

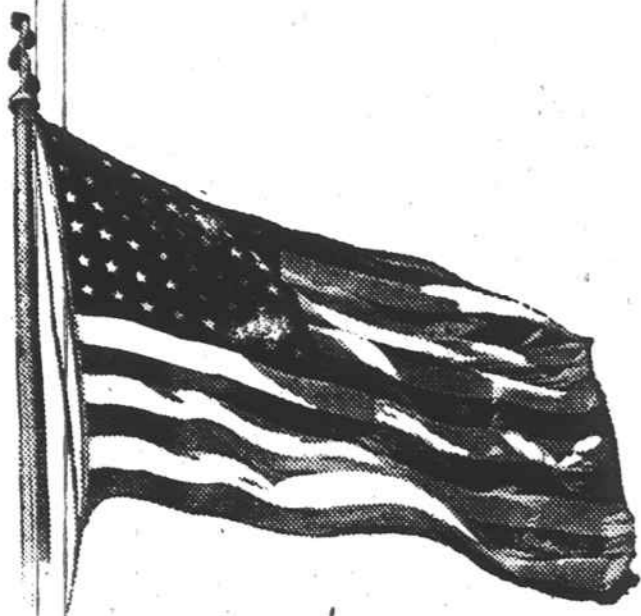
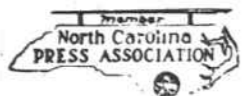
## Jackson County Journal

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Published Weekly By

DAN TOMPKINS

JAN TOMPKINS, Editor



All right then, Herr Hitler and Japan, we'll make it a Strappy New Year.

The Japs hit us in a soft spot when they landed on our rubber.

The assembly lines and the plow lines are become battle lines in this fight for freedom.

The swine did their own casting upon our Pearl Harbor.

The heads of the free governments are leaders, those of the Axis are drivers.

We take it that the Japs have set out to make the Pacific their private property and put up "No Trespassing" signs.

"All things come to him who knows how to wait." Even if we lose the Philippines and some other possessions now, we'll get 'em back, and hair with 'em, later on.

The man with the hoe is worth as much to the nation as the man with the gun. It takes both tanks and tractors to dress off the nations that would enslave us.

Our agricultural economy, that of each farmer, will have to be so planned, that we can prepare to feed the world for a long time; but we must not make the mistakes of World War No. 1, and dissipate our soils. We must build as we grow.

The difference between the press contacts of our country and the propaganda and censorship departments of the governments of our foes is that we seek to keep our people informed, while they want to keep theirs misinformed or in the dark.

There is no need for becoming pessimistic about the outcome of this war. Remember, after we had declared war on Germany, in 1917, we were so unprepared that Will Rogers said: "We are going to war with Germany as soon as we get another gun. The boys are practicing with the one we have, down South." Time and work are the only cures for our present difficulties.

Americans and Englishmen have been so schooled in the light of freedom that they are gentlemen, who are accustomed to play the game according to the rules. That is a great disadvantage we have in dealing with Japs and Germans. Every man who has scruples is always at some disadvantage in encounters with the unscrupulous who hesitate at nothing to carry their point. At that, we still prefer to be men instead of savage beasts, who strike in the dark, in the back, who stalk and slay their unsuspecting prey, who bomb cities without declaration of war, and while still protesting their peaceful intentions, who bomb and machine-gun the open cities, and slay the innocent old men, women, and little children. Yes, we prefer to be at some disadvantage, and to continue to be men.

### THE PINCH BEGINS

It is a comparatively small matter in a world at war, but the immediate shortage of rubber, brought about by the Japanese attacks in Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, at Manila, Hong Kong, and Singapore, brings to each of us complex problems. If the shortage becomes sufficiently acute it will put thousands to walking, who now ride, it will upset the businesses of many millions of people in the factories, the garages, the filling stations, the refineries, the distribution centers. It will reduce the revenues of every State, because the sales of gasoline will be reduced. Already North Carolina and other States are cutting down on highway construction and repair, anticipating the

reduced revenue.

This is the beginning of the pinch of war. We can take it. And in the meantime our chemists and industrialists are seeking a solution of the problem. That solution, when it comes, and it will come, will upset the rubber business of the world. War effects changes that remain through the years.

This and every other problem will be solved by Americans, in the American way, as we move on toward the inevitable day of victory.

### LEARN TO TAKE IT

There appears to be a public discontent with the conduct of the war, up to the present. By the very nature of the attack made by the Japanese, it was inevitable that we should lose the first phase of the conflict, unless we had our outposts fortified and provisioned to the point that they were impregnable fortresses, manned with sufficient trained troops to maintain their positions indefinitely, and backed by an absolute control of the Pacific, both on the water and in the air. These things we did not have, because the American people, while a brave and patriotic nation, are not a war-minded people.

With these things in view, we were warned in the very beginning of the conflict to steel ourselves to take the bad news along with the good. It was a great disappointment to the people to learn that we did not have sufficient men and equipment to rush reinforcements to the heroic defenders of Guam, Wake, and Midway Islands, and to make the magnificent defense of the Philippines effective in preserving the integrity of the archipelago. It was a sore blow to American pride to learn that these things were not so, that American troops, however bravely they may fight, are subject to defeats, when confronted with overwhelming odds.

But, we must remember that this is just the initial stages of the titanic conflict in which we are engulfed, and that the conflict goes to every home, every farm, every factory, every mine, every shop, every school, in America. The great flood of patriotic effort must first make the production of munitions sufficient to assure the complete defeat of Japan and Germany. We must make ships and planes, tanks and guns, bombs and biscuits, all in sufficient quantity to give us and our allies the complete mastery of the seven seas, and then carry the war right to the strongholds of the dictators. That is the only road to victory. It may be a long road, but we can travel it in absolute faith in the justice of our cause, and in the final outcome of this war to preserve not only our ideals, but our very existence as a free people.

### WHAT KIND OF FOLKS?

"What kind of people do they think we are?" asked Mr. Churchill, in his address before the Senate.

It may well be that a false impression has gone abroad in the world about the kind of people we really are. There has been so much pacifist talk in this country, since the First World War, that those who seek to overthrow us and everything in which we believe may have gotten the conception that we had become soft, unworthy to suffer, to sacrifice, and need be to die, for the ideals upon which our good life is based. The pacifists, those who have spread the theory that we should not fight, in any event or in any cause, have been more vocal than the rest of us.

It may well be that the war-makers in Berlin and Tokyo have believed too strongly that their propaganda of non-resistance has enervated the people of the United States.

But, they are due for a rude awakening. They will learn that the American of 1942 is the same American of 1776, of 1812, of 1861, of 1917. We are made of the same heroic stuff of which our ancestors, who came here across the seas and established and maintained a nation, were made. The blood of the heroes of liberty of every age and of every clime flows in our veins.

We battled on when New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, Savannah, and half the territory of the colonies were in enemy hands, and from the night of Valley Forge, emerged the light of Yorktown.

We battled on when our capital city of Washington was taken by an invader, and our capitol burned. From the defeats of 1812, came the victory of New Orleans.

The night is not so dark as it has been, time and again, in the history of our people, during one hundred and sixty-one years that we have been a nation.

From the treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbor, and our other outposts in the Pacific, from the gallant fall of Wake Island, from the mighty battles on Luzon, will come a day of victory, that will forever sweep back into oblivion those who would establish a pagan empire of might upon the Christian order that is ours.

That, Mr. Churchill, the Japanese and the Germans, the Mussolinis, the Hitlers, the Quislings, and all their cohorts, will find, is the kind of people we are.

America and Britain, Canada and Australia, leading the battle, will have the support of all freemen, everywhere, and will fight on through the darkness, until victory again perches upon the standards of liberty's sons.

That is the kind of people we are. We will never cease to fight until this foul thing that Berlin has set up for all the world to worship is overthrown, and until we have the assurance that there shall never be a recurrence of a reign of Mars. We will mete out just punishment, and will establish anew the reign of reason and truth. That is the kind of people we are.

## OUR DEMOCRACY — by Mat

### SQUIRREL GUNS AND MACHINES

WE HAD GOOD NATURAL SOLDIERS THEN, FOR OUR MEN HAD HANDLED RIFLES AND HORSES SINCE THEY WERE BOYS.



AND NOW, WITH A MOTOR CAR TO EVERY 4 PERSONS WE HAVE MEN ADAPTED TO THE FUNDAMENTALS OF MECHANIZED DEFENSE.

### Land Exchange Notice

The Belt and Terminal Realty Company has applied for exchange under Act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1215) offering tract of land in Graham County, North Carolina on the waters of East Buffalo and Gladdens Creeks, described by State Grant No. 2506 issued to A. Sumner and R. C. Washburn, dated November 28, 1862, Deed Book J, page 186, Register of Deeds Office in Graham County, North Carolina, in exchange for \$948.00 worth of stumpage on national forest land on 360 acres in Jackson County, North Carolina, lying east of Ellicott Mountain on the watershed of Bad Creek, including the east and west prongs of said creek. Persons claiming said properties or having bona fide objections to such application must file their protests with the Regional Forester, Glenn Building, Atlanta, Georgia within 10 days of last publication hereof.

L. L. BISHOP, Acting Regional Forester.

### State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

QUESTION: Is there any AAA soil building payment for establishing a permanent pasture?

ANSWER: Yes. E. Y. Floyd, AAA administrative assistant of State College, says two units (\$3.00) is offered for the establishment of a permanent pasture. However, a sufficient pasture mixture must be sown on land properly prepared, including the application of sufficient phosphate, potash and liming materials, where necessary, to assure a good stand. The pasture mixture must contain a full seeding of legumes and grasses (other than timothy and redtop).

QUESTION: Should I select eggs of some definite weight for hatching purposes?

ANSWER: Best results are usually obtained from eggs that weigh 24 ounces to the dozen, says C. F. Parrish, Extension poultryman of N. C. State College. In addition to the weight, hatching eggs should be clean, fresh, well formed, of good shell texture, and of a color conforming to the requirements of the breed. Eggs that are round, small, short, thin-shelled, or those that have ridges around them, should be set aside for home consumption and not used for hatching. At this time of the year, eggs for hatching should be collected two or three times a day to prevent chilling.

QUESTION: How should I care for forest tree seedlings received from the nursery?

ANSWER: Seedling trees are delicate and require good attention, says R. W. Graeber, Extension forester of State College. Seedlings arrive from the nursery packed in wet moss. The roots

must be kept moist at all times. It is best to plant the trees as soon as they are received. However, if it is necessary to keep them for a few days, they should be heeled-in in light, well drained soil. To do this, dig a trench, break bundles, spread trees in the trench, and cover roots and part of the stems and pack firmly. Keep the soil moist until time to plant the trees.

### EXPLORATION

The work of scientists who have turned to other countries in search of new varieties of plants has gone steadily forward, but under war conditions the work has been speeded up.

### LAMP BROODER TAKES ANOTHER JOB OF HEN

A home-made lamp brooder, which can be built for from \$5 to \$7.50, is suggested by C. F. Parrish, Extension poultryman of State College, for use by those persons who formerly raised a few chicks with hens. Artificial incubation has robbed the hen of hatching her eggs, and now the small brooder takes another of her jobs.

"Of course", Parrish pointed out, "the brick, oil and electric brooders are used by poultrymen with large flocks. But for the farmer who wanted to raise a small flock, the hen was usually used for brooding purposes."

"Thousands of farm families have pledged to increase poultry production as a part of the Food for Freedom campaign. The

homemade lamp brooder will solve their problem. The brooder holds from 50 to 60 chicks, and from 150 to 200 chicks can easily be brooded per year with this equipment."

The brooder is constructed in two parts: The bottom section houses the lamps; the top section accommodates the chicks. The tray that separates the two sections is covered with 26 to 28-gauge tin. The tin side is placed downward, next to the flame of the lamp, and the top part of the tray is covered over with one inch or more of sharp, coarse, dry sand. The chimney of the lamp should be one to one and one-half inches below the metal tray which divides the two sections.

Parrish said that the brooder "is of simple construction, easy to operate, and is heated by one to three lamps, depending upon the severity of the weather. It should be operated in a protected place, such as under a wood or wagon shed."

Detailed information on the construction of a lamp brooder, including Blue Print No. 46, may be obtained free by farm people from their County Farm or Home Agent, or by writing to the Extension Poultry Office, State College, Raleigh.

### 4-H BABY BEEF WORK PROVING SUCCESSFUL

Great progress has been made since 4-H Baby Beef Club work was started in North Carolina in 1935, reports L. I. Case, Extension animal husbandman of N. C. State College. Farm boys are learning better breeding, feeding and management of beef cattle, and adult farmers are, in turn, learning from the 4-H members.

Case said that the first 4-H Baby Beef Show and Sale held six years ago attracted only one steer that graded choice. In the four shows and sales held this fall, 85 steers graded U. S. Choice.

The four fall shows and sales were held at the Western North Carolina Fair in Hendersonville, at the Catawba Fair in Hickory, at the State Fair in Raleigh, and at the Southern States Fair in Charlotte. One hundred and seventy-six steers went through the sale rings at these events, and several of the calves were shown at two or more of the fairs.

These 176 head of cattle represented 146,117 pounds of beef on the hoof, which sold for \$21,831.92, or a very satisfactory average of \$14.94 per hundred-weight. The average price excluding the champions, was \$14.45 per cwt.

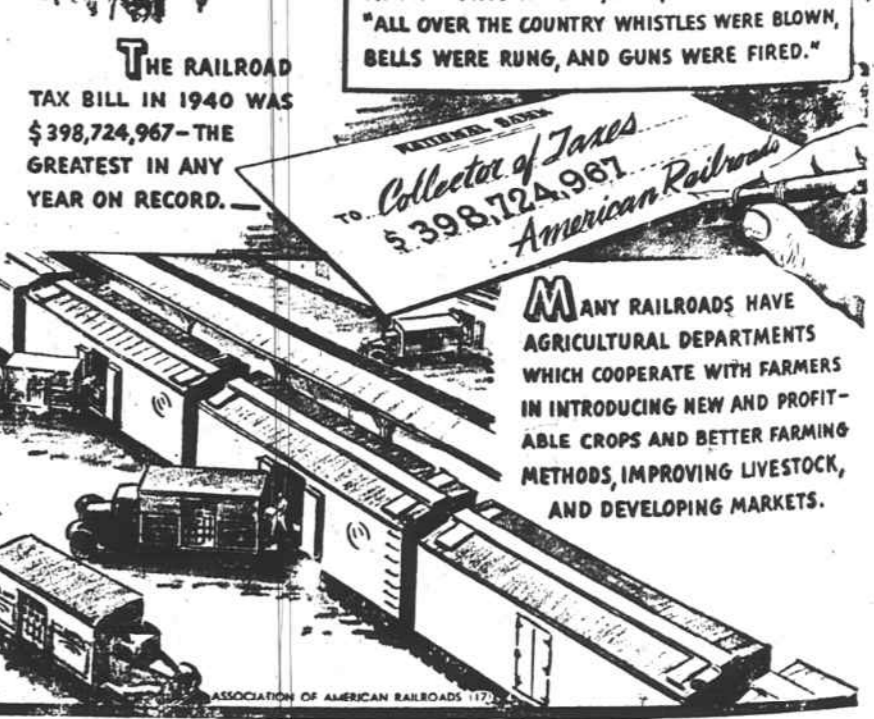
Spring baby beef shows for Eastern North Carolina club members will be held at Rocky Mount March 12 and 13, and at Kinston at a date not yet selected. Case said 4-H club members should keep in touch with their county farm agents, and assistant agents, so that they will know when to have their steers ready for these shows. Swine also will be exhibited at each of the Eastern North Carolina shows.

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## Rail oddities



WILD ENTHUSIASM GREETED THE COMPLETION OF THE FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD AT PROMONTORY POINT, UTAH, ON MAY 10, 1869. "ALL OVER THE COUNTRY WHISTLES WERE BLOWN, BELLS WERE RUNG, AND GUNS WERE FIRED."



THE RAILROAD TAX BILL IN 1940 WAS \$398,724,987—THE GREATEST IN ANY YEAR ON RECORD.

MANY RAILROADS HAVE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS WHICH COOPERATE WITH FARMERS IN INTRODUCING NEW AND PROFITABLE CROPS AND BETTER FARMING METHODS, IMPROVING LIVESTOCK, AND DEVELOPING MARKETS.