

The Cherokee Scout

The Leading Weekly Newspaper in Western North Carolina, Covering a Large and Potentially Rich Territory in This State

Vol. XLI.—No. 32.

Murphy, N. C., Friday March 14, 1930.

\$1.50 YEAR—5c COPY

CARSON-VANCE DUEL DRAMATIC DEATH AFFAIR

Vance Had Strange Premonition of Inevitable

HONOR IS UPHELD IN PISTOL FLASH

Unique Will Reveal Working Of Mind Of Doomed Man

By W. L. Hicklin

Political rivalry between warm friends of many years, a taunt, a challenge to a duel, acceptance—a grave at the head of Reems Creek is mute but forcible evidence of the outcome of that "affair of honor" which more than a hundred years ago cut short the life of one of Western North Carolina's ablest physicians and statesmen in that day. History and records complete the story and tell also how the survivor of the duel rose to prominence in the affairs of an infant empire after serving his own state with distinction for many years.

There are in the history of the section but few so strange and intensely interesting chapters as that dealing with the quarrel and the duel between Samuel Carson, statesman and a rival in politics, which resulted in the death of the latter.

With the premonition of death upon him, Vance went calmly about his duties and among his last acts was his drafting of a will which appears on court records today as a masterpiece of indifference toward the inevitable.

Robert Bank Vance was an uncle of the illustrious Governor Zeb B. Vance and of General Robert B. Vance. He was a boy of delicate health, so the story goes, a son of one David Vance, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution and the man who has Buncombe county created while he was a member of the State assembly.

Robert was given unusually thorough educational training and soon became a physician of note. He was an inveterate reader and after a time became active in politics and was elected to congress.

On the other hand, there was Sam Carson an outstanding member of a prominent family living on Buck Creek, a beautiful estate in the Catawba valley. He was a man of brilliant intellect and good education, and in keeping with the times, a man with deep pride in family honor.

In Congress

Robert Vance served one term in congress and was then defeated by his old friend Carson. Bitterness was injected into the campaign and soon flared into an open quarrel.

The quarrel began during a discussion in Asheville. Carson accused Vance of being a Federalist. The Federal party was in disrepute on account of its policy of relating to the war with England in 1812. Vance denied heatedly that he was a Federalist Carson continued:

"Well if the gentleman is not a Federalist he is the son of a distinguished Federalist."

The assertion was true, if history is correct, for David Vance was known as a disciple of Hamilton and Marshall. The taunt ranked deep, however, and drew the retort:

"I'd rather be the son of a Federalist than the son of a Tory."

That assertion was not strictly correct but it struck home. Carson's father, it is true, had, under direction of General McDowell, taken an oath of allegiance to the king. It was regarded a service to the American cause since the purpose was to preserve cattle and supplies for American soldiers. The charge that the Carsons had turned traitor to the American cause gained circulation, however, and was a festering sore in the breast of every member of the Carson family since they had acted in cause of the colonies.

Therefore its effect upon Samuel Carson was all that Vance could have desired if he wished to wound him deeply. Carson challenged the man who had formerly been his close friend to a duel. With conviction that it meant his death, Vance accepted the challenge. Seconds were chosen and they arranged the "affair of honor" to be several days later, the place at Morganton.

Vance went calmly about preparations for his death. He elected Philip Brittain, George D. Phillips and B. F. Patton, all close friends, to accompany him and to represent him in arranging the duel. There is no record of who represented the other principal.

And then Vance drafted his will. "I, R. B. Vance, county of Buncombe and State of North Carolina,

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L. F. (UNCLE) BEAL STRUCK BY AUTO

Mr. L. F. Beal, known to his many friends as "Uncle" Beal, is confined to his home this week suffering from injuries received when he was knocked down last Friday night while crossing the public square by a car driven by Mack Carringer. Mr. Beal was knocked down when the bumper struck him, and one of his legs and his right side badly bruised. It is believed that no bones are broken.

The accident occurred shortly after the dismissal of revival services, and Mr. Beal was on his way home. A slight drizzle of rain was falling, and Mr. Beal said he didn't see the car, and Mr. Carringer said he did not see anybody, and did not know what or who he had struck until he got out. The car was not going fast.

Mr. Beal is now suffering intense pain in the right side, and did not sleep any Wednesday night. A sleeping potion was administered him Thursday morning in an effort to ease his pain and let him sleep.

He was in an automobile accident several years ago, and his injuries at that time were serious, and his many friends hope that he will not have to suffer as much pain this time, and hope to see him back on the job in a few days.

FORMER PRESIDENT TAKEN BY DEATH

William Howard Taft, former president and until just a few weeks ago chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, died at his home in Washington late Saturday afternoon. The end came peacefully after several weeks illness. A stroke preceded death by an hour. Mr. Taft was in his 73rd year.

The body of the former president lay in state in the capitol building, funeral was held Tuesday and his body was laid to rest in the famous Arlington Cemetery among other world heroes.

Mr. Taft held many important places of honor and trust during his life time. He was a strong man and loved by every one.

ANOTHER JUSTICE TAKEN BY DEATH

Just a few hours before the death of former president and chief justice Taft, justice Edward Terry Sanford died after only three hours illness.

NOTICE

Several articles were omitted from The News this week on account of not having room and due to the late hour of receiving them, and lack of time for putting them into type so that the paper could appear on schedule time. Please let us have all copy for advertising, etc., not later than Wednesday noon. When we take copy later than that, it necessarily delays the paper, and works a hardship on the force, besides it isn't fair to our advertisers.

WITH THE CHURCHES

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Director J. P. Anderson
Pastor J. P. Anderson
Deacons J. B. Storey
Chairman J. M. Vaughn, B. W. Sipe, Harry Miller, R. S. Parker.

Elders Jno. H. Dillard, E. A. Davidson, Jack Hall, M. W. Bell, Clerk of Session Jno. H. Dillard, Choir Leader Mrs. C. W. Savage, Pianist Miss Anne Graham Anderson, Supt. Sunday School Jno. H. Dillard, Pres. Woman's Auxiliary Mrs. C. W. Savage, Pres. Christian Endeavor Mrs. Anna Candler.

SERVICES OF THE WEEK

Sunday School at 10 A. M., J. H. Dillard, Superintendent.
George W. Candler, Jack Hall Sr., teachers of Bible Class.

Morning worship at 11 o'clock, subject for the hour: A Working Church, Some Elements. Ezra 3:1.
Evening worship at 7. Subject: The Old Church at Rome, Romans 16:7.

Christian Endeavor at 6:30. B. W. Sipe, Leader.
A cordial invitation is extended the public to all services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Director J. M. Storer, Fred Moore, Noah Lovingsood, A. W. Lovingsood, Ralph Moody, C. W. Baller, W. S. Dickey, Virgil Johnson, Treasurer A. L. Martin.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT BULLETIN

March 10th Right now the various health departments, city and county, along with the city and county governing bodies, are planning for appropriations and arranging budgets for the next year's work. This is one of the most important necessities in public health work. At this time, when serious considerations are being given to the items which go into the budget, we deem it an appropriate season to discuss in general terms something of the economic value of public health work. We propose to do this in terms of dollars and cents. It is impossible to establish accurately the cold blooded value of all the various phases of public health work, because much of it is intangible. Again, the object of public health enterprise and aim is always to prevent the occurrence and spread of preventable diseases.

No one knows how much preventable sickness we would have if public health work were to be suspended all over the State at once. We do know enough, however, from past experience to approximate a fair comparison. For example, we know that in 1914 more than a thousand people died from typhoid fever in North Carolina. We also know that there were about ten thousand sick of the disease that year. This entails an enormous amount of expense, not only in life but in money. We know that now very few cases of typhoid fever occur, and very few people die of it in the State. We also know that this has been brought about through careful scientific application of preventive measures. We know, too, that there are not more than one-half as many people dying from tuberculosis in this State as did twenty-five years ago. We know, further, that there are less than half as many people sick at any given time than were twenty-five years ago. What is more, we know definitely that this state of affairs did not just happen; it was brought about by careful and persistent work. We know that a few cases of smallpox in any city of this State cost more in care and upkeep and quarantine than vaccination of half the population, in order to prevent the disease, would cost.

Preventable sickness and death may not seem so important to the householder who misses such calamities, but to the great number of people who suffer the consequences it is disastrous indeed. We would like to urge upon every appropriating body in this State that they make ample provision for the successful carrying on of public health work in their localities during the next fiscal year. It will be easy enough for them to ascertain definitely from their local officers the vast amount of preventive work that is being carried on with the great saving in dollars and cents, as well as lives, that will be brought a liberal policy to all health departments.

It is a short-sighted policy to even consider compromising with an impure milk supply, with polluted water, and with the unnecessary spread of

Clerk G. H. Cope
S. S. Superintendent Noah Lovingsood
Pres. W. M. S. Mrs. Ralph Moody
Pres. Senior B. Y. P. U. Miss Polly Davis
Leader Intermediate B. Y. P. U. J. L. Steele
Leader Junior B. Y. P. U. Mrs. Ralph Moody
Pianist Mrs. Jerry Davidson
Choir Director Miss Mennice Payne

Announcements for the week are as follows:
Sunday 9:45 A. M., Bible School.
11 A. M. morning worship.
6:00 P. M. Three young peoples' societies.

We will worship with the Methodist Church Sunday night and during their series of services.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

Director Howard P. Powell
BOARD OF STEWARDS
Chairman J. A. Richardson
District Steward K. V. Weaver
Secretary-Treasurer P. C. Hyatt
Recording Secretary Mrs. H. G. Elkins
R. A. Akin, T. W. Axley, J. W. Bailey, H. P. Cooper, J. W. Davidson, W. M. Fain, C. E. Holder, C. Mallonee.

Pianist Mrs. Henry Axley
Assistant Pianist Mrs. E. C. Mallonee
Choir Director Mrs. Harry P. Cooper
Supt. Sunday School K. V. Weaver
President W. M. S. Mrs. E. B. Norvell
Senior Epworth League Miss Mabel Ellis
Junior Epworth League Miss Ada Harshaw

Sunday school at nine forty five.
Mr. K. V. Weaver Superintendent.
Classes for all ages and a welcome for all ages.

THE GRANGE

AMERICA'S OUTSTANDING FARM FRATERNITY

(Ed. Note.—The Grange is being organized in Clay County and this article is carried here for the information of our readers and explains what the Grange is.)

This year the Grange will be fifty-six years old.

It has withstood the storms of more than half a century, and is today strong, virile, growing and more powerful and influential than ever before in its history.

Why has the Grange lived so long and prospered so well, while other farm organizations have been born only to die?

Because, the Grange was founded on unselfishness. The keystone of the Grange declaration of Principles is the "resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country and mankind."

Because, its leadership has always been safe and sane.

Because, the membership itself has always charted the paths to be followed.

Because, the Grange is truly representative of the best thought of the rural communities.

Because, its actions have taken only after thorough investigation, study and discussion.

Because, the organization is so broad that the Grange can support every activity for the good of the community, the state and the nation.

Because, it is inexpensive, and has always paid enormous dividends to the membership who invested.

Because, it has been the great benefactor of every farm home and community through its legislative and co-operative activities, even if that farm home or community was far distant from a Grange hall.

Its Community Service

You should have an active wide-awake Grange in your community.

Because, the Grange is a great educational institution.

Because, there is no other organization to take its place.

Because, your rural community has social needs and the Grange supplies these needs.

Because, the farmer must organize in his community as the only measure of self-preservation and for the safety of the nation.

Because, legislative justice, and the Grange is, and always has been, the ideal organization to obtain it.

Because, farm-folks must co-operate, and the funders of the Grange so framed its organization that it can co-operate in all things for the benefit of the farmer and his family of the community, of the state and of the nation.

You Should be a Member of the Grange

Because, the Grange needs you and your family.

Because, you and your family and your community needs the Grange.

Because, you should be above receiving "charity" from your organized fellow-farmers and their families.

Because, rural life must be broadened and quickened and made more profitable and attractive, and the Grange is amply fitted to do all these things.

Because, only by fraternal union and co-operation can the ideal rural community be built up and maintained.

OHIO STATE GRANGE

Officers
Harry A. Caton, Master.....Fresno
C. A. Dyer, Overseer.....Columbus
G. R. Lewis, Lecturer.....Columbus
W. G. Vandenberg, Secretary and Business Agent.....Zanesville
O. J. Demuth, Treasurer.....New Philadelphia

Executive Committee

C. A. Dyer, Chairman.....Columbus
L. J. Taber.....Columbus
D. D. Snider.....Etna
E. S. Tussing.....Canal Winchester
R. B. Thompson.....Salem

THE GRANGE OF TODAY

A Genuine Fraternity of Farmers Its Purposes and Its Achievements

A National-wide fraternity of the farm people, organized in 33 states from Maine to California, and with a bonafide, dues-paying membership of over 800,000 persons; instituted to

preventable diseases. Economy in this field can only be achieved through adequate provision which will guarantee the safety of the people from contracting preventable diseases.

W. C. MORROW, M. D.
Cherokee County Health Officer

advance the financial, social and educational welfare of the people of the open country, and to uphold the great industry of agriculture—this is the order of Patrons of Husbandry, commonly known as the Grange.

Instituted in 1863, the Grange was the pioneer among farm organizations in America; with a continuous existence ever since it has become the oldest and most permanent of them all; its friendly assistance and hearty cooperation have invariably been extended to all later efforts to organize and unify the American farmer; while it occupies a unique place among all other rural organizations, by emphasizing fundamentally the principle of self-help, training the farmers to accomplish results through their own energies, rather than relying on outside assistance, from either governmental or other sources.

"Learning to do by doing," is the basic axiom of Grange endeavor. In nearly 8000 local centers in the country there is a subordinate Grange, an organized community unit, which exists for service, which endeavors to develop individual capacities and then to unite those capacities in effective group cooperation. Subordinate Granges are assembled into Pomona or district or-wise, which in turn combine to make organizations, by county lines or other-State Granges, and the latter all pointed in the National Grange, with a very compact basis of representation that establishes a live bond of action from the lowest to the highest rank of the order. The Grange is one of the finest examples of democracy, its leader are selected from the ranks and are continuously responsible to the membership for their acts; while the smallest subordinate is directly represented in shaping the policies of the organization.

During its more than half-century of life the Grange has been a fighting organization, in defense of the American farmer, his interests and his environment, and a fine list of victories stands to its credit:—Free delivery of mail to rural homes; establishment of parcel post; creation of postal savings banks; inauguration of a rural credit system; vocational education; protection of dairy products from the unfair competition of imitation substitutes; wide-spread interest in better roads, especially from to farm to market; definite supervision of public utilities; increased appropriations for agricultural experimental and development work; stringent pure food laws—all these are measures for the public good, for which the Grange has successfully striven, and without Grange aid present results could not have been obtained. In both the enactment and prevention of legislation, in which the rural welfare was vitally concerned, the Grange has ever been alert and effective, oftentimes carrying on the fight alone, but always with a singleness of purpose that entitles it to be designated as the exponent and defender of the farm interests.

The stable character of the Grange is attested by the fact that it is made up largely of a property-owning membership, people whose material interests are in and of the country town, and therefore its prosperity and betterment is their vital concern. Twenty million dollars invested in nearly 3000 Grange halls in all parts of the country testifies to the substantial nature of the organization, each hall a distinct community institution, whose purpose is to accomplish rural betterment. Grange members are usually leaders in their own localities and are the

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