responsibility, and say that they could use them as coming from "A spokesman for the White House." The subterfuge fooled nobody, but sometimes "saved face" for Mr. Coolidge and always gave him a chance to deny that he had ever said anything of the sort.

The "White House Spokesman" was thought to be dead and buried until he was resurrected a couple of weeks ago to tell the world that the Administration ardently desired peace between capital and industry and the Government.

The "spokesman" thought that could be brought about the way peace in Europe was brought about, if only industry would stop "rattling the sabre" and sit down at the conference table with Government.

To which Charles Hook, president of the National Association of Manufacturers replied that as far as sabre rattling is concerned government has done more of a than industry, and that the things business most earnestly desires are exactly what Government desires—better business, more security for the wage-earner, peace with organized labor and, most of all, peace between business and Government.

Just what the next step will be toward greater cooperation for industrial and economic peace it is difficult to estimate; but regardless of internal friction; the assurance that there will be no immediate European war has proved a stimulant to business confidence evidenced by a sharp rise in security prices on the Stock Exchange which some observers here hail as the beginning of a general rise in prices of all commodities and which others deplore as a possible herald of a speculative boom.

Another international problem to which the administration is giving attention and consulting with other nations is that of the great numbers of Jewish refugees who are being forced out of Germany, Austria, and Italy and have no place to go. Quotas under our immigration laws leave room for only a small percentage of them, and there is little likelihood of Congressional action to increase the quotas, which are moreover, on a national and not a racial basis.

BALSAM

(By Mrs. J. K. Terrell)

Gerald Daves, seven years old son of Mr. and Mrs. Roby Daves, died Tuesday morning, of bronchial pneumonia. The body was laid to rest in the Crawford cemetery, Wednesday. We extend deep sympathy to the bereaved family.

Notice was received here last week of the death of Miss Jemima Emily in Athens, Ga. She was a sister of Mrs. W. S. Christy and Mr. J. K. Kenney. She had been in ill health for several years.

Mrs. Sara Crawford, teacher of the Intermediate grades of our school attended Teachers' Association in Asheville, last Friday.

Mrs. W. S. Christy and Christy Bryson returned Saturday from Norfolk, Va., where they have been visiting for some time.

Mrs. Gold Bryson of Sedro-Woolley Wash., was visiting friends and relatives here, recently. This is her first visit in North Carolina since she left here, about forty years ago.

The Methodist Sunday school observed Childhood and Youth Week last week, and closed with an interesting program, last Sunday.

Mrs. Ida Laney of Ela is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Sara Crawford.

Mr. and Mrs. Delos Cope, M. Mitchell Lindsey and Mr. Rich Calhoun went to Fletcher and Asheville, Saturday.

The Rev. Dr. J. C. Stokes and Mrs. Stokes were here, Monday, saying goodbye to members of the congregation. He left on Wednesday to attend the Annual Western North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Charlotte. We hope he will be returned to this charge.

BAPTIST LAYMEN TO HOLD RALLY IN BRYSON CITY

A great rally for men of the Baptist churches in this section of Western North Carolina, including the counties of Haywood, Jackson, Swain, Graham, Clay, and Cherokee, has been planned for Sunday, October 30, to be held in the Bryson City Baptist church, from 2:30 to 4:30.

The meeting was suggested by Rev. C. W. Rogers, pastor of the Bryson City church, as a beginning of a concerted movement among Baptist men of this section, that they may be more fully utilized in the work of the church. The Bryson City Baptist Brotherhood, of which McKinley Edwards is president, enthusiastically adopted Mr. Rogers' suggestion, and appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Edwards, J. H. Harwood, Vance A. Browning, and Mr. Rogers to plan the meeting, arrange the program, and promote the meeting.

Favorable responses from pastors and laymen indicate that there will be some 500 men in attendance at the meeting.

The solution which is being considered, and which has been submitted to the British government as well as to ours, is that of making the three Guianas, the British, French and Dutch colonies on the northeastern coast of South America, into an independent Jewish nation. It would have many advantages over Palestine, where there not only is not room for all the Jews who wish to go there, but there are few natural resources.

The Guianas are fertile, undeveloped, believed to contain much mineral wealth and oil.

The scheme put forward by responsible leaders, is for the United States to sponsor and assist in the establishment of the new Jewish state by cancelling the war debts of Great Britain and France in exchange for trade concessions and as a contribution to the solution of the refugee problem, to which Britain and France would contribute by ceding their entire Guiana colonies.

At first glance the scheme sounds fantastic, but it is being given serious consideration here.

TODAY and TOMORROW

(By Frank Parker Stockbridge)

TEXTILES

The history of civilization could be written in terms of the different kinds of materials which people have used for clothing.

As mankind spread from the tropical regions in which human life probably began, and felt the need for something besides their own skins to keep them warm, they began to make clothes.

First of all garments were probably the raw skins of animals. Man learned very early how to treat skins to preserve them and how to sew them with bone needles and animal tendons for thread. As the Eskimos still do, furs still make the most expensive garments.

The next step was probably the discovery that the hair or wool of animals could be made into felt by beating and wetting it. Millions of people, the half-savage tribes of Mongolia, literally live in felt houses, great tents called "yurts", which are made of thick felt. Civilized people consume great quantities of felt for making hats and for warm boots for outdoor work in cold climates.

How many millions of years elapsed before man learned to spin wool into thread, and to weave the thread into cloth, nobody knows. It was a good deal later before vegetable fibres were spun and woven. Flax was probably the first. People wore linen for thousands of years before they began to wear cotton. Silk is perhaps the most modern of natural fibres used for textiles. The Chinese discovered the value of the fine thread of the silk worm cocoon more than five thousand years ago.

For warmth and durability fabrics woven of wool have always been the most highly prized. So long as soap was unknown and hot water seldom available for washing, wool was practically unshrinkable. About four hundred years ago soap was invented, and people began to discover that woolen garments washed in hot water with soap would shrink badly.

Long before that they had found that wool absorbs grease from the hair and skins of people who wear it. The custom of wearing linen collars and cuffs grew from the necessity of keeping the woolen garments free from absorbed grease.

Not until the discovery of the grease-dissolving properties of benzine and gasoline and the very modern introduction of "dry-cleaning" did collars and cuffs begin to be unnecessary.

Now a new invention removes the remaining disadvantage of wool. Three young chemists employed by the War Department have invented and patented a process which makes wool absolutely unshrinkable, even

HOME BURNS IN DILLSBORO

The home of John Parks together with its entire contents, was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin, shortly after noon, Monday.

The Sylva Fire Department responded promptly to the call; but the fire had gained such headway before it was discovered that all efforts to save the home were unavailing.

REVIVAL AT BAPTIST CHURCH

Special revival services will be held at the Sylva Baptist church each night next week, by the pastor. Sunday night, service will be at 7:30 as usual, but beginning on Monday night, October 24, the services will be at 7:00 each night.

The public is cordially invited.

WEBSTER HALLOWE'EN PARTY

There will be a Halloween party at the Webster High School building Friday night, October 29, beginning at 7:00 P. M.

General admission of 5 cents will be charged. The party will begin at 7:30; and plenty of fun is promised for everybody.

CHEMISTRY

The latest step in human progress in the matter of clothing has been taken by the chemists. "Rayon" is not too strong a word to use about the discovery by chemists that fibres suitable for spinning and weaving can be made without using any of the natural sources upon which the world has so long depended.

Everybody is familiar with the artificial silk known under the general name of rayon. It has already taken the place of both silk and cotton goods to a great extent. Now the newest development, not yet ready for the market, is a process of making a fibre from castor oil and coal which is superior to even real silk.

The disadvantage of rayon has been that when stretched out of shape it does not spring back, as silk does. The new fabric, it is promised, will be even more elastic than silk.

Some years ago in Italy I saw a wool-like fabric which was made by artificial means. Now it has been placed on the market, to the consternation of wool-growers. It is made from gasin, which is a milk product. Those who have studied it tell me that it has every good quality of real wool and none of the bad

Burl Moss Is State Witness In His Cousin's Trial Life

TUCKASEEGEE BAPTIST UNION MEETING TO BE AT SPEEDWELL

The Union Meeting of the Tuckaseege Baptist Association will be held with the Speedwell church, on Friday and Saturday, October 28 and 29.

Theme: The Pending Revival as Fostered by the Southern Baptist Convention, and its results:

Friday, October 28

10:00 Song and Devotion, Zollie Fox
10:15 Enrollment and organization,
10:35 Need of Great Revival,
H. M. Hooton

11:00 Sermon, W. W. Parker

12:00 Lunch

1:15 Song and Devotion, W. M. Breedlove

1:30 Is a Revival Coming? T. F. Deitz

2:00 Preparation for the Revival, D. C. Hooper

2:00 Should the Churches Foster the Revival? E. H. Stillwell

3:00 Our Churches in Simultaneous Revival, W. N. Cook

Friday night service to be arranged by deacons and pastor

Saturday, October 29

9:30 Song and Devotion, Robert Parris

9:15 Business

10:00 Will Revival Strengthen Our Churches in Mission Work? Fred Forester

10:30 Will Revival Cause us to Help Our Orphanage? D. G. Bryson

11:00 Sermon, Wayne Deitz

12:00 Lunch

1:15 Song and Devotion, Troy Rogers

1:50 Will Revival Strengthen Our State Mission Work? C. C. Grogan

2:00 Will Revival Help to Check Crime? J. E. Brown

2:30 Will Revival Help to Send the Gospel Across the Seas? Ernest Jamison

Sunday Service in Hands of Deacons and Pastor.

FIRE DEPARTMENT SAVES TANNERY FLAT SECTION

The Sylva Fire Department, by a quick response to the alarm, and by heroic work on arriving at the scene of a fire, last Friday night, confined the blaze to one house, and prevented a conflagration that threatened to wipe out most of the Tannery Flat section of the town.

The house destroyed was owned and occupied by Edna Gray, colored widow, and her family. It was located just outside the city limits.

ones—and can be produced at less than half the cost of real wool.

Nobody has yet invented a method of making artificial fur though (Please turn to page two)

Burl Moss, indicted for the murder of Fred Pruitt and Abe Stewart, on the night of Sunday, July 10, last, turned State's evidence against his 17th cousin, Albert Stewart, and testified that it was Albert Stewart who shot their uncle, Abe Stewart, after he, Burl, had been shot in the leg and in the right arm and breast, and had shot down a man whom he believed to be Bill Teague; but who later proved to be Fred Pruitt.

He testified that Abe Stewart and the other man had come to the house of Govan Stewart, father of Albert, brother of Abe, and uncle of Burl, earlier, and that the two men were drinking and using vile language, that he and Albert had protested against their conduct, and had forced them to leave. A short time later, he stated, they returned, and he and Albert secured shot guns and went down toward the road, Albert going around through a laurel thicket, and he, Burl, sat down on a log in the edge of the road and asked the two men to leave. He stated that his uncle Abe cut him and told the other man to shoot him. Upon which, he stated, Pruitt shot him in the leg with a shot gun. He then, according to his testimony, fired and Pruitt fell. Abe then shot him in the right arm and breast, and while he was trying to reload, Abe again presented his gun, either at him or at Albert, and Albert fired. Abe fell, and they returned to the house, and sent for the officers and an ambulance.

Albert, on trial for his life, swore that Burl tried to get him to go down to the road with him; but that he refused and tried to dissuade Burl from going; and that he was at the house all the time the shooting was going on. His mother, his father, and a deposition of his sister-in-law all bore out his contention that he was at the house when the shots were fired.

The jury trying the case is composed of the following twelve citizens of the county: Rufus Watson, J. J. Zachary, Nelson Buchanan, Lyle Jones, Lum Parker, Kenyon Moody, Clarence Martin, Bob Bryson, Ben Jones, R. L. Knight, Grady Chas., and C. P. Shelton.

The trial of the case began Monday morning, and consumed practically the entire week.

E. P. Stillwell and Solicitor John M. Queen prosecuted the case for the State; and W. R. Sherrill and McKinley Edwards appeared for the defense.

The case of Burl Moss, charged with the murder of Fred Pruitt, in the same affray is to be taken up at the conclusion of the Stewart case.

QUALLA

(By Mrs. J. K. Terrell)

Several Qualla folks attended the funeral of Mrs. James Hipps, familiarly known as "Aunt Hannah", at Olivet. Services were conducted by Rev. McRae Crawford and Rev. J. L. Hyatt. A large crowd of relatives and friends from a distance and the surrounding country attended the funeral. She was a good, kind, Christian character.

Rev. McRae Crawford preached his last sermon of the Conference year at Qualla, Sunday morning. His text was "What is that in thine hand?" He left, Tuesday, for the Annual Conference, at Charlotte.

The Home Demonstration Club met with Mrs. C. P. Shelton, Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. C. A. Bird, Mrs. M. B. Henson and Mr. and Mrs. T. W. McLaughlin visited at Mr. J. K. Terrell's, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Beck of Bryson City, Mrs. Roxanna Carter of Greenwood, S. C., and Mrs. Chas. Bradley of Olivet were guests at Mr. W. F. House's, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Shuler called at Mr. D. L. Oxner's, Sunday.

Misses Nell and Annie Ruth and Chas. McLaughlin spent the week end with home folks.

Miss Gertrude Ferguson attended the Teachers Meeting in Asheville, last week.

Mr. M. H. Hall and family and Mr. Oscar Gibson and family visited at Mr. Frank Owen's, Sunday. They called at Mr. Joe Terrell's, enroute home.

Weary Traveler



Another international problem to which the administration is giving attention and consulting with other nations is that of the great numbers of Jewish refugees who are being forced out of Germany, Austria, and Italy and have no place to go. Quotas under our immigration laws leave room for only a small percentage of them, and there is little likelihood of Congressional action to increase the quotas, which are moreover, on a national and not a racial basis.