

## Smoking Concerns Establish Pipe Plants In This Section

### Plan To Utilize Roots Of Mountain Laurel For Pipe Blocks

Western North Carolina may soon prove to be an important source of pipe blocks for the American pipe industry if research now being carried on in this section by several important pipe firms is successful.

The war in Europe has cut off the supply of imported briar root commonly used for pipe blocks, and with reserve supplies rapidly dwindling, the pipe industry is searching for native woods suitable to replace them.

Harry Rotha, manager of the forest productions department of the Farmers Federation, announced last week that a plant to manufacture pipe blocks from the roots of *Kalmia latifolia*, commonly known as mountain laurel, would open shortly in Hendersonville.

**10,000 Pipes A Day**  
The federation's Hendersonville cannery is being reconducted for use as the pipe block factory. The plant will employ 25 men when in full operation, under the direction of Mr. Rotha, and will have a capacity of approximately 10,000 pipe blocks a day. The full output has been contracted for by a

large manufacturer of high grade smoking pipes.

"Only a few of the laurel shrubs are suitable for manufacturing pipe blocks," Mr. Rotha explained, "and most of those which are suitable grow in such remote places they are not seen by the general public. Only plants with peculiar root formations are worth cutting and digging up for pipe-making purposes. Such plants usually grow at an altitude ranging from 3,000 to 3,500 feet. Seldom are they found growing closely together. So I feel that those who are jealous of the beauty of our mountains need have no fear that the pipe block industry will result in the devastation of our laurel."

#### Kaywoodie Plant

An experimental plant is being set up in Brevard by the Reiss-Premier Pipe corporation of New York, manufacturers of Kaywoodie pipes, for the purpose of testing various native woods for use in making pipe bowls. The pipes would be of lower grade than Kaywoodies, company officials explained.

Plans are also under way for the establishment of a similar plant at Boone, and it is probable that several pipe block plants would be located in North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

## OUR DEFENSE

(One of a Series Prepared by National Defense Advisory Commission)

### The United States Navy

#### THE BATTLE

The fleets draw within range. The U. S. Fleet approaching the battle is spread across a thousand square miles of ocean. Each type of ship has a different function to perform. Each unit has a duty, much like Army units.

The destroyer division is the cavalry of the fleet. These rearing, plunging destroyers, about 350 feet long, are the tiny war horses of the Navy, and the first love of any sailor who has ever served on them. Equipped with torpedoes, depth charges, and guns of 5 inches or less, fast and mobile, capable of 40 miles an hour, the destroyers, like the cavalry, get to the fight first.

They will take on every type of ship in the enemy force, from the largest to the smallest. Depth charges dropped by a destroyer are the answer to the submarine menace. If a destroyer can snuck a torpedo into a battleship, the battleship may sink. But the problem is to get close enough. A battleship can drop a shell on a destroyer at 20 miles. Therefore, a destroyer has to have protection of its own speed, of the smoke screens it can lay down, and of the heavier ships with bigger guns behind it. Except when operating against other destroyers or against submarines, torpedoes are the primary weapons of these small ships.

The unit for operating destroyers is usually a division consisting of four ships with about 600 men, and corresponds to an armored cavalry division.

Behind the destroyers, smoke pouring from their funnels as they race along at 36 to 40 miles an hour, come the "Panzer" divisions of the Navy, the light cruisers. Ranging in size up to 600 feet and up to 10,000 tons displacement, mounting six inch guns with a range of 10 miles, the light cruisers back up the destroyers and provide additional eyes for the fleet. Their long cruising radius, high speed, fit them for this duty. In order to attain cruising radius and high speed, they have but little armor. These wolf hounds of the sea start ahead of the fleet, their vision increased a hundredfold by the four or five planes placed on their decks, ready to be catapulted from the ship, and range ahead of the scouting line.

#### Scouting Forces Begin Fight

As the scouting forces begin the fight, the heavy cruisers charge up to join the fray. These fighters were built as the result of the naval treaties after the World War. They are sleek, fast vessels with every excess pound trimmed off, so that they can carry bigger guns and still be under the 10,000 ton limit set by the treaties. The sacrifice of armor enables them to carry 8-inch guns with a range of 13 miles and still have a speed of 40 miles an hour. They must be able to turn on a dime to keep out of trouble. These are the types of ships that gave such a good account of themselves in the battle with the Graf Spee off Montevideo. As they plunge forward through the ocean, they clear the final way for the biggest fighting ships we have afloat.

Bringing up the rear, comes the heavy artillery of the Navy, the battleships. These are huge and heavily armored floating fortresses. They are capable of fighting it out with anything which they encounter on the high seas. The battleship is vulnerable to smaller fry like torpedo destroyers, but its long range guns keep the destroyers at a safe distance. A battleship may

be as heavy as forty-five thousand tons, as big as an ocean liner. It is capable of speed up to twenty-five miles an hour and mounts up to 16-inch guns that can have a projectile weighing a ton over twenty miles. Its hide must be thick enough to stop the best armor-piercing shells the enemy can produce. All the smaller ships must aid in protecting the battleship from interference until they are in position, ready to let go terrible destruction from their broadsides. When the battleships come up, each can discharge 2 broadsides per minute. Each broadside consists of 12 tons of projectiles carrying as many tons again of high explosives. They must be relied on to win.

As the turret come around, leveling their guns at the enemy fleet, the Commander hopes that he will be in a position where the huge guns on every ship can concentrate their fire on one enemy ship at a time, blowing it out of the water. The story from there on in will depend on how well we have done our job. If we can match ship for ship, gun for gun, anything that may be brought against us in battle, if our guns, our sighting equipment, and our ships are as good as the best they have to face, if our men have the experience in using these tools of war, the answer will be simple. That answer, according to an old boast in the Navy, is "the meekest hits in the leastest time." It is to that end that the Navy exists.

The battle itself involves four of our main classes of fighting ships. There are two more of importance. The submarines, which proved their value in the World War. The submarine, of course, is armed with torpedoes and one or two small guns. It defends itself by sinking beneath the waters and staying out of sight until the danger is passed. Modern submarines can accompany the fleet. But with the fighting ships steaming at 40 miles an hour, the submarines can't hope to keep up. Above the water they can make only 20 miles an hour and under the water from 9 to 10 miles an hour. So the hope of the Commander is to put his submarine somewhere where the enemy may pass and the submarine get a torpedo shot.

Then the remaining major class of fighting ship is the aircraft carrier that started off the battle by launching its fighting planes. These ships are fast (over 35 miles an hour), but they carry light armament. During the shooting they only possible position is far behind the battle line accompanied by destroyers. The carrier's planes, however, which give it the striking force, are out in front making a mess of things, fighting, bombing, laying smoke screens.

#### The Naval Auxiliaries

Back of the carriers is the vital train of supply ships that must be protected. Destroyers and cruisers are assigned to safeguard the supply ships. The transports, oilers, repair ships, are the links that connect the ships with their bases, and through the bases to the yards and eventually back through the National Defense Advisory Commission to the production lines that supply the ships that are shooting it out front.

#### BEHIND THE LINES

The Navy program calls for expansion. We are increasing the size of our fleet 70 per cent. We are building a fleet able to take on any combination of forces which might be sent against it. This means a 70 percent increase in our

### 97 Years Young



Aunt Hattie Gash Moore, Who Enjoyed Her 97th Birthday Party With Members of Her Family Last Sunday.

## MRS. H. G. MOORE IS 97 YEARS OLD

### Has Birthday Celebration At Home Of Mrs. Jennie Noland

By MRS. MARGARET SILER  
Last Sunday at the residence of Mrs. Jennie Noland on Cartoogechay, some of the children, grandchildren, great and great-grandchildren gathered to celebrate the 97th birthday of Mrs. Hattie Gash Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Slagle's entire family were present as Charlie came in from Chapel Hill, Virginia from Lockhart, S. C., and Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Ross from Spartanburg, S. C., all arrived for Grandmother's birthday.

She was seated at the table in her wheel-chair wearing a white lace jacket presented to her a year or so ago at the Siler Family meeting. She was lovely to look at with her snow white hair, bright brown eyes and the placid expression that 97 years of life has not erased. The quality of her deep, mellow voice is amazing. No quavering weakness in that full voice even suggesting age. She blew out the sixteen candles, told her daughter Jennie to cut and serve the cake, eating her share and joining in the happy conversation around the table.

"Among the relatives present was a great grandson and his wife.

Some years ago "Grandma Hattie" was asked for her receipt for making life so long and so sweetly. She replied, "Just learn not to worry child. It is mighty hard to believe until you have lived a long time that everything happens for the best, but it is the truth. Sometimes we never know why; it was not meant for us to know everything, but remember that one thing and think and do for others and you will always be happy."

As you look on her lovely sweet and gentle face you can readily believe her sweet philosophy of life.

fighting ships. This in turn means expansion of our shipyard facilities. And we are going to build these ships faster than ever before.

All along related lines the same increase in tempo must prevail. This increase in fleet power will mean even a greater increase in naval aviation. Plane factories must deliver thousands of fighting planes, observation planes, bombing planes, and the long-range naval patrol craft. The engine manufacturers must be ready with engines to power those planes. They, too, must have their raw materials with which to work.

While all this going on, the Army and the Navy must assemble and train the man power ready to use these new defense weapons. The men must be selected to fit the needs of the armed forces, but at the same time, men whose skills are more vital to the nation in civilian occupations must be retained in those occupations. John Citizen, machinist, may be more vital to defense in his present job than he would be on the business end of a gun.

In the huge demands of the Army program and the Navy program, care must be exercised to minimize interference with the regular day to day functioning of our business system. Orders must be distributed where they will cause the least congestion, the fewest tangles. Prices must be watched to see that no items get out of line and disturb the complex machinery of business. That is the function of the Price Stabilization Division.

#### The Social Defense Program

To keep all this great effort from re-coiling into the lap of John Citizen is the function of the Consumer Protection Division. The protection and promotion of human welfare is a vital and important part of a national defense program. This is doubly true when the nation needs all the material and human resources available. The Consumer Protection Division will watch and analyze the price of consumer goods in shoes, clothes, and food, for example. It will be

## Nantahala National Forest

### Did You Know That



The U. S. Forest Service has just completed paving five miles of Forest Service roads in Macon County. The entrance road to Cliffside Lake, 1.4 miles in length, has been paved. This will make pleasant the drive to Cliffside Lake Recreation Area, as a result of the elimination of the dust.

The Forest Service road out to the Wayah Depot and Arrowwood Glade has been black-topped for a distance of 3.6 miles. This is one of the most popular drives in the vicinity of Franklin and carries a heavy traffic load.

The original construction of these roads was done by the Forest Service. The black-topping was done by the Forest Service and the WPA organization.

### Chickens Like Humans, Catch Colds In Fall

Parrish recommends the use of about three-fourths of a pound of epsom salts in the drinking water for each 100 birds. "Do not leave the salts water before the flock longer than three hours, preferably the first thing in the morning," he says. "Then start feeding a good grade of fish oil, such as cod liver oil or sardine oil, on the scratch grain. This oil, which is rich in Vitamin A, should be mixed fresh each day according to directions.

"Put the grain in a bucket or tub and pour the oil over the grain and stir. Feed the grain in a trough. Mix it just before feeding each day. Feed the extra oil at least a week or 10 days. A few day's delay in starting such a treatment lessens the results obtained."

The State college poultryman recommends that direct drafts on the chickens in the poultry house be avoided to reduce the chance of the flock becoming diseased with colds or bronchitis.

The advice that C. F. Parrish, extension poultryman of N. C. State college, hands out to poultry-raisers at this season of the year sounds like that of the family doctor to a mother with a brood of children.

"At the first signs of colds or bronchitis, give the poultry flock a dose of epsom salts in the drinking water," Parrish advises. "Also keep a supply of oil handy to use in case of an outbreak of disease," he adds.

alert to housing conditions, educational and health facilities in new communities which may be developed for and by workers around expanding plants! It will insure the protection of human welfare in a "total defense" program where the well-being of an individual is equally important with the building of ships, planes and tanks.

### Negro Spiritual Choir To Appear Here Sunday

The public is cordially invited to attend a program of negro spirituals and old-time singing at the colored community center here this Sunday, October 20, at 3 p. m.

Jim Wells and his negro spiritual choir from Sylva will furnish the program. No admission will be

charged, but a collection will be taken.

## J. E. Potts & Son

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PAID POLITICAL ADVERTISING

### REJECTED

A stranger stood at the gates of Hell  
And the Devil himself had answered the bell.  
He looked him over from head to toe  
And said, "My Friend, I would like to know  
What you have done in the line of sin  
To entitle you to come within?"  
Then Franklin D. with his usual guile  
Stepped forth and flashed his toothy smile  
"When I took charge in thirty-three  
A nation's faith was mine," said he.  
"I promised this and I promised that  
And I calmed them down with a fireside chat  
I spent their money on fishing trips  
And fished from the deck of their battleships.  
I gave them jobs on the WPA,  
Then raised their taxes and took it away.  
I raised their wages and closed their shops,  
I killed their pigs and burned their crops,  
I double-crossed both old and young  
And still the fools many praises sung.  
I brought back beer, and what do you think?  
I taxed it so high they couldn't drink.  
I furnished money with government loans;  
When they missed a payment, I took their homes.  
When I wanted to punish the folks, you know,  
I'd put my wife on the radio.  
I paid them to let their farms lie still,  
And imported food stuff from Brazil,  
I curtailed crops when I felt real mean,  
And shipped in corn from the Argentine.  
When they'd start to worry, stew and fret  
I'd get them to chanting the Alphabet.  
With the AAA and the NLB,  
The WPA and the CCC,  
With these many units I got their goats,  
And still I crammed it down their throats.  
My workers worked with the speed of snails,  
While the taxpayers chewed their fingernails.  
When the organizers needed dough,  
I closed up the plants for the CIO.  
I ruined jobs and I ruined health  
And I put the screws on the rich man's wealth.  
And some, who couldn't stand the gaff,  
Would call on me and how I'd laugh.  
When they got too strong on certain things  
I'd pack and head for old Warm Springs,  
I ruined their country, their homes, and then  
I placed the blame on 'Nine Old Men.'  
Now Franklin talked both loud and loud  
And the Devil stood and his head he bowed.  
And last he said, "Let's make it clear  
You'll have to move. You can't stay here!  
For once you mingle with this mob.  
I'll have to hunt myself a job."

PAID POLITICAL ADVERTISING

# NOTICE

I wish to announce that I have recently sold The Franklin (Gulf) Service Station on Palmer Street, including Garage across the Street, to Erwin Patton, who has had much experience in automobile repair and service station business. Mr. Patton will operate both service station and garage.

I want to thank all my friends and customers for the patronage they have given me here, and I ask that you continue your patronage with Mr. Patton whom you will find fully capable and glad to serve you at any time.

W. Roy Carpenter